REPORT

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

AJMERE & MHAIRWARRA DISTRICTS

BY

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APPENDICES.

under one officer in A.D. 1842, and now form the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere-Mhairwarra. The immediate revenue, magisterial, and civil jurisdictions of Mhairwarra are vested in an Assistant Commissioner whose head-quarters are at Nyanuggur, the only town in Mhairwarra. The sudder station, however, takes its name from that of the pergunnah in which it is situated and is known as Beawur. The head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner are at Ajmere, from which place Beawur is 33 miles distant. The united districts form also a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner being the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana whose head-quarters are at Mount Aboo. The controlling authority is vested in a Commissioner with the powers of a Sessions Judge, whose head-quarters are at Ajmere, and under whose direct management are placed the Police, Registration, Jails, and Education of the province; departments which in larger administrations are kept distinct.

3. *The Aravali Range.*—The Sanskrit word "Meru," a hill, is a component part of the names of both districts, and the distinguishing feature of the country is the Aravali Range, the "strong barrier," which divides the plains of Marwar from the high table-land of Meywar. The range which commences at the "ridge" at Delhi first crops out in any size near the town of Ajmere, where it appears in a parallel succession of hills, the highest being that on which the fort of Taraghur is built immediately above the city, and which is 2,855 feet above the level of the sea and between 1,300 and 1,400 feet above the Ajmere valley. The "Nagpahar," or Serpent Hill, three miles west of Ajmere city, is nearly as high. About ten miles from Ajmere the hills disappear for a short distance, but in the neighbourhood of Beawur form a compact double range by which the pergunnah of Beawur is enclosed. The two ranges approach each other at Jowaja, 14 miles south of Beawur, and finally meet at Kukra in the north of the Todghur Tehsil, from which village there is a succession of hills and valleys to the furthest extremity of the Mhairwarra District. The range on the Marwar side gradually becomes bolder and more precipitous till it finally meets the Vindhya Mountains near the isolated Mount of Aboo.

4. *The Watershed.*—From the hills which bound the Ajmere valley, the country slopes to all points of the compass, and the range of hills between Ajmere and Nusseerabad marks the watershed of the Continent of India. The rain which falls on the one side finds its way by the Chumbul into the Bay of Bengal, that which falls on the other side is discharged by the Looni into the Gulf of Cutch. Further south the watershed is still more clearly marked and is the high wall of rock which separates Marwar from Mhairwarra. The portion of Ajmere, east of the range which connects Srinuggur with Rajghur including the pergunnah of Ramsar and the estates of the Talookdars generally, is an open country with a slope to the east and broken only by gentle undulations. West of the Nagpahar the pergunnah of Pooshkur stands quite apart from the rest of the district and is a sea of sand.

5. *Passes.*—Mhairwarra is a narrow strip about 70 miles long and with a varying breadth of from 15 to 1 mile. There are no important

mountains; the highest hills are to be met with about Todghur where the peaks attain an elevation of 2,855 feet above the level of the sea. The average level of the valleys is about 1,800 feet. In Lower Mhairwarra, corresponding with the Tehsil of Beawur, there are three well-known passes. The Barr Pass on the west is a portion of the Imperial road from Agra to Ahmedabad, is metalled throughout, and kept up by Imperial Funds. On the eastern side are the Pakharia and Sheopoora Ghâts, the first leading to Massooda, and the second to Meywar, and both are under the District Committee. In Upper Mhairwarra or the Todghur Tehsil there are—the Kachbili, Pipli, Umdabari and Diwer Passes, leading from Mhairwarra into Marwar. These are mere mountain tracks through which the salt of Pachbudra and the grain of Meywar are carried with difficulty on Banjara bullocks. There are no passes deserving of the name in Ajmere; the road to Pooshkur six miles east of Ajmere passes through a dip in the Nagpahar range and is metalled throughout from local funds.

6. *Rivers and Streams*—As a necessity of its position on the watershed of the continent, the district is devoid of any stream which can be dignified with the name of a river. The Banas River which takes its rise in the Aravali about 40 miles north-west of Oodeypoor touches the south-eastern frontier without entering the district and affects only the istumrar pergunnah of Sawar. This river during the rains is unfordable for many days, and as there are no ferries, travellers from Kotah and Deolee only cross into the Ajmere District by means of boats extemporised for the occasion. Besides the Banas there are four streams, the Kharee Nuddee, the Dai Nuddee, the Sagarmati, and the Saraswatee. These are mere rivulets in the hot weather over which the foot-passenger walks unheeding, but become torrents in the rains. Neither they nor the Banas are used for the transport of produce. The Kharee Nuddee takes its rise in the State of Oodeypoor, and after forming the boundary between Meywar and Ajmere falls into the Banas at the northern extremity of the Sawar Pergunnah. The Dai Nuddee is arrested in the early part of its course by the Nearn embankment. Thence it flows by Sarwar (belonging to Kishenghur) and Baghera and eventually also empties itself into the Banas. The Sagarmatee rises in the Ana Sagar Lake at Ajmere, and after flowing through and fertilizing the Ajmere valley, takes a sweep northwards by Bhaonta and Pisangun to Govindghur. Here it meets with the Saraswatee which carries the drainage of the Pooshkur valley, and the united stream from this point till it falls into the Raun of Cutch is designated the Looni or Salty River, and it is on this stream that Marwar chiefly depends for what fertility it has. The affluents of these streams are many, and there are some independent streams running northwards into the Sambhur Lake, but none of them have obtained a name, and they are mere drainage channels running only in the rainy season.

7. *Water-supply for irrigation.*—There is no permanent supply in the wells of the district; they all depend upon the rainfall. In the Ajmere District where the beds of the nullahs are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during the rains to supply the wells on either bank, but wells can only profitably be made within a short distance from the stream, and beyond that stretches unirrigated land to the

base of the hills on either side. In Mhairwarra where the beds of the drainage channels are rocky and the slope of the country greater, the rainfall if unarrested rapidly flows off into Marwar and Meywar, and but little benefits the country as the soil is shallow and unretentive of moisture. The configuration of the districts with a more or less rapid slope from the watershed, rendered it imperative to provide for the retention of the rainfall by artificial means, while the undulations of the ground and the gorges through which the hill streams had worn a passage, rendered it practicable to retain the rainfall by a system of embankments.

8. *Old Tank embankments.*—The idea of such embankments was one which early presented itself to the minds of those conversant with the district. The Beesalya Tank was made by Beesil Deo Chohan about the year 1050 A. D., his grandson, Ana, constructed the Ana Sagar; the tank at Ramsar was built by Ramdeo Pramar. In Mhairwarra the large tanks of Dilwara, Kalinjar, Jowaja, and Balad date from long before our rule. They are a wide earthen embankment generally faced on both sides with flat stones laid horizontally, and closing gorges in the hills. With ordinary care they will last as long as the hills which they unite, and their construction furnishes a substantial proof that before our rule the principles of subordination and co-operation were not unknown in Mhairwarra.

9. *Description of these works.*—The tank embankments of the district at present number 419, of which 168 are in Ajmere, 183 in the Beawur Tehsil, and 68 in the Todghur Tehsil. They have been often described, and Colonel Dixon, in his "Sketch of Mhairwarra", Chapter XII. *et sequitur*, has given a very full account of them. The best site for an embankment is a narrow gorge, where by uniting the hills on each side the drainage of the valley above can be stopped, and the water thrown back to form a lake which will irrigate direct by a sluice and feed the wells below by percolation. Such sites are however very limited in number and nearly all of them have been already utilized, though in many cases the embankment is capable of much improvement. In the open parts of the district, where Colonel Dixon made a large number of tanks, the embankments run a considerable distance from one rising ground to the other. Some are nearly two miles in length. The centre portion of the dam arrests the flow of a drainage channel, and the water spreads on each side to the rising ground. Every tank is provided with an escape to prevent the water topping the embankment during floods. These tanks are generally very shallow and seldom have any water in them after the autmun harvest has been irrigated. Colonel Dixon attempted at first to form earthen embankments, but the soil is so devoid of tenacity that the plan was early abandoned. There are three kinds of embankments in the district: *Firstly,* a wall of dry stone backed by an earthen embankment and faced with a coating of mortar; there is generally a dry stone retaining wall in these embankments. *Secondly,* a masonry wall backed with earth, the masonry and embankment being of greater or less strength in proportion to the weight of the water to be retained *Thirdly,* a wall of masonry without any embankment. This last is the best and was adopted in the more hilly parts of the district where the gorges did not exceed 100 yards

in width. Similar to these are the small masonry weirs thrown across a nullah in its course through the hills, in order to ensure a supply to the wells on either bank.

10 *History of their construction.*—With the exception of the few tanks constructed before 1818 and seven tanks built by Colonel Hall in Mhairwarra the remainder owe their existence to the unaided and untiring energy of one man who ruled Mhairwarra from 1836 to 1842, and the united districts from 1842 to 1857 when he died at Beawur. The name of Colonel Dixon will be remembered in Ajmere and Mhairwarra for many generations For years he worked steadily at this single object without help or sympathy, and without much encouragement, for until the works were completed they attracted but little attention, and the district was too remote to allow of the Government of the North-Western Provinces taking at first an intelligent interest in the work. With such help as his Tehsildars and a few trained Chuprassees could give Colonel Dixon constructed all these works, and it was only in 1853, when the tanks had been completed, that the appointment of an Uncovenanted European Assistant was sanctioned. Nothing worthy of note was done after Colonel Dixon's death till the establishment of the Ajmere Irrigation Division of Public Works in the beginning of 1869. The tank, which has now been constructed at the jaghire village of Bir, is a fine example of the best class of tank embankment.

11 *Effects of the tanks.*—Colonel Dixon was of opinion that the tanks had raised the water level of the country, and there is no doubt that subsequently to their construction wells were made in many places where the experiment had before been tried and proved unsuccessful. The opinion of a Committee assembled in 1874 to discuss the subject of water revenue assessment was that about half the wells in the district owed their supply to filtration from the tanks. Major Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner, writing in 1860, was of opinion "that from the moisture preserved in the soil and the great increase of vegetation they have helped to create, the reservoirs have been to some extent instrumental in causing the increased supply of rain which has been measured in the last few years." There has been another undoubted effect of the reservoirs, and this is a deteriorating influence. The soil throughout the pergunnah of Ramsar is impregnated with salt, and the effect of the pressure of the head of water in the tank and the capillary attraction of the water used in irrigation has been to force up impure salts to the surface. Not much land has been rendered entirely uncultivable, and if this land gets manure, it yields excellent crops, but without manure the land yields a very inferior return. The village of Nearan, where is one of Colonel Dixon's largest reservoirs, is generally brought forward as an instance of this effect, and here it has been found necessary to reduce the assessment twice within the last 20 years.

12. *Produce of the tanks.*—Nearly all the tanks are dry by the month of March, and the beds of the majority are cultivated for a spring crop. There is no produce from the reservoirs themselves. Water nuts are not grown, and fisheries are unknown. The people do not eat fish, and it is only in the Ana Sagar and the sacred lake of Pooshkur that fish permanently exist, while religious prejudice prevents their being killed in the latter lake.

13. *Natural reservoirs*—Besides the artificial reservoirs there are four natural reservoirs in the district which in less dry countries would hardly deserve mention. These are the sacred lake of Pooshkur and the lake known as old Pooshkur near the former. Both are depressions among sand hills without any outlet, but exercise a considerable influence by percolation through the sand hills on the low sandy bottoms in their vicinity. In Mhairwarra there are two natural basins, that of Surgaon, and that of Karantia, both near Beawur. A passage for the escape of the water of the former has been cut through the encircling sand hills, and the bed is now regularly cultivated for the spring crop. That of Karantia lies amongst hills and is of no use for irrigation.

14. *Communications—Roads.*—The famine of 1869 gave a great stimulus to the construction of metalled roads. Before that year the only metalled roads in the district were 14 miles between Ajmere and Nusseerabad, and seven miles between Ajmere and Gangwana on the Agra road. Now the Agra and Ahmedabad road is metalled throughout from the border of Kishenghur territory to the border of Marwar. From Nusseerabad a metalled road extends to the Cantonment of Deolee, 56 miles, and another in the direction of Neemuch and Mhow now rapidly falling into disrepair. Mhairwarra was a country without roads before the famine, but it now possesses a tolerable road to Todghur and fair roads over the Pakhuriawas and Sheopoora Passes into Massooda and Meywar. Except station roads and roads to Pooshkur, six miles, and to Srinuggur, ten miles, there are no metalled roads under the District Fund Committee.

15. *Railways.*—The Railway between Agra and Ajmere is rapidly advancing towards completion, and the earthwork has been finished to Ajmere. The Western Rajpootana Railway Survey has completed the regular survey of the line from Ajmere to Ahmedabad which will connect Agra with Bombay. A Railway from Ajmere to Nusseerabad has been sanctioned, and its extension through Neemuch to join the Holkar (State) Railway is only a matter of time. All these Railways have been or will be laid on the metre gauge.

16. *Telegraph.*—There are two Telegraph Stations in the district, one at Ajmere, and the other at Nusseerabad. The total number of messages sent from the Ajmere Office in 1873 was 3,471; from the Nusseerabad Office 962, total 4,433. The Ajmere Office received 6,265 messages, and that of Nusseerabad 1,255, total 7,520. The telegraph receipts in the Ajmere Treasury for the year 1873-74 on account of Rajpootana were Rupees 16,793, the disbursements were Rupees 31,525. Until 1872 there was a third station at Beawur, but it was found not to pay, and was closed in that year much to the regret of the residents of the rising town of Nyanuggur. The Western Rajpootana Railway, however, will pass close to Beawur, so before long Mhairwarra may hope to obtain a Telegraph Office.

17. *Post Office.*—There are five Imperial Post Offices in the district—Ajmere, Nusseerabad, Beawur, Deolee, and Kekree, but the latter was converted into a branch office in 1870-71. On the reorganization in 1871, a Chief Inspector of Post Offices was sanctioned for Rajpootana, which had previously been under the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces. The revenue of the Post Offices in Rajpootana for the years

1873-74 was Rupees 1 04,486, the expenditure Rupees 1,33,654 The following statement shows the number of covers sent for delivery through, and received for despatch from, the Imperial and District Post Offices for the years 1860-61, 1865-66, and 1870-71. Statistics of the District Post are not procurable for 1860-61 —

Name of year.	Received				Posted			
	Letters.	News papers	Parcels.	Books	Letters	News papers	Parcels	Books
Imperial Post								
1861-62	804 850	12 130	3,013	2,120	282 [illegible]90	6 055	1 255	447
1865-66	354 895	26 209	3,753	3 149	3 6 245	3 864	1,473	871
1870 71	367,936	31,337	3 533	6 398	372 687	3 950	2 374	2 860
District Post.								
1865-66	21 635	879	238	...	23 633	84	76	..
1870-71	16 368	1 443	378	..	17,338	60	141	..

18 *Minerals* —The Geological Survey has not yet been extended to this district, but the Aravali Hills well repay the labor of the Geologist They abound in mineral wealth, though for many years this source of revenue has been extinct. The Taraghur Hill is rich in lead, and copper and iron mines have been worked, but did not pay their expenses The lead mines of Taraghur were farmed by the Mahrattas for Rupees 5,000 yearly, the custom being for the miners to receive three-fourths of the value of the metal as the wages of their labor and to cover their expenses in sinking shafts Mr. Wilder, the first Superintendent of Ajmere, took the mines under direct management, and they produced annually from 10,000 to 12,000 maunds of lead which was sold at Rupees 11 per maund The Ajmere Magazine was the chief customer, and on its ceasing to take the metal in 1846 the mines were closed. The lead is universally allowed to be purer and of a better quality than European pig-lead, and it is chiefly owing to the want of fuel and of proper means of transport that it has been driven from the market. When landed in Agra which is the nearest market, the lead costs Rupees 16 a maund, or one-eighth more than the same quantity of English lead. Perhaps the extension of a railway to Ajmere may revive this now extinct industry, the miners who were the people of the Indurkot still live in Ajmere, but the demand for the metal, the offspring of the troublous times in the beginning of the century, no longer exists.

19 *Stone Products* —Good building materials abound throughout the district, and stone is largely used for purposes for which wood is employed elsewhere in India. Door frames are often made of stone, and the best roofing is formed of slab-stones resting on arches or on stone beams, while thin slabs have lately been used as slates Slab-stones are used for roofing, for flagstones, and for spanning culverts,

The best quarries in the vicinity of Ajmere are at Sillora (in Kishenghur territory) and at Srinuggur, where slabs 12 or 14 feet long by 3 or 4 feet or even more in width can be obtained. At the former place beams 20 feet or upwards in length by 1½ feet in width are procurable. Near Beawur slabs not quite so large and generally too hard to be dressed with a chisel are quarried at Abitmand. At Kheta Khera, about 6 miles north-east of Beawur, limestone slabs are found which can be dressed. Near Todghur good slabs have not been found, but beams 10 or 12 feet long and uneven in thickness are procurable. Good slab-stones can be got at Deoghur about 10 miles south-east from Todghur, but the roads are not good enough to allow of their being carried any considerable distance.

20. Suitable clay is not obtainable for bricks, and bricks are seldom used, but for rubble masonry stone is everywhere to be met with. The best quarries are in the range of hills running from Kishenghur between Ajmere and Nusseerabad and down the east side of Mhairwarra. The stone here is found in slabs of almost any size, both sides perfectly parallel, and if it is carefully quarried one smooth face can generally be obtained. For Ashlar work limestone, granite, and marble of a coarse kind are procurable while sandstone is brought from a distance in Marwar.

21. *Lime.*—Lime is burnt from kankar and from limestone, and the latter description is preferred by the Natives. The limestone generally used in the city of Ajmere is a grey stone obtained near the village of Nareilli, about 6 miles from the city. The lime burned from this stone is not very pure, but is tenacious and bears a large admixture of sand. At Makhopoora, Kalesra, Kholai, and other villages a pure white limestone is found, but the stone is hard and difficult to burn. Limestone is also found in abundance near Beawur. Kankar is to be met with in all parts of the district, but varies considerably in quality as a carbonate of lime. That which breaks with a blue fracture, and which when breathed on causes the moisture to adhere, is considered fit for lime-burning. Kankar lime has higher hydraulic properties than stone-lime and is generally used by the Department of Public Works. No material however producing good hydraulic lime has yet been discovered in the district. A natural cement called "kaddi" is brought from Nagor, 80 miles north-west from Ajmere. It has been examined in Calcutta and pronounced to be "a very valuable and hydraulic cement" when carefully burnt. It is however generally over-burnt and disintegrates when exposed to water, and is consequently only used by the Natives for the interior of their buildings.

22. *Road metal.*—Materials for road-making are everywhere abundant. For heavy traffic broken limestone, the refuse of a slab-stone quarry or granite, is more suitable and lasting than kankar, which, though very generally distributed, is not found in blocks, and which, though it makes a smooth even road, does not stand heavy traffic. For district roads any coarse brittle stone if not too micaceous or an inferior kind of gravel called "barha" may be substituted for stone or kankar. Both descriptions of material are to be met with in all parts of the district, are easily dug, and answer the purpose very well where the traffic is light.

23. *Forests.*—In old times the hills about Ajmere were probably covered with scrub jungle, and where the growth has been unmolested,

as on the west side of the Nagpahar Hill, there are still some trees on the hill side. With this exception, however, the Ajmere District was denuded of trees long before the commencement of British rule, and the Mahrattas are generally given the credit of the denudation. The parts of Mhairwarra adjacent to Ajmere are described by Mr Wilder, an eye witness in 1819, as an "impenetrable jungle," though now, except in the extreme south, where there is no local demand, and from whence carriage till recently was quite impracticable, Mhairwarra is not much better off in this respect than Ajmere The trees which existed could only have been scrub at the best, and the demand of the town of Beawur, of the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, and for wood to burn lime for the tank embankments, joined to the absence of all attempts at replacing what was destroyed, has left but few trees in any accessible part of the district, and wood of all kinds is exceedingly scarce and dear.

24 The indigenous trees are the babul, nim, and khejra, which are generally found on the plains and on the low slopes on the hills; dhao and khor are met with on the intermediate slopes, and salar occupies the summits. Of these the babul is the only tree which furnishes wood useful for any other purposes than fuel The pipal and bar tree (*ficus religiosa* and *Indica*) are also found, but only in favoured localities. In place of trees the hills about Ajmere are covered with "tor" bush or Euphorbia, which is cut and dried and used largely for fuel in the city. The indigenous trees will all grow easily from seed, and if the rainfall is favourable planted trees require no artificial irrigation The Euphorbia is easily transplanted and strikes root at once It is used for fences on the railway and elsewhere, but is with difficulty kept in order.

25 The exotic kinds of tree are difficult to rear and will only grow near wells or after having been artificially irrigated. They are the farash, sirls, gular, tamarind, mohwa, mango, jamun, seesham, the cork tree, and a few others. None of these will grow on the hill sides and only thrive in good soil, while the necessity of irrigating the plants when young renders their nurture expensive Colonel Dixon devoted much attention to the planting of trees and the gardens of Ajmere, and the nim trees of Beawur owe their existence to him After his death, however, no attempt was made either to plant in the plains or to re forest the hills as they rapidly became bare In 1871 Government sanctioned the proposal for the appointment of an Assistant Conservator and Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, more for the purpose of creating than of conserving forests Forest operations in Ajmere are not intended as directly profitable speculations on the part of Government; their principal aim and object is an indirect and climatic advantage to prevent the rainfall rushing down the bare hill sides carrying in its course what little soil remains, and to cause it to penetrate into the crevices of the rocks and fill the springs. The roots of the trees and the vegetation will retain and create soil on the steep slopes, while the lowering of the temperature of the hills may ultimately have the effect of causing the clouds, which now too often pass over the district, to part with their moisture within its boundaries

26 Apart, however, from the intrinsic difficulty of re foresting the arid hills it was not easy to obtain the land. The waste had been made over to the village communities by the settlement of 1850,

they had of old been made use of by the people for grazing purposes, and as a support to fall back upon in years of distress by the sale of wood, and it was naturally the hills where there was most wood that the Forest Officer was most anxious to take up and the people most loth to part with. It was therefore determined to resume the management of certain chosen tracts and to take up the land under an ordinance of the Governor-General in Council, the proprietary right to vest in Government as long as the land is required for forest purposes and the villagers being allowed certain privileges as to cutting wood and grass. A total area of 54,746 acres has been selected, 7,045 acres in Ajmere, 7,516 in Beawur, and 40,185 acres in Todghur. It is intended to exclude all goats, cattle, and fires, and to scatter seed broadcast in the rains without going to the expense of artificial irrigation. Several nurseries have been established in all parts of the district, especially in the Government Gardens near Ajmere, and land has been taken up and planted in the estates of the Talookdars under the Court of Wards. There are no fruit gardens except in the suburbs of Ajmere city, and mangoes, though tolerably plentiful, are stringy and bad.

27. *Wild animals and game.*—There is not much cover for large game in the district, but leopards are found in the western hills from the Nagpahar, where they are regularly trapped down to Diwer. Hyenas and wolves are rare. Tigers are said to stray upwards now and then from the southern portion of the Aravali; but if they do come, they find no cover nor water and go back again. Rewards are given for the destruction of wild animals—Rupees 5 a female leopard, and Rupees 2 male leopard, female wolves, and hyenas. The males of the last two animals are paid for at 1 Rupee a head. The total amount expended in 1873 on the destruction of wild animals was Rupees 43. No rewards are given for snake-killing. The number of deaths from snake-bite recorded in 1872 was 30. Wild pigs are preserved by most of the Thakoors who have large estates, for pig-shooting is the favorite amusement of Rajpoots. There is also a tent club at Nusseerabad which extends its operations beyond British territory, but the pigs love the shelter of the hills, and in many places the ground is too rough and stony to ride over. Antelope and ravine deer are in no great numbers, and are shy and difficult to approach. Of small game the bustard occasionally finds its way in from Marwar; and florikin are met with when the rains has provided cover for them. Geese, duck, and snipe are found about the tanks in the cold weather, but good snipe ground is very limited and three or four brace is a good day's bag. The small sandgrouse is found in abundance, the large sandgrouse is rare. Hares were nearly annihilated by the famine and have not yet recovered their numbers. The quail-shooting is tolerable, and the common, grey, useless, partridge cries in every direction.

28. *Subdivisions.*—The District of Ajmere in Colonel Dixon's time contained three Tehsils, Ajmere, Ramsar, and Rajghur, which were established in order to provide constant supervision of the tanks. The Rajghur Tehsil was abolished after Colonel Dixon's death, and the Ramsar Tehsil was abandoned on the reorganization of the district in 1871. Ajmere proper has now only one Tehsil at head-quarters. The owners of the Istumrar Estates, which in area are more than double the khalsa, pay their revenue direct into the Sudder Treasury without the interven-

tion of a Sub-Collector. Mhairwarra is divided into two Tehsils, that of Beawur and Todghur. A third Tehsil, that of Saroth, was after Colonel Dixon's death amalgamated with Beawur. Ajmere contains twelve pergunnahs, of which Ajmere, [illegible] khalsa. Kekree has one [illegible] — Bhinae Massooda, Sawa [illegible] by Istumrardars. The Military Cantonment of Nusseerabad with the surrounding villages forms a Civil Subdivision, and Kekree has been placed under an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Tehsil of Beawur contains the pergunnahs of Beawur, Jak, Chang, and Saroth. Beawur is British territory, Jak is British territory, but belongs chiefly to the Thakoors of Massooda and Kharwa. Chang belongs to Marwar, and Saroth belongs to Meywar. The pergunnah of Beawur was at various times subdivided into four pergunnahs and their names still occasionally crop up and breed confusion. The distant villages of Beawur pergunnah were formed into a separate pergunnah of 33 villages and annexed to the Saroth Tehsil under the name of Pergunnah Jowaja. The Pergunnah of Lotana consists of eight villages founded by Colonels Hall and Dixon in Meywar waste, and the Barkochran Pergunnah has the same origin and contains nine villages. The Tehsil of Todghur contains four pergunnahs, of which Bhaelan is British territory, Kot Kerana belongs to Marwar; and Diwer and Todghur belong to Meywar. At the recent settlement the land has been divided into assessment circles, and statistics have been compiled according to circles and not according to pergunnahs.

29. *Rainfall.*—A statement is appended showing the rainfall measured at the Stations of Ajmere, Beawur, and Todghur from the year 1860. Since 1863 the rain gauge at Ajmere has been placed in charge of the Meteorological Department, which is superintended by the Civil Surgeon. The registers of Beawur and Todghur are in charge of the Tehsildars.

Year	Ajmere		Beawur		Todghur		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents	
1860 . .	10	77	6	69	13	36	Scarcity.
1861 . .	25	50	19	40	12	60	
1862 . .	43	40	42	70	23	18	
1863 . .	27	34	22	90	21	6	
1864 . .	17	64	20	70	21	8	
1865 . .	16	47	19	80	26	9	
1866 . .	26	16	14	60	24	..	20 Inches in August.
1867 . .	27	27	16	90	31	7	14 Inches in August.
1868 . .	0	28	5	50	8	3	Famine.
1869 . .	23	92	17	60	21	4	15 Inches in September.
1870 . .	16	97	13	...	11	90	
1871 . .	21	70	23	50	10	60	
1872 . .	32	.	20	60	20	20	
1873 . .	31	27	29	50	26	10	
Average .	22	73	18	79	20	10	

30. This table, which is not perhaps quite reliable, gives an idea of the precariousness and partiality of the rainfall. The province is on the border of what may fairly be called the "arid zone," and is the debatable land between the north-eastern and south-eastern monsoons, and beyond the full influence of either. The south-west monsoon sweeps up the Nerbudda Valley from Bombay, and crossing the table land at Neemuch gives copious supplies to Malwa, Jhallawar, and Kotah and the countries which lie in the course of the Chumbul River. The clouds, which strike Kattywar and Kutch, are deprived of a great deal of their moisture by the influence of the hills in those countries, and the greater part of the remainder is deposited on Aboo and the higher slopes of the Aravali, leaving but little for Mhairwarra where the hills are lower, and still less for Ajmere. It is only when this monsoon is in considerable force that Mhairwarra gets a plentiful supply from it, and it is only the heaviest storms which get as far Jodhpoor, where the average rainfal does not exceed 4 or 5 inches, while beyond this is the rainless land of Sinde. The north-eastern monsoon sweeps up the valley of the Ganges from the Bay of Bengal and waters the northern part of Rajpootana, but hardly penetrates further west than the longitude of Ajmere. On the conflicting strength of these two monsoons the rainfall of the district depends.

31. The prevailing wind during the rainy season is a south-westerly one, but there is but little rain which comes from this direction. The south-west monsoon is exhausted before it reaches even Mhairwarra, and if this monsoon is in the ascendant, the weather will be cloudy, and there will be light and partial showers, but no heavy rain. When the wind veers round to the west, as it often does, there will be no rain. It is from the north-east that Ajmere, Beawur and Todghur obtain their heaviest rainfalls, though the south-western monsoon has naturally more effect at Todghur than at Ajmere. The central portions of the province often receive heavy falls from the north-west, the north-east monsoon being apparently diverted from its course by the winds from the desert. The direction of the wind is most changeable and the rainfall is exceedingly partial.

32. Not only, however, is the rainfall most precarious and partial, varying in total amount very much from year to year and from place to place, and falling with fury upon one side of a hill, while the other side is perfectly dry, but it is most irregularly distributed over the rainy season, and most uncertain as to the intensity of the fall. This last question is a most important one with reference to the filling of the reservoirs. If the rain fall in light showers, even though it be on the whole an average fall, the soil will absorb it, the nullahs will not run, and the tanks will remain empty. If the fall is sudden and heavy and at the same time general within the catchment area of a tank, the chances are that the embankment will be damaged. The best rainy season is one which includes a fall of 3 or 4 inches in the 24 hours in June, and a similar fall in September with intermediate showers; then the tanks fill, and are replenished for the rubbee harvest, and the khureef crop is not drowned with excessive rain.

33. These peculiarities may be illustrated from the history of the years for which the rainfall has been given. The years immediately

before 1860 were years of heavy rain, averaging in Ajmere over 30 inches, but the rainy season of 1860 was a very bad one: what rain there was fell in showers insufficient to fill the tanks, and there was no rain in September. The khureef harvest failed, and but that Marwar had fortunately good rains and furnished supplies of both grain and grass, the scarcity which ensued would have amounted to a famine. The north-east monsoon failed over the North-Western Provinces this year, but Marwar got more than its usual supply from the south-west. In 1861 the north east monsoon appears to have been in the ascendant, but hardly reached to Todghur. 1862 was a year of extraordinarily heavy rain, the fall was spread over a long time, and was not violent enough to damage the tanks. The khureef failed, however, from excess of moisture, but the rubbee was splendid. In 1864 there was an average fall but it all fell before the second week in August. In 1865 there was no rain till the second week in August, and it ceased entirely in the second week of September, only 1 inch 18 cents being registered in Ajmere in that month. There were some heavy showers, however, which filled the tanks. In 1866 the rains began in the second week of August and fell continuously till the end of the month. In some places the tanks were not filled, in others there were very heavy falls. But for the tanks each of these three seasons would have been one of very severe distress. The year of 1867 was favourable, but the following year was one of famine, the average fall of all the stations being only 7·4 inches. The rains of 1869 were not unfavourable as regards the amount of the fall, but no rain fell till the middle of July, and there was no rain again for nearly two months. The rainfall of 1870 was below the average, but was pretty well distributed. The last three years have been average years, but the fall was irregularly distributed. In Ajmere in 1871 there were 8 inches during the month of June, and half an inch in August. In 1872 there was one inch in June, and 18 inches fell in August. The rainfall of July and September was nearly equal in both years. In 1873 the greater portion of the rain fell in July.

34. *Chief Towns, Ajmere.*—Ajmere has a population of 26,569 according to the census of 1872, and is the largest town in the district. It is built on the lower slope of the Taraghur Hill, is surrounded by a stone wall, and possesses five gateways. The town is well built, with some wide and open streets, and several fine houses. About one-third of the population is Mahomedan, nearly all Khadims of the shrine of Muhin-ud din Chishti. The town was formed into a Municipality under Act VI of 1868 and the income in 1872 was Rupees 26,0[illegible]6. Of this sum Rupees 22,278 are due to octroi, and Rupees 2,104 to nuzool gardens. The expenditure is well within the income, at the end of 1872 the Municipality had a balance to its credit of Rupees 25,602, of which Rupees 17,500 had been invested in Government paper. A project of drainage of the valley, which is much needed and which has been very long in preparation, as well as other necessary improvements, will, it is hoped, soon absorb this balance.

35. *Seths.*—Ajmere is the residence of the heads of several important firms of Seths, who have establishments throughout Rajpootana and in other parts of India, where they carry on a trade in grain, cotton.

and opium. In Ajmere their chief occupation, almost their sole occupation, is that of banking business proper, and is confined to the sale and purchase of hoondees, especially hoondees for the payment of tribute due by Native States. Their money-lending business has much diminished within the last few years, owing to the Istumrardars, who were their principal constituents, having been prevented from borrowing, and to the action of the Courts in giving decrees with protracted instalments. The Seths complain that this procedure of the Courts has rendered the village bunnias indifferent about paying their debts when they are due, and the Seths find the return of their money so slow as to render it no longer profitable to lend.

36. *Indurkot.*—The original town of Ajmere was built inside the valley, through which the road leads to Taragnur, and this place, known as Indurkot, is still the residence of a number of Mussulman families, Sheikhs, Pathans, and Syuds. These people state they are the descendants of the soldiers who came to Ajmere in the time of Shahab-ud-din, and are a peculiarly dark race; they own no land and get their livelihood chiefly by farming the gardens around Ajmere. The old "baoris" or reservoirs and the Jain Temple, to be hereafter described, are almost the sole relics of the ancient town.

37. *Water supply.*—The city is well supplied with water from the Ana Sagar Lake, but for drinking purposes the people almost universally use the water of the "Jhalra," which is a deep cleft in the rocks at the base of the Taraghur Hill, and which is filled by a never-failing spring. There is a similar natural spring on the Nusseerabad side of the city, which was opened out by Colonel Dixon and is known as the "Diggee."

38. *Objects of interest. The Durgah.*—The chief objects of interest are the Durgah, the Jain Temple, and the fort of Taraghur. Khwaja Muhîn-ud-din Chishi, the saint known as Khwaja Sahib, emigrated from Gor to Hindustan in the year 1143 A.D. He first took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Dowlut Bagh and subsequently at the Tripoliya Darwaja, where he lived till his death, which occurred, according to tradition, in the 97th year of his age. After his death people began to make pilgrimages to his tomb, which commands the veneration of all Mahomedans in India. The Durgah was commenced in the time of Shams-ud-din Altamsh, enlarged in that of Ghiyas-ud-din, and in the reign of Akbar a mosque was built, now partially in ruins. Shah Jehan built the present marble mosque. Gladwin relates how the Emperor Akbar performed a pilgrimage to this shrine, and the large pillars erected every two miles between Ajmere and Delhi to mark the route of the King are still in excellent preservation.

Urs Mela.

An "Urs Mela" is held for six days in the month of Rajab at the tomb of this saint, for it is uncertain on what day he died. One peculiar custom of this festival may be mentioned. There are two large chaldrons inside the Durgah enclosure, one twice the size of the other, which are known as the great and little "deg." Pilgrims to the shrine, according to their ability or generosity, propose to offer a "deg." The smallest amount which can be given for the large "deg" is 80 maunds of rice, 28 maunds of ghee, 35 of sugar, and 15 of almonds and raisins,

besides saffron and other spices, and the minimum cost is Rupees 1,000. The larger the proportion of spices, sugar, and fruit, the greater is the glory of the donor. Thirty-two years ago the Nazir Ilmas of Jodhpoor offered a "deg" which cost Rupees 2,500, and its sweet savor is still redolent in the precincts of the Durgah. The donor of the large "deg," besides the actual cost of its contents, has to pay about Rupees 200 as present to the officials of the shrine and as offerings at the tomb. The small "deg" costs exactly half the large one.

39. When this gigantic rice-pudding is cooked it is looted boiling hot. Eight earthen pots of the mixture are first set apart for the foreign pilgrims, and it is the hereditary privilege of the people of Indurkot and of the menials of the Durga to despoil the chaldron of the remainder of its contents. One Indurkoti seizes a large iron ladle and mounting the platform of the "deg" ladles away vigorously. All the men who take part in this hereditary privilege are swaddled up to the eyes in clothes to avoid the effect of the scalding fluid. Each takes a ladle-full of the stuff in the skirt of his coat and not uncommonly finds the heat so overpowering that he is obliged to drop it. When the chaldron is nearly empty, all the Indurkotis tumble in together and scrape it clean There is story that Imdad Khan, a Ressaldar of Jodhpoor, wished on one occasion to make a fair and equable division to all, and partially accomplished his project, but on his return from the festival he was stricken by a bullet directed by an unseen, if not supernatural, hand and died. There is no doubt that the custom of looting the "deg" is very ancient, though no account of its origin can be given. The number of pilgrims at this festival is estimated at 20,000, but no buying or selling is done except that of pedlar's wares.

40. "*The Arhai-din-ka Jhompra.*"—From an antiquarian point of view the most interesting sight in Ajmere is the remains of a very ancient Jain Temple in the old town, which is known as the "Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra, or the temple of two and a half days. Various accounts of the origin of this name have been given, the most probable perhaps, or at least the only one which does not rest on an absurd supernatural basis, is that Shahab ud-din on visiting Ajmere passed the temple on his way to Taraghur and enjoined that by his return in two half days it should be fit for him to pay his devotions in Accordingly, by the appointed time, it was transformed into a Mahomedan mosque. The building is constructed of a fine grained yellow sandstone, and consists of two distinct portions. The inside is a hall with a domed roof supported by lofty, graceful, and beautifully fluted pillars, after the fashion of the Jain Temple at Delhi. The outside portion is a screen of Saracenic architecture covered with Arabic inscriptions. General Cunningham, Director-General of the Archæological Survey, writes as follows about this temple :—"There is no building in India which either for historical interest or archæological importance is more worthy of preservation. It is the second oldest musjid in India, being only a few years later in date than the great Kutb Musjid at Delhi. In an archæological point of view, it is especially valuable as the great arch is surmounted by two small minarets, one of which is inscribed with the

name and titles of Sultan Altamsh, the third Mahomedan King of Delhi. These minarets are, as far as I know, the first specimens of small mazinahs attached to a musjid. The Kutb musjid at Delhi has one single lofty minar, and we know that the two musjids at Ghaznee had only one minar each, the minar in all these instances being detached from the building. I am specially anxious therefore for the preservation of the great arch and the two small minarets which surmount it." The building is much out of repair, and estimates have been framed for the preservation of what remains. To restore the building to its integrity, to raise the fallen pillars and rebuild the broken domes will certainly cost more than is likely to be allotted for the work.

41. *Taraghur Fort.*—The Hill Fort of Taraghur, which has played so prominent a part in the history of the province, overhangs the city of Ajmere and commands it at every point. The walls of the battlements where they have not been built on the edge of an inaccessible precipice are composed of huge blocks of stone, cut and squared so as to make a dry wall of 20 feet thick and as many high. The space within the walls is 80 acres, and is much longer than broad with an acute salient angle to the south. There are several tanks inside the fort which are filled during the rains and generally contain water throughout the year. From 1818 to 1832 the fort was occupied by a company of Native Infantry, but on the visit of Lord William Bentinck in 1832 it was dismantled. Since 1860 it has been used as a sanatarium for the European troops at Nusseerabad, and the accommodation was increased in 1873, so as to allow of the residence of 100 men. The summit is crowned by the shrine of Meeran Hossein whose history has been related in Chapter II. The shrine is endowed with three villages, the average annual revenue of which is Rupees 4,367. Immediately around the shrine are the residences of the khadims or servitors. Jubbar Khan, Chamberlain in the time of Akbar, built the mosque, and the present conspicuous gateway, from which there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country, was built by Gumanjee Rao Sindia.

42. *Fort of Ajmere.*—There is a massive square fortified palace built by Akbar on the north side of the city which from 1818 to 1863 was used as the Rajputana Arsenal, but has now been turned into a Tehsil and treasury. It is a prominent object in the landscape from all parts of the valley, but has no great pretensions to beauty. The marble palaces on the artificial embankment of the Ana Sagar are now occupied by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner as residences and offices; and their beauty has been much marred by the additions necessary to convert them into modernized houses. New and more commodious court houses have been commenced and the offices will be removed thither when they are completed.

The city of Ajmere is in latitude 26° 26′ 30″ and longitude 74° 39′ 31″. It is 677 miles from Bombay and 228 miles from Agra.

43. *Beawur.*—The thriving town of Beawur or Nyanuggur next claims notice as the chief mart of the cotton trade and the only other municipality in the district. The income of the municipality in 1872 was Rupees 17,035, of which sum Rupees 15,457 were contributed by octroi. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rupees

1-12-6 while in Ajmere in the same year it was 13 annas 2 pies. The reserve in the hands of the municipality at the end of 1872-73 was Rupees 14,400. In the previous year it was over Rupees 17,000.

14. Nyanaggur is the only town in Mhairwarra and is the creation of Colonel Dixon. Before 1835 there was only a small village of some 30 or 40 houses close to the Cantonment of Beawur, on the site of the present town. Colonel Dixon issued notifications of his intention to build a town, and in due course candidates for 40 shops appeared. The work was then commenced, the streets were marked off at right angles, the main streets having a breadth of 72 feet and being planted on each side with trees. Mohallas were allotted to the different castes, and as the town grew and prospered, Government sanctioned the building of a wall of stone set in mud and plastered outside, which cost Rupees 23,840, and which has lasted exceedingly well. Colonel Dixon estimated the population in 1848 at 9,000 souls, but at that time it was probably not so large. The town now contains 2,021 houses with a population, according to the census of 1872, of 9,544 souls. The houses are generally of masonry with slab-roofs. There is a colony of smiths, whose iron work is exported to Ajmere, Meywar and Marwar, and also a colony of dyers.

15. *Kekree*.—With the exception of the town of Nusseerabad, which has grown up with the cantonments, there are no other towns in the district with a population above 5,000. Kekree has about 5,000. The town is 50 miles from Ajmere, and in the early years of British rule bid fair to rival Ajmere as a trading mart. It has, however, been long in a declining state. Except its position as regards native territory, the town possesses no advantages in itself. Water of any kind is scarce, and sweet water can only be obtained from wells sunk in the bed of the tank adjoining the town. Kekree has a wall, and is the residence of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose duties since the Istumrardars of the adjoining pergunnahs have been invested with Magisterial and Police powers have been much diminished. The present officer is a brother of the Raja of Bhinai, the chief talookdar in the district, and the appointment was made with the view of encouraging the gentry of the district to take a greater interest in its administration.

16. *Pooshkur*.—The great sanctity of its lake, equalled, according to Colonel Tod, only by that of Mansarowar in Thibet, and its annual fair entitle Pooshkur to separate mention. The town is picturesquely situated on the lake with hills on three sides; on the fourth side the sands drifted from the plains of Marwar have formed a complete bar to the waters of the lake, which has no outlet, though the filtration through the sand hills is considerable. The lake is fed from the Nagpahar, and is in the form of an ellipse. On three sides, bathing ghats have been constructed, and nearly all the princely and wealthy families of Rajpootana have houses round the margin. The principal ones are those built by Raja Man of Jeypoor, Ahelya Bai the Queen of Holkar, Jowahir Mull of Bhurtpoor, and Raja Bijay Sing of Marwar. The piety or shrewdness of the Brahmans has provided places of worship for pilgrims of every sect, and there are 42 temples in the town. Before creation commenced, Brahma is said to have collected all the celestials to this place and to have here performed the Yuga. Here Savitre, the wife of Brahma

disappeared on the hill to the south of the lake, where is her shrine. The most conspicuous and most famous temple in the town is that of Brahma, said to be the only one dedicated to him in India. It was built by Gokul Pak, a Minister of Sindia, and cost about a lakh and a half of rupees. Another temple, built by Ana Deo, about 600 years ago, is that of Varahajee or the Boar, the second incarnation of Vishnu. The whole place teems with sanctity, and in accordance with ancient charters no living thing is allowed to be put to death within the limits of holy Pooshkur.

47. The population is about 3,750 and consists almost entirely of Brahmans. Of these there are two sects, those of Bara Bas and those of Chhota Bas. The former are the older inhabitants and have held the lands of Pooshkur in jagire since long before the Mogul Empire. These two sects have been perpetually at variance, and in the oldest charter on record Jahangir provided for the division of offerings to the Brahmans allotting two-thirds to the Bara Bas, and one-third to the Chhota Bas. Sawai Jey Sing of Jeypoor is said to have investigated the claims of the rival sects, and, having come to the conclusion that the Brahmans of the Bara Bas were not of pure descent, to have appointed the others his Purohits. The Brahmans of the Bara Bas number, however, among their Jajmans all the other Chiefs of Rajpootana.

48. The fair at Pooshkur takes place in October or November, and, like other religious fairs, is used as an opportunity for trade. It is attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake. In 1872 the quantity of merchandize and the number of animals brought for sale was below the average—there were about 700 horses, 1,850 camels, and 1,200 bullocks. The horses are chiefly Marwaree and Kathiawar, and the Native Cavalry Regiments serving in Rajpootana generally send parties to purchase remounts.

49. *Other towns.*—The remaining towns in the district may be more briefly dismissed. Bhinai, Massooda, Sawar, Baghera, and Pisangun are the chief towns of their pergunnahs, and the residence of their respective Thakoors. There is an old Jain Temple at Pisangun, which derives its name from its being situated near the Priya Sangama, or junction of the Saraswatee and Sagarmatee streams. Kharwa is celebrated for its tank. Deolia, Pandanwara, and Govindghur have each a popuation of about 3,000. Among the khalsa villages, Ramsar boasts of a large talao from which it derives its name. Srinuggur is famous as the seat of the former power of the Puar Rajpoots, who were dispossessed by the Gors, and whose representative is now Thakoor of Ranasar in Bickaneer. Rajghur was held by the Gor Rajpoots before the ascendancy of the Rahtores, and was given in jaghire in 1874 to the descendants of its original rulers.

CHAPTER II.

History of Ajmere-Mhairwarra.

PART I.—*Ajmere.*

50. *Legendary history of Aja.*—The early history of Ajmere is, as might be expected, legendary in its character, and commences with the

rule of the Chohans the last born of the Agni kulas and the most valiant of the Rajpoot races According to tradition, the fort and city of Ajmere were founded by Raja Aja a descendant of Auhal, the first Chohan, in the year 145 A D Aja at first attempted to build a fort on the Nagpahar or Serpent Hill and the site chosen by him is still pointed out. His evil genius, however, destroyed in the night the walls erected in the day and Aja determined to build on the hill now known as Taraghur Here he constructed a fort which he called Garh Bitli, and in the valley known as Indurkot he built a town which he called after his own name and which has become famous as Ajmere This Prince is generally known by the name of Ajipal, which, Colonel Tod explains, was derived from the fact that he was a goat herd," whose piety in supplying one of the saints of Pooshkur with goat's milk procured him a territory " The name probably suggested the myth, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the appellation was given to him when at the close of his life he became a hermit, and ended his days at the gorge on the hills about 10 miles from Ajmere, which is still venerated as the temple of Ajapal

51 *Other Chohan Princes* —With the next name on the Chohan genealogy we pass into the region of history Dola Rae joined in resisting the Mussulman invaders under Mahomed Kasim, and was slain by them in A.D 685. His successor Manika Rae, founded Sambhar and the Chohan Princes thereafter adopted the title of Sambhri Rao From his reign till 1024 A D there is a gap in the annals In that year Sultan Mahmood on his expedition against the temple of Somnath crossed the desert from Mooltan and presented himself before the walls of Ajmere The reigning Prince, Beelundeo, was totally unprepared for resistance the country was ravaged, and the town, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants was plundered The fort of Taraghur, however, held out, and as Mahmood had no leisure to engage in sieges, he proceeded on his destructive course to Guzerat Beelundeo was succeeded by Beesaldeo or Visala Deva who is best remembered by the lake which he constructed at Ajmere, still called the Beesal Sagar Beesaldeo was a renowned Prince He extended his territory at the expense of the Rajas of Delhi and subdued the hill tribes of Mhairwarra, whom he made drawers of water in the streets of Ajmere At the close of his life he is said to have become a Mussulman, to have resigned his kingdom and to have retired into obscurity at Dhundar His grandson, Ana, constructed the embankment which forms the Ana Sagar Lake on which Jehangir subsequently built the marble palace in which he received Sir Thomas Roe, the Ambassador of James I Someshwar, the third in descent from Ana, married the daughter of Anangpal, the Tuar King of Delhi and his son was Prithvi Raja, the last of the Chohans, who was adopted by Anangpal and thus became King of Delhi and Ajmere.

52. *Prithvi Raja, Chohan and Shabab ud-din.*—It is matter of common history, how Prithvi Raja opposed Shabab ud-din in his invasion of India in the years of 1191 and 1193 A D, how in the latter year he was utterly defeated and put to death in cold blood Shabab-ud-din shortly afterwards took Ajmere, massacred all the inhabitants who opposed him and reserved the rest for slavery After this execution

he made over the country to a relation of Prithvi Raja under an engagement for a heavy tribute. In the following year Shahab-ud-din prosecuted his conquests by the destruction of the Rahtore Kingdom of Kanouj, an event of considerable importance in the history of Ajmere, in that it led to the emigration of the greater part of the Rahtore clan from Kanouj to Marwar.

53. *Kutb-ud-din.*—The new Raja of Ajmere was soon reduced to perplexities by a pretender, and Kutb-ud-din Eibak, the founder of the Slave Dynasty at Delhi, marched to his relief. Hemraj, the pretender, was defeated, and Kutb-ud-din, having appointed a Governor of his own faith to control the Raja, proceeded with his expedition to Guzerat. A few years afterwards, however, the Raja, uniting with the Rahtores and the Mhairs, attempted independence. Kubt-ud-din marched from Delhi in the height of the hot season and shut up the Raja in the fort. Here finding no means of escape he ascended the funeral pile, as is related in the Taj-ul Maasir. Kutb-ud-din then marched against the confederated Rajpoots and Mhairs, but was defeated and wounded, and obliged to retreat to Ajmere, where he was besieged by the confederate army. A strong reinforcement from Ghaznee, however, caused the enemy to raise the siege, and Kutb-ud-din annexed the country to the kingdom of Delhi, and made over the charge of the fort of Taraghur to an officer of his own, Syud Hossein, whose subsequent tragical fate has caused him to be enrolled in the list of martyrs, and whose shrine is still the most conspicuous object on the hill fort he was unable to defend. On the death of Kutb-ud-din in A.D. 1210 the Rahtores joined the Chohans and made a night attack upon the fort. The garrison was taken unprepared and massacred to a man. Their tombs, as well as those of Syud Hossein and his celebrated horse, may still be seen on Taraghur in the enclosure, which bears the name of ' Gunj Shahidan" or Treasury of Martyrs.

54. *Rana Kumbho of Meywar.*—Shams-ud-din Altamsh, the successor of Kutb-ud-din, restored the authority of the Kings of Delhi, and it was maintained till the disastrous invasion of Tamerlane. By that time a number of independent Mahomedan kingdoms had been established, of which the chief were Bijapoor, Golconda, Guzerat, and Malwa. Rana Kumbho of Meywar profited by the relaxation of all authority which ensued upon the sack of Delhi, and the extinction of the house of Tughlak to take possession of Ajmere, but on his assassination the territory fell into the hands of the Kings of Malwa, with whom the Rana had been perpetually at variance and for 15 years had waged war.

55. *Kings of Malwa.*—The Kings of Malwa obtained possession in A. D. 1469 and held Ajmere till the death of Mahmood II in A.D. 1531, when the Kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Guzerat. The dome over the shrine of Khwaja Mueiyyin-ud-din Chisti was built by these Kings, and a mosque within the Durgah precincts was also built by them. On the death of Mahmood II, Maldeo Rahtore, who had just succeeded to the throne of Marwar, took possession of Ajmere among other conquests. He improved the fortress of Taraghur and com-

Maldeo Rahtore.

menced the construction of a lift to raise water to the fort from the Nur Chashma spring at the foot of the hill. The work still stands as solid as on the day it was built, but the scheme was never carried to completion. The Rahtores held Ajmere for 4 years but the country was one of the earliest acquisitions of Akbar, and from 1556 A. D. to the reign of Mahomed Shah, a period of 194 years, Ajmere was an integral portion of the Mogul Empire.

56 *Mogul Emperors.*—In the time of Akbar, Ajmere gave its name to a Subah which included the whole of Rajpootana. The district of Ajmere was an appanage of the royal residence, which was temporarily fixed there in this and subsequent reigns both as a pleasant retreat and in order to maintain the authority of the Empire among the surrounding Chiefs. Akbar made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Saint Khwaja Mueyyin ud-din Chisti, and built a fortified palace just outside the city. Jahangir and Shah Jehan both spent much time at the "Dar ul-Khair," and during the war with Mewar and Marwar, which was brought about by the bigotry of Aurungzeb, Ajmere was the head quarters of that Emperor, who nearly lost his throne here in 1679 by the combination of Prince Akbar with the enemy.

57 *Rahtores of Marwar.*—On the death of the Syads, in 1720 A. D., Ajit Singh, son of Jeswunt Singh of Marwar, found his opportunity in the weakness, consequent on the decline of the Mogul Empire to seize on Ajmere and killed the Imperial Government. He coined money in his own name and set up every emblem of sovereign rule. Mahomed Shah collected a large army and invested Taraghur. The fort held out for four months, when Ajit Sing agreed to surrender his conquest. Ten years later Abhay Sing the accomplice in the assassination of his own father, Ajit Sing, was appointed by Mahomed Shah Viceroy of Ahmedabad and Ajmere, and Ajmere became practically a portion of Marwar. The parricide, Bakht Singh, obtained Nagor and Jhalor from his brother Abhay Sing. Abhay Sing was succeeded by Ram Sing, who demanded the surrender of Jhalor from his uncle, Bakht Sing. The demand and the insolence of Ram Sing culminated in the battle of Mertra, where Ram Sing was defeated and forced to fly. He determined on calling in the aid of the Mahrattas, and at Ujain found the camp of Jey Appa Sindia, who readily embraced the opportunity of interference. Meanwhile the career of Bakht Sing had been terminated by the poisoned robe, the gift of the Jeypoor Ranee and Bijay Sing, son of Bakht Sing, opposed the Mahrattas. He was defeated and fled to Nagor, which withstood a year's siege, though meanwhile all the country submitted to Ram Sing. At the end of this period two foot soldiers, a Rajpoot and an Afghan, offered to sacrifice themselves for the safety of Bijay Sing by the assassination of the Mahratta leader. The offer was accepted, the assassins feigning a violent quarrel procured access to Jey Appa and stabbed him in front [illegible] nths more but a compro- [illegible] surrendered to the Mahrat- [illegible] d district of Ajmere as [illegible] Jey Appa. The Mahrattas on their side abandoned the cause of Ram Sing. A fixed triennial tribute was to be paid to the Mahrattas by Bijay Sing. The tomb of

Jey Appa is at Pooshkur, and till 1860 three villages of Ajmere were set apart in jaghire for the expenses of the tomb. Ram Sing obtained the Marwar and Jeypoor share of the Sambhur Lake and resided there until his death. These events occurred in 1756 A. D.

58. *Mahrattas.*—For 31 years the Mahrattas held undisturbed possession of Ajmere, till in 1787, on the invasion of Jeypoor by Madajee Sindia, the Jeypoor Raja called on the Rahtores for aid against the common foe. The call was promptly answered, and at the battle of Tonga the Mahrattas suffered a signal defeat. The Rahtores retook Ajmere driving out Mirza Anwar Beg, the Mahratta Governor, and annulled their tributary engagements. The success was however transient, for in three years' time the Mahrattas, led by De Boigne, redeemed the disgrace of Tonga by the battle of Patan, where the Kachhwahas held aloof and the Rahtores ignominiously fled. Madajee Sindia and De Boigne then marched on Ajmere. The Rahtore army was drawn out on the plains of Merta, but was surprised and cut to pieces by De Boigne, and Ajmere in the year 1791 reverted to the Mahrattas, who held it till its cession to the British Government in 1818 A. D.

59. *Cession to the British Government.*—Singhi Dhanraj was Governor of Ajmere during the three years it was held by the Rahtores. The best known of the Mahratta Subadars was Govind Rao, who appears to have been a strong and good Governor. By the Treaty of the 25th June 1818, Doulut Rao Sindia after the Pindari War ceded the district of Ajmere, valued in the Treaty at Rupees 5,05,484, to the British Government, and on the 26th July 1818, Mr. Wilder, the first Superintendent of Ajmere, received charge of the district from Bappu Sindia, the last Mahratta Subadars.

60. *Dynastic changes.*—The dynasties which have ruled Ajmere may thus be succinctly shown :—

	A. D.		A. D.	No. of years.	
From	145	to	1193	1,048	Chohan.
„	1191	„	1469	275	Kings of Delhi.
„	1470	„	1531	61	Kings of Malwa.
„	1532	„	1556	24	Maldeo Rahtore.
„	1556	„	1730	194	*Mogul Emperors.*
„	1731	„	1755	24	*Rahtores.*
„	1756	„	1787	31	Mahrattas.
„	1788	„	1791	3	Rahtores.
„	1792	„	1817	25	Mahrattas.
„	1818 British Government.				

61. *The mutiny of 1857.*—The history of Ajmere from 1818 is the history of its administration. The long roll of battles and sieges is closed. The district worn out by the incessant warfare of half a century at length enjoys rest, and the massive battlements of Taraghur begin to crumble in a secure peace. The mutiny of 1857 passed like a cloud over the province. On the 28th May two Regiments of Bengal

Infantry and a Battery of Bengal Artillery mutinied at Nusseerabad. The European residents, however, were sufficiently protected by a Regiment of Bombay Infantry, and the Treasury and Magazine at Ajmere were adequately guarded by a detachment of the Mhairwarra Battalion. There was no interruption of Civil Government The mutinous regiments marched direct to Delhi and the agricultural classes did not share in the revolt

PART II.

HISTORY OF MHAIRWARRA.

62. *First intercourse with the country*—The history of Mhairwarra before the occupation of Ajmere by the British authorities in 1818 is practically a blank Hardly anything was known of the country except that it was a difficult hilly tract inhabited by an independent and plundering race who cared not for agriculture and who supplied their wants at the expense of the surrounding territories Sawaee Jey Sing of Jeypoor had penetrated no further than Jak in an endeavour to subdue the country, and Ameer Khan had failed in an attempt to chastise the plunderers of Jak and Chaag

63 Mr Wilder, the first Superintendent of Ajmere, entered into agreements with the villages of Jak, Shamghur, Lulua Kana Khera, and Kheta Khera, the nucleus of what is now Ajmere-Mhairwarra, binding them to abstain from plunder The pledge, however, was little respected or could not really be enforced by the headmen, and in March 1819 a force was detached from Nusseerabad for the attack of these places. No opposition was encountered, the villages were taken one after the other, and all levelled to the ground The inhabitants escaped into the adjacent hills, which Mr. Wilder, who accompanied the force, describes as an "impenetrable jungle" Strong police posts were stationed at Jak, Shamghur, and Lulua

64 *Conquest of the country*—In November 1820 a general insurrection broke out. The police posts were cut off, and the men composing them were killed. The thorough subjugation of the country was then determined on. A force stronger than the former retook Jak, Lulua and Shamghur, and after some correspondence with the Governments of Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor, and promised co-operation on their part, the force advanced into Meywar and Marwar-Mhairwarra to punish the refugees of Jak, Lulua, and Shamghur, and the men who had given them an asylum.

65. Borwa was the first village of which possession was taken and the attack was then directed against Hatlun, where, however, a repulse was sustained with a loss of 3 killed and 23 wounded. In the night, however, the garrison evacuated the fort. The troops then marched to Berar, which after some show of fighting fell into their hands The capture of Maullan and Basawara followed and a strong detachment was then sent against Kot Kirana and Baggri in Marwar-Mhairwarra. These were taken possession of and made over to Jodhpoor, and the reverses of the Mhairs reached their culminating point in the capture of Ramghur, whither most of the chief men had retreated. These were

nearly all killed or wounded or taken prisoners, and the remaining strongholds submitted in rapid succession. A detachment of cavalry and infantry was left at Jak, and the main body withdrew at the close of January 1821, the campaign having lasted three months.

66. *Arrangements for the administration.*—Captain Tod in the name of the Rana undertook the administration of the portion belonging to Meywar. He appointed a Governor, built the fort of Todghur in the centre of the tract, raised a corps of 600 matchlockmen for this special service and commenced to collect revenue. A different policy was pursued by the Court of Jodhpoor. The villages which had been decided to belong to Marwar were made over to the adjoining Thakoors; there was no controlling authority and no unity of administration. Ajmere brought all its share under direct management, but at first the Thakoors of Massooda and Kharwa were held responsible for the establishment of order under the superintendence of Mr. Wilder. It soon appeared that this triple Government was no Government, the criminals of one portion found security in another, the country became infested with murderous gangs, and the state of Mhairwarra was even worse than before the conquest. Under these circumstances it was determined that the three portions should be brought under the management of one officer, vested with full authority in civil and criminal matters, and that a battalion of eight companies of 70 men each should be enrolled from among the Mhairs.

67. *Treaties with Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor.*—The negotiations with Oodeypoor resulted in the Treaty of May 1823 by which the management of Meywar-Mhairwarra, consisting of 76 villges, was made over to the British Government for a period of 10 years, the Rana agreeing to pay Rupees 15 000 a year to cover civil and military expenses.

68. In March 1824 a similar engagement was after some difficulty concluded by Mr. Wilder with the Jodhpoor Durbar. It was arranged that the sum of Rupees 15,000 should be annually paid on account of civil and military expenses, the Maharana and the Maharaja receiving in each case the revenue of their respective portions.

69. In March 1833 the arrangement with Meywar was continued for a further period of eight years, the Rana agreeing to pay Rupees 20,000 Chittoree or Rupees 16,000 Kaldar on account of civil and military expenses. On the 23rd October 1835 the arrangement with Marwar was extended for a further period of nine years: The transfer of the Jodhpoor territory was only partial; many villages were left in the hands of the bordering Thakoors, though nominally under the Police superintendence of the British authorities. Twenty villages were made over by the first Treaty, and by the second Treaty seven villages were added, but these latter were returned to Marwar in 1842. The average yearly amount collected from the Marwar villages until Colonel Dixon's settlement was Rupees 6,403; Colonel Dixon's assessment was Rupees 7,972.

70. *Administration of Colonel Hall.*—Colonel Hall was the first officer appointed to the charge of the newly acquired district, and he ruled Mhairwarra for 13 years. He was fettered by no instructions, and was left to provide for the due administration of the country. In

his Report, prepared in 1834 he describes the system he adopted Civil and criminal justice were administered by punchayet or arbitration. In civil cases the procedure was as follows —The plaintiff presented his case in writing, and the defendant, being summoned, was required to write a counter-statement An order was then passed for the parties to name their respective arbitrators, the numbers on each side being unlimited, but equal The appointment of an umpire was found unnecessary The parties then wrote a bond to forfeit a certain amount, generally one-fourth or one-third of the amount at issue if they should afterwards deviate from the decision of the punchayet The punchayet was then assembled and an agreement taken from its members to decide according to equity and to pay a fine of so much if they do not A native functionary then assembled the punchayet, summoned the witnesses and recorded the proceedings to their close When a decision was arrived at, the result was made known to the parties who were entitled to record their assent or dissent If two-thirds of the punchayet agreed, the question was settled If the losing side dissented and paid the forfeit, a new punchayet was chosen by special order of the Superintendent

71. Criminal cases in which the evidence was unsatisfactory were also referred to punchayet Four months' imprisonment in irons was the usual sentence on conviction for minor offences, unless the crime had been denied. The jail was made self-supporting each prisoner was supplied with one seer of barley meal daily and with nothing else, but if the prisoner wished, he might furnish his own flour On his release, he was obliged to pay for his food and for his share of the jail establishment as well as for any clothing which might have been given him, and this system of recovering the jail expenses from the prisoners and their relations lasted till Colonel Dixon's death, when on the representation of Captain Brooke it was abolished in the year 1858 The prisoners worked from daylight till noon in the hot weather and from noon till evening in the cold weather

72 The revenue was collected by estimate of the crop, one-third of the produce being the Government share, except in some special cases The estimate was made by a writer on the part of Government assisted by the patels, the putwaree and the respectable landowners If a dispute arose, the worst and best portions of the field were cut and a mean taken An appeal against the estimate was allowed to the Superintendent The prices current in the country for 10 or 12 miles round were then taken an average struck, and this assumed as the rate for calculating the money payment to be made Cultivators who broke up new land or made wells received leases authorizing them to hold at one-sixth and one-eighth of the produce. The headmen of the villages paid one-fourth.

73 The system of administration adopted for Mhairwarra has been given in some detail, since it possesses an historical value as being that under which the country throve till 1851, the year of Colonel Dixon's regular settlement, and which, according to the opinion of all competent observers, was eminently successful. Mhairwarra was, no doubt, fortunate in obtaining rulers like Colonel Hall and Colonel Dixon,

and Government was fortunate in enjoying the services of such officers. Colonel Hall remained at his post from 1823 to 1836, and his successor, Colonel Dixon, governed Mhairwarra till 1842. In the year Ajmere was added to his charge, but though Mhairwarra was under an Assistant Commissioner, still Colonel Dixon as Commissioner lived there the greater portion of every year till his death at Beawur in 1857. Both officers devoted their whole time and energy to their charge, and to them is due the regeneration of Mhairwarra and the reclamation of the Mhairs from a predatory life to habits of honest industry.

74. Nothing can more plainly speak to the great social change which has been wrought in the inhabitants of Mhairwarra than the deserted and ruined state of their ancient villages. These were formerly invariably perched upon hills in inaccessible places for the sake of safety from the attacks of their fellowmen and of wild beasts. The adoption of habits of industry and agriculture has rendered the retention of such dwellings alike unnecessary and inconvenient. The old villages are now nearly deserted and are fast falling into decay. New hamlets have sprung up everywhere in the valleys, and the tend ency to settle near the cultivated land is still on the increase.

CHAPTER III.

On Tenures.

75. The land tenures of Ajmere are, as might be expected, entirely analogous to those prevailing in the adjacent Native States, and though they have been almost systematically misunderstood at head-quarters, yet the *vis inertiæ* of the province has sufficed to prevent their being interfered with except in the one instance of the mouzahwar settlement of 1850. The soil is broadly divided into two classes, khalsa or the private domain of the Crown, and land held in estates or baronies by feudal Chiefs originally under an obligation of military service. Khalsa land again might be alienated by the Crown either as an endowment of a religious institution or as a reward for service to an individual and his heirs. Such grants, when they comprised a whole village or half a village, are called jaghires, and 51 whole villages and 3 half villages have been alienated in this way.

76. *Khalsa.*—The basis of the land system of Rajpootana is that the State is in its khalsa lands the immediate and actual proprietor standing in the same relation to the cultivators of the soil as the feudal Chiefs do to the tenants on their estates. The jaghiredars who are assignees of the rights of the State have the same rights as the State itself.

77. From ancient times it has been the custom in the khalsa lands of Ajmere that those who permanently improved land by sinking wells and constructing embankments for the storage of water acquired thereby certain rights in the soil so improved. These rights are summed up and contained in the term "biswadaree," a name which is synonymous with the term "Bapota" in Meywar and Marwar, and with the

term "miras" in Southern India, both words signifying heritable land. A cultivator who had thus improved land was considered protected from ejectment as long as he paid the customary share of the produce, and had a right to sell, mortgage, or make gifts of the well or embankment on which he had expended his capital, such transfer carrying with it the transfer of the improved land. These privileges were hereditary and practically constitute proprietary right, and hence the term "biswadar" has come to mean "owner."

78 In a district like Ajmere, where the rainfall is so precarious, unirrigated land was hardly regarded, and possessed but little value. The State was considered owner of this as well as of the waste. No man, in fact, cultivated the same unirrigated fields continuously, and the village boundaries were undefined. The State had the right to locate new hamlets and new tenants, to give leases to strangers who were willing to improve the land, and to collect dues for grazing from all tenants, whether biswadars or not. The State, in short, held exactly the same position in the khalsa lands as a large Talookdar in his estate.

79. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Middleton, the first Superintendents of Ajmere, have recorded their opinion that the waste lands were the property of the State. Mr Cavendish, their successor, whose experience was gained in the North-Western Provinces, considered them the property of the community. Mr Edmonstone, who made a ten years settlement in 1835, investigated the question, and was clearly of opinion that the State was the owner. In his Settlement Report, dated 12th May 1836, he writes that the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro as regards the tenures in Arcot seems to him peculiarly adapted to the tenures of Ajmere, and is entirely consistent with all the information he possessed. The Sirkar from ancient times has everywhere granted waste land in "inam" free of every rent or claim, and appears in all such parts to have considered the waste exclusively as its own property. It may be objected that, if this is the case, the State may give away the whole lands of a village, and injure the inhabitants by depriving them of their pastures. It certainly might give away the whole, but whether the exercise of the [illegible] would depend upon circum- [illegible] general custom of the country, [illegible] ury, as the cattle of the village would graze on them whenever the crops were off the ground. If the lands were inclosed, the inhabitants would be no worse off than those of many other villages whose lands are entirely cultivated and inclosed, and who are in consequence often obliged to send their cattle during the dry season to graze in distant "jungles." And again the Sirkar *possesses by the usage of the country the absolute right to dispose* of the waste in all villages which are miras as well as in those which are not.

80 When Colonel Dixon commenced his tank embankments in 1842, he acted as a steward to a great estate. He founded new hamlets where he thought fit; he gave leases at privileged rates to those who were willing to dig wells; and distributed the lands under the new tanks to strangers whom he located in hamlets in the waste. In no instance did the old biswadars imagine for a moment that their rights were being

invaded, nor did they consider that they were entitled to any rent or malikana from the new comers. Colonel Dixon classed old and new comers together as biswadars with the same rights as to sale and mortgage.

81. Such was the tenure of the khalsa lands of Ajmere till 1849, when the village boundaries were for the first time demarcated, and under the orders of Mr. Thomason a village settlement was introduced. This settlement effected a radical change in the tenure. It transformed the cultivating communities of the khalsa, each member of which possessed certain rights in improved land in his actual possession, but who, as a community, possessed no rights at all, into Bhyachara proprietary bodies. The essence of the mouzahwar system is that a defined area of land, that namely which is inclosed within the village boundaries, is declared to be the property of the village community, and the community consists of all those who are recorded as owners of land in the village. Even now the change is hardly understood and is not appreciated by the people. Daily petitions are filed by men anxious to improve the waste land of a village, praying that Government will grant them leases in its capacity of landlord. In many cases, where Colonel Dixon established a new hamlet, he assessed it separately from the parent village, that is, the revenue assessed on each resident of the hamlet was added up and announced to the hamlet, the waste remaining the common property of the parent village and of the hamlet. In 1867 these hamlets were formed into distinct villages, the waste adjacent to the hamlet being attached to it, the biswadars of the parent village retaining no right over this land nor imagining that they possess any. In this way there are now 129 villages in Ajmere against 85 at the time of Colonel Dixon's settlement.

82. Until the mouzahwar settlement of 1849, therefore, the tenure in the district was ryotwar. The State owned the land, but allowed certain rights to tenants who had spent capital on permanent improvements in the land so improved. This bundle of rights gradually came to be considered proprietary right, and since 1849 the State has abandoned its right of ownership over unimproved land.

83. *Istumrar.*—The tenure of the feudal Chiefs of Ajmere was originally identical with that of the Chiefs in the Native States of Rajpootana. The estates were jaghires held on condition of military service and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel Tod, in his Rajasthan, Volume I, page 167, thus sums up the result of his enquiries into the tenure :—

"A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder, with inheritance for his offspring in lineal descent or adoption, with the sanction of the Prince, and resumable for crime or incapacity; this reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee, of sequestration (zabti), of relief (nuzzerana), of homage and investiture of the heir."

From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the istumrar estates of Ajmere is exactly described in the above quotation. The grants were life grants, carrying with them a condition of military service, but like all similar tenures they tended to become hereditary.

84. None of these estates ever paid revenue till the time of the Mahrattas in 1755 A D To enforce the condition of military service was for these freebooters as unnecessary as it would have been impolitic, and in lieu of service they assessed a sum upon each estate which presumably bore some relation to the number of horse and foot-soldiers which each Chieftain had up to that time been required to furnish The assessment, however, was very unequal, and varied with the power of the Mahrattas to exact it, the smaller Chiefs paying a very much larger proportion of their income than their more powerful brethren who were likely to resist, and whom it might be difficult to coerce On the cession of the district in 1818, these Chieftains were found paying a certain sum under the denomination of "mamla" or "ain" and a number of extra cesses which amounted on the whole to half as much again as the mamla These extra cesses were collected till 1841, when on the representation of Colonel Sutherland, Commissioner of Ajmere, they were abandoned In 1830, 1839, and 1841 Government had declared that the estates were liable to re-assessment but these orders were never acted upon, nor even communicated to those concerned, and the Chiefs who at a very early period of our rule, perhaps even before it, had acquired the title of istumrardars, no doubt considered themselves as holders at a fixed and permanent quit-rent This belief of theirs was strengthened by the action of Government in 1841, when all extra cesses were remitted and the demand of the State limited to the amount which had been assessed by the Mahrattas nearly a century before This tenure has been carefully investigated within the last two years and the final orders of Government were conveyed in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the address of the Chief Commissioner, No 94R, dated 17th June 1873. His Excellency in Council consented to waive the right of Government in the matter of re-assessment and to declare the present assessments of the Chiefs to be fixed in perpetuity. The concession was accompanied by a declaration of the liability of the estates to pay nuzzerana, and the conditions on which the estates are held have been incorporated in the Sunnud granted to each istumrardar The estates descend to the eldest son, and a very strict system of entail has been established

85. The tenure of land in the istumrar estates, as between the istumrardar and his tenants, has never formed the subject of judicial investigation, nor have the recent settlement operations been extended to the istumrar area The prevailing opinion is that the cultivators are all tenants-at-will, but at the time of Mr Cavendish's enquiry in 1829, many of the istumrardars admitted that their tenants possessed certain rights in improved land, and on this subject the opinion of Colonel Dixon, as conveyed in a Memorandum addressed to Sir Henry Lawrence, and dated 28th August 1854, is deserving of attention, and is entirely consonant with the account of the land system of the district above given "The Chiefs of villages are reckoned as Biswadars within their own estates It is a right which is rarely exercised by them, for all cultivators who have sunk wells would, in the eye of the law, be considered their owners, and not dispossessed without cause assigned and without being remunerated for their outlay. In baranee and talabee lands the people cultivate according to the pleasure of the Thakoor."

tee proposed to revert to what seemed to be the original incidents of the tenure, to hold the bhoomias liable as an armed militia to be called out to put down riots and to pursue dacoits and rebels, and to take from them a yearly quit-rent under the name of nuzzerana.

93. *The State.*—The above sketch will have shown that it is probable that the State still possesses much larger proprietary rights in the khalsa villages of Ajmere than it possesses in most other parts of the Bengal Presidency. To the State belong in sole proprietary right all mines of metals in khalsa villages, while for its own purposes it can quarry, free of payment, where and to what extent it pleases. This principle was recognized in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 226 R., dated 10th November 1873. Two ranges of hills near Ajmere, that of Taraghur and that of Nagpahar, have been declared to be the property of Government. The tanks and embankments of Ajmere have almost all been made by the State, and Government is the owner of the embankments and of all that grows thereon as well as of the water in the tank. Under the proposed Forest Ordinance, the State has reserved to itself the right to resume from the village communities the management of any tract of waste or hilly land, the proprietary right subject to certain conditions being vested absolutely in Government as long as the land is required for forest purposes. In istumrar estates, on the other hand, the State has little or no rights beyond that of taking a fixed revenue. In jaghire villages, where the State has conferred its rights on the jaghiredar, Government possesses, it is presumed, no rights.

94. *Mhairwarra.*—Mhairwarra possessed no settled Government till 1822, when it came under British management. The people found the occupation of plunder more profitable and congenial than that of agriculture. No crops were sown except what was absolutely necessary for the scanty population. The tanks were constructed and used exclusively for the purpose of providing water for the cattle. No revenue or rent was paid. The Rajpoots were never able to obtain a firm footing in the country. Whatever small revenue they could get from it was obtained at a cost both of life and money far exceeding its value. Under such circumstances, tenures could not spring up. Colonels Dixon and Hall, to whom the civilization of the Mhairs is due, treated Mhairwarra as a great zemindaree, of which they were the managers and Government the owner. Their word was law. They founded hamlets, gave leases, and made tanks, and collected one-third of the produce as revenue from the people. At the settlement of 1851 all cultivators who had recently been settled in the villages were recorded as owners of the land in their possession equally with the old inhabitants.

95. One peculiarity of the land tenure of Ajmere-Mhairwarra should not be omitted. It is the entire absence of the custom of sale, whether voluntary or enforced. Private sales of land appear to have been practically unknown till about a generation ago, nor has any land ever been sold for arrears of revenue. Sale of land in execution of decrees of the Civil Court has been prohibited as contrary to ancient custom. Mortgages, however, are only too common and many of them differ in no respect from sales.

96. A non-proprietary cultivating class hardly exists in either district. Where tenants exist they pay generally the same rates of produce as the proprietors themselves paid before the regular settlement. The few Mauruseo cultivators pay merely distributed shares of the Government revenue.

CHAPTER IV

Population and Castes.

97. *Census Statistics.*—The total population by the census of 1872 is 316,032, exclusive of Europeans, which were numbered previously at 558 souls There were 91,199 houses of all sorts Of the population 203,535, or 64 per cent. are males, 112,497 or 36 per cent. are females. Adults were counted at 213,402, of which number 141,049 were males and 72,353 were females; children were counted at 102 630, of which 62,456 were boys and 40,144 were girls. Classed by occupation, 132,702 are agriculturalists; non-agriculturalists are 183,310. Hindoos, with whom Sikhs numbering 72 and Jains numbering 34,616, have been clas ed, are returned as 252,996 or 80 per cent. of the population; Mahomedans are 20 per cent. or 62,156, Native Christians are returned at 249; and Parsees at 65. Of the Hindoos, 114,126 or 45 per cent. are agriculturalists, 55 per cent or 133,870 are non agriculturalists. Of the Mahomedans, 22,237 or 36 per cent are agriculturalists The results of the census of 1872 show a falling off of 109,678 souls, as compared with the census of 1865, a result partially no doubt to be ascribed to the disastrous famine of 1868-70, but no sound conclusions can be drawn from these figures, as the returns of 1872 are untrustworthy and have been pronounced to be so by the Government of India. In the census papers 82 castes are enumerated in Ajmere-Mhairwarra, and of these 56 castes comprise the Hindoo population, though probably the number of Hindoo castes is rather more Including the khalsa and jaghire villages, but excluding the istumrar villages, there are 190 villages in Ajmere. There are 241 villages, in the Beawur Tehsil and 88 in Todghur, and these numbers must be borne in mind in tracing the distribution of the castes

98. *Rajpoots.*—If the account of the tenure in the khalsa and jaghire portions of Ajmere, given in the preceding Chapter, has been followed, it will not be a matter of surprise that Rajpoots own hardly any land except bhoom and istumrar, or that 67 castes have been found in possession of proprietary right at the recent revision of settlement. No Rajpoot would have cared to take land other than on bhoom or talookdaree tenure, and the Crown tenants as well as the tenants of the jaghire estates are mainly the descendants of the ancient cultivators of the soil, who have held their land in all the dynastic changes through which Ajmere has passed. Where every man who dug a well became owner of the land irrigated therefrom, and where a cultivator without a well is considered a waif, with no tie to bind him to the village where he may reside, the landowning castes must be nearly co-extensive with the cultivating castes, and such is found to be the case. Of the 190

Ajmere villages, 52 are held by Jats; 51 belong to various Mhairwarra clans; 35 belong to Goojurs; four to Rajpoots; two to Deswalee Mussulmans; eight castes hold one village each, Mali, Syud, Pathan, Mogul, Ranjara, Ahir, Fakir, and Christian. In the remaining 39 villages there is no exclusive caste ownership; the principal castes in these villages are 14 in number—Mahlis, Teblis, Mhairs, Merats, Deswalees, Goojurs, Brahmans, Rajpoots, Mahajuns, Kayeths, Kharols, Ahirs, Rebaris, Regars. The remaining landowning castes have few representatives and are scattered over many villages.

99. The four villages belonging to Rajpoots are Arjunpoora Jaghire, Arjunpoora Khalsa, Golah, and Khoro, the two former belonging to Gor Rajpoots, the two latter to Rahtores. This exception, however, only proves the conclusion of the foregoing paragraph. Arjunpoora Jaghire was given on condition of protecting the road and assimilates to a bhoom tenure. The land is subdivided among the descendants of the original grantee. Arjunpoora Khalsa stands quite alone by itself as the only zemindaree tenure in the district (with the exception of Mahomedghur, where the tenure has been created by ourselves), and narrowly escaped being classed with the istumrar estates. Golah was held on istumrar tenure till shortly before the establishment of British rule. Khori was originally a Mhair village, but the Rahtores held a large amount of bhoom in it and gradually turned out the Mhairs. In short, where Rajpoots hold jaghire or khalsa land, it will generally be found that it is the relic of a talookdaree tenure, or of a jaghire grant, or an encroachment by bhoomias.

100. *Jats.*—The Jats were numbered at the census at 28,399, of whom 2,535 belong to Mhairwarra. They with the Goojurs are the original cultivators of the soil, and considerably outnumber any other caste. Nearly the whole of the Ramsar Pergunnah belongs to them. They are settled in Kekree and in the best villages of the Ajmere and Rajghur Pergunnahs. Tabiji, Saradhna, Makrera, Jethana, Budhwara, and Picholian belong to Jats. In the Beawur Tehsil they hold seven villages, chiefly in and about the old town of Beawur adjoining the Ajmere District, for they never penetrated far into Mhairwarra and are not to be found in the Todghur Tehsil. They are divided into three main families—Puniyo, Seeshmo, and Harchitral, but their "gots" are more than a hundred. As elsewhere, they are strong men and hard-working cultivators. They hold no revenue-free land nor any bhoom. They have in Ajmere double as much land as to the Goojurs, and pay three times as much revenue, partly no doubt owing to their having monopolized the best villages, but chiefly to their greater energy in making wells and improving their land.

101. *Legend of Tejaji.*—The Jats worship a variety of gods, including Mata and Mahadeo, but the chief object of veneration for all the Jats of Marwar, Ajmere, and Kishenghur is Tejaji, whose legend is as follows:—Teja was a Jat of Karnala near Nagor in Marwar, who lived 860 years ago and had been married at Roopnagur in Kishenghur. While grazing his cattle he observed that a cow belonging to a Brahman was in the habit of going daily to a certain place in the jungle where the milk dropped from her udder. Further observation showed that the milk

fell into a hole inhabited by a snake Teja agreed with the snake to supply him daily with milk and thus prevent the Brahman suffering loss. Once when he was preparing to visit his father-in-law, he forgot the compact and the snake appearing declared that it was necessary he should bite Teja Teja stipulated for permission to first visit his father in law, to which the snake agreed. Teja proceeded on his journey, and at Kishenghur rescued the village-cattle from a band of robbers, but was desperately wounded in the encounter. Mindful of his promise to return, Teja with difficulty marched home and presented himself to the snake, who however could find no spot to bite, so dreadfully had Teja been cut up by the robbers Teja therefore put out his tongue which the snake bit, and so he died. The Jats believe that if they are bitten by a snake and tie a thread round the right foot while repeating the name of Tejaji, the poison will prove innocuous. There is a temple to Tejaji at Sarsara in Kishenghur, and a fair is held in July. Tejaji is always represented as a man on horseback with a drawn sword, while a snake is biting his tongue Nearly all Jats wear an amulet of silver with this device round their necks Colonel Dixon singled out Tejaji as the patron of the fair he established in his new town of Nyanuggur.

102. *Customs of the Jats*—Some customs of the Jats deserve [illegible] within the same "got," and takes [illegible] in Upper India. A cocoanut and a [illegible] wealth, are sent to the house of the bride Then the brotherhood is collected and the contract is concluded by throwing the cocoanut and the rupee into the lap of the bride The day is then fixed by the bride's parents, and the "Barat," which consists generally of 25 to 30 men, reaches the village in the evening At the appointed time the bridegroom proceeds to the bride's house in red clothes and with a sword in his hand The village carpenter affixes a frame of wood called a "toran" over the door, and this the bridegroom strikes with his sword and enters the house. The "toran" is a cross barred frame resembling a wicket, and the custom is probably a relic of the marriage by conquest All castes put up "torans," and as they are not removed, they may be seen on half the houses in the district When the bridegroom has entered the house, the Brahman causes him and the bride to go round a fire lit in the centre of the room. This is the ceremony called "Phera," and is the only one used The second day there is a feast and the bridal party then disperses The bride's father takes money, and Rupees 84 is the fixed amount. The bridegroom's father spends about Rupees 200, the bride's father nearly as much, and the subsequent "guna" when the bride's father gives turbans to his son in-law's relatives, costs him about Rupees 150 more

103. *Custom of Natha*—The Jats are monogamous, and with them, as with the Goojurs, Malees and all the tribes of Mhairwarra, widow marriage is the rule and is called "Natha." A man cannot marry his younger brother's widow, but may that of his elder brother The younger brother has the first claim on the widow's hand but if he does not marry her, any one in the "got" may do so No feast

shrines, and most of them hold revenue-free land in the jaghire villages attached to these institutions. They are poor and idle.

109. *Christians and Parsees.*—Native Christians are returned as 249. The United Presbyterian Mission has occupied this field for thirteen years, but Christianity cannot as yet be said to have struck deep roots into the soil. Many of the Christians are orphans who were left destitute by the famine and taken charge of by the Mission. A hamlet has been founded near Nusseerabad under the name of Asapoora or Hope Town, where the boys of the Orphan School, as they grow up, who do not elect for trade, will form an agricultural Christian community, and the lands belonging to the hamlet have been separated from the parent village and formed into a distinct township. Parsees are only 65 in number and are Bombay shop-keepers in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad.

CHAPTER V.

110. *Mhairwarra clans.*—The tribes which at present inhabit Mhairwarra do not claim to be, nor do they appear to have been, the original inhabitants. Of these last, however, but little is known. The country must have been an impenetrable jungle and the majority of the sparse inhabitants were probably outlaws or fugitives from the surrounding States. The caste of Chandela Goojurs is said to have dwelt on the hills about Chang, the hills in the neighbourhood of Kalinjur, Saroth, and Bhaelan are assigned by tradition to Brahmans. On the east side on the Boowa Hills the caste of Bhattee Rajpoots is said to have been located, while the southern portion of the Todghur Tehsil was occupied by Meenas. There is a tradition that Bahattee Rajpoot, Ajeet Sing, bore the title of King of Mhairwarra.

111. The present inhabitants of Mhairwarra are all promiscuously designated Mhairs, a name which is derived from "Mer," a hill, and signifies "hillmen." The name is not that of any caste or tribe and is only a correct designation, in so far as it is understood to mean the dwellers on this portion of the Aravali Range. The two main tribes of Mhairwarra are those known by the appellation of Chita and Barar, each clan traditionally divided into 24 "gots," but new gots are constantly formed which take the name of their immediate ancestor, and there are now about 40 gots in each tribe.

112. *Chohan Meenas.*—Colonel Tod (*Rajasthan*, Vol. I., p. 680) asserts that the tribes of Chita and Barar are Meenas, and the traditions of the people themselves point to a Meena ancestry. Both tribes claim a common descent from Prithvi Raj, the last Chohan King of Ajmere, and the story is that Jodh Lakhun, the son of Prithvi Raj, married a girl of the Meena caste, who had been seized in a marauding expedition near Bundee, supposing her to be a Rajpootanee. When he discovered his mistake, he turned away the mother and her two sons, Auhal and Anup. The exiles wandered to Chang in Beawur, where they were hospitably entertained by the Goojurs of that place. Auhal and Anup rested one day under a *bar* or fig-tree, and prayed that if it was destined that their race should continue, the trunk of the tree might be

[illegible] consequence of the miracle raised them from [illegible] final event in [illegible]

Charar se Chita bhayo, aur Barar bhayo Bar-ghât
Shâkh ek se do bhaye : jagat bakhâni jat.

"From the sound 'Charar' (the noise which is supposed to have reached Auhal from the splitting tree) the Chitas are called, and the clan Barar from the splitting of the fig-tree. Both are descended from one stock; the world has made this tribe famous" In following the distribution of the clans it is necessary again to bear in mind that there are 51 Mhair villages in Ajmere, and that there are 241 villages in the Beawur, and 88 in the Todghur Tehsils.

113. *Chita.*—Auhal settled at Chang in the north-west of Mhairwarra, and his descendants in course of time exterminated the Goojurs who had given an asylum to Auhal and his mother The clan waxed strong [illegible] occupied all the strong places of Mhairs [illegible] Shamghur, Lulua, Hattur, [illegible] They appear to have held the remaining Mhairs in subjection, for they enumerate 16 castes of Mhairs, who they say used to pay them one-fourth the produce of the soil and of all plundering expeditions. The clan now holds 117 entire villages in Beawur, besides portions of 53 and 16 entire villages in Todghur to the north of that Tehsil and including the Pergunnah of Kot Kirana. In Ajmere there are 21 entire khalsa and jaghire villages belonging to Chitas, and they are to be found in all the Ajmere-Mhair villages except four.

114. Of the subdivisions of this clan by far the most numerous and important is that of the Merats, a term which is generally used as synonymous with a Mahomedan Mer, but which is a patronymic derived from Mera, the common ancestor of the Katats and Gorats. Harraj, grandson of Meera, a Chita, in the reign of Aurungzeb, took service under the Emperor at Delhi. During a night of terrific rain he remained firm at his post as sentry with his shield over his head. The Emperor to whom the matter was reported, is related to have said—"In the Marwar tongue they call a brave soldier Kata, let this man be henceforth called Kata." Harraj soon after became a convert to Islam, and is the progenitor of all the Katat Merats, a very large family, who hold 78 villages in Beawur including all the principal places in the north and east of the Tehsil. Gora was a brother of Harraj, and his descendants are Hindoos and hold 21 villages in the centre and south-east of Beawur, of which Kalinjar and Kabra are the chief. The Gorats spread southwards and have occupied 13 villages in the north of Todghur. One village in Ajmere, Makhopoora, belongs to them. The Katats, the most pushing of all the Chitas, spread northwards and hold 9 of the 21 Chita villages in Ajmere There they formed new gots of which the Bahadoor Khanee, generally called *par excellence* Chita, is the principal. Besides the khalsa and jaghire villages four villages in Ajmere proper are held by Katats on istumrar tenure, *viz.*, Nausar, Rajaosi, Ajaysar, and Karekree. These villages were given them by the Mogul

Emperors for protection of the city of Ajmere and the adjacent passes. Shumsher Khan, the Chief of the Istumrardars of Rajaosi, is the head of the Bahadoor Khanee family, and is styled "Tikai." The chief men of Katats and Gorats call themselves Thakoors, but in Beawur the chief of Hathun, Chang, and Jak, who are Katats, are called Khans.

115. Of the remaining subdivisions of Chitas the most important are the Laget, who hold six villages in Beawur and Naaset, who own the villages of Burgaon, Palran, Pharkia, Maupoora, and Hathibata in Ajmere, besides portions of several others. The other gots which may be mentioned are the Rujoriya and Begariyat, the former holding three villages in Beawur, the latter three villages in Ajmere, and the Bajoriyat, Borwara, Bilodiya, Pithrot, Balot, and Nadot who possess a village or parts of several. The other gots live scattered throughout Mhairwarra.

116. *Barar.*—Anup, the brother of Auhal, settled in Todghur and founded the Barar clan. His descendants, less enterprising than the Chitas, have remained in Mhairwarra and are not to be found in Ajmere. They hold 11 villages in Beawur, the most important of which are Kalikankar, Saindra, Bhaelan, and Khera Sangnotan. They occupy the whole of the south of the Todghur Tehsil and own 48 entire villages. They are more unsophisticated, honest, and straightforward than the Chitas. They call themselves Rawut, a petty title of nobility, and would be insulted by being called Mhairs. The chief men are called Rao, and they have a multitude of Tikais, of whom the principal are the Rao of Kukra and the Rao of Barar.

117. All these Chohan Meenas, with the exception of the Katats, are nominally Hindoos. Katats and Gorats eat together, and nothing is forbidden food to either. A Chita will not marry a Chita, nor Barar a Barar, but a Chita seeks a Barar wife, and a Barar seeks a Chita wife. A Barar woman, who marries a Katat or Mussulman Chita, is buried on her death. A Katat woman, who marries a Barar, is burned on her death. The marriage ceremony in either case is performed by "Phera," the officiating Brahman leading the bride and bridegroom seven times round a fire. The Katats of Ajmere are beginning to understand that they are Mahomedans and have partially adopted some Mussulman customs. Thus they have discarded the "Dhote," which is universally worn by their brethren in Mhairwarra. They sometimes intermarry with other Chitas, but it is not the custom, nor looked on as the proper thing to do. The custom of Phera under the guidance of a Brahman is being abandoned in favour of the Nikah ceremony in their marriages, and under the influence of the Khadims and other Mahomedans, with whom they intermarry, they have begun to think they ought to keep their women secluded, though in Mhairwarra the women work in the fields.

118. The customs of the two clans, whether calling themselves Mahomedans or Hindoos, are identical. A sonless widow retains possession of her husband's property till she marries again, or till her death. She can mortgage in order to pay her husband's debts, to discharge arrears of Government revenue, or to obtain funds for the expenses of marrying her daughters. Daughters do not inherit when there are sons

alive All sons inherit equally, but in the event of there being sons from two or more wives, the property is divided *per capita* of the wives and not *per capita* of the sons This custom called "Chenda-But" as opposed to "Paggriwand" or "Bhai-But" is universal among all the Mhairwarra clans. There is no distinction between ancestral and acquired property A relation of any age may be adopted; the nearest relation has the first claim, and his children born before his adoption succeed in the adopted family. Sons by slave girls, who are pretty numerous under the name of "Dhurmputr," get land to cultivate, but obtain no share in the inheritance and cannot transfer the land. The custom of Natha or widow marriage prevails and has been already described in the preceding chapter. Much money is spent on funeral feasts.

119. *Powar clans.*—Among the tribes which boast other than a Chohan Meena ancestry, the most important are the two which claim descent from Dharanath Powar or Pramar, who founded the city of Dharanagor, said to have been 24 *kos* in circumference, in Marwar, before the Pramar Rajpoots were obliged to give way before the Gehlots and Rahtores. Tradition says that Rao Bihar, a descendant of Dharanath, came and settled at Rudhina in the extreme south of the Beawur Pergunnah From this place his descendants spread and founded the adjacent villages of Bihawas, Jowaja, Bahar, Barkechran, Rawat Mal, Lusanee now in the Beawur Tehsil, and Abhayjughur, Nilot, and others in the Todghur Tehsil. The tribe is divided into six "gots"—Delat, Kallat, Doding, Boya, Kheyat, Pokharya Of these the Delat is the most numerous and holds 14 whole villages in Beawur and five in Todghur. The Kallat clan holds only one village, Kalathan Khera in Beawur, and the others hold no entire village in Mhairwarra The Delats appear to have pushed the other members of the tribe out of Mhairwarra who therefore settled near Ajmere, and especially in the pergunnah of Pooshkur. There are eleven villages in Ajmere held by this tribe, and they hold parts of eight others The Dodings own Barla, Madarpoora, and Gwaree, to the Boya clan belong the villages of Hokran and Gudli, [illegible] ng to Kheyats, and the Pokharya clan [illegible] Ganahera, Naidla and Nanlokha The [illegible] lled Rawats but are generally called Mhairs The chief men are called "Gameti" They are an industrious race, generally taller and better built than the Chohan Meenas. Katats will not give their daughters in marriage to this tribe, but will take wives from them and they intermarry freely with Hindro Chitas and Barar and other Mhair clans. Their customs are the same as those of the Chohan Meenas

120. *Metee*—The second tribe which claims descent from Dharanath is that of the Metee Rawats who inhabit the pergunnah of Bhaelan, where they hold 14 villages They own two villages—Fathpoor Bal and Bhojpoor in Beawur and only scattered representatives of this tribe are met with in Ajmere The pergunnah of Bhaelan is supposed to have been originally inhabited by Brahmans A descendant of Dharanath, Rohitas by name, came and lived at Bogmal as an ascetic in a cave in the hill now called Makuljee. A Banjara was passing through the hills with his wife, and deserted her at this spot. She lived some

time with the Jogee and then descending the hill sought the protection of Khemchand, Brahman in Bamunhera, and in his house was delivered of twin sons, of whom one remained in Bhaelan, the other in Marwar. In the fifth generation one Mahut was born, who expelled the Brahmans from Bhaelan. The hill, which was the cradle of the race was named after him, and he is still venerated by the Motees. A fair is held on the hill in September, at which time the hero is believed to traverse the 12 villages of Bhaelan in the twinkling of an eye.

121. *Gehlot.*—After the sack of Chitor by Ala-ud-din Ghori two brothers, Rajpoots of the Gehlot clan, fled to Borwa in the Saroth Pergunnah, where they intermarried with Meenas. This tribe is divided into 16 clans, of which the most important are Godat, Medrat, Kacchi, Dinga, Baniyat, Lohra, Balot, and Dhankal. They hold 11 entire villages in all parts of Beawur one village, Kukar Khera, in Todghur, and are found in 23 other villages in Mhairwarra. In Ajmere they own six villages, Parbatpoora, Ausari, Mayapoor, Lacchmipoor, Boraj, and Amba Massena. They consider themselves Soorajbansee Rajpoots, and call themselves Rawat. Like the tribes of Puar origin they intermarry with Hindoo Chohan Meenas. Merats will take wives from them, but will not give them their daughters in marriage.

122. *Other clans.*—The Balahee caste holds four villages in Beawur. Jats and Goojurs hold 10, and Nursinghpoora and Dungar Khera belong to Mahajuns. The remaining inhabitants of Mhairwarra belong to a few scattered clans who pass under the general designation of Mhair, and who as usual claim to be descended from Rajpoots but who have no Jagah and no history. The *Pataliyal* clan claims to be of the stock of the Bhattee Rajpoots of Jeysulmere and holds one village, Baria Nagga. The *Chaurot* claim the same descent and own one village, Kali Kankar Kishnpoora They are also found in Mohanpoora in Ajmere. The *Bharsal* clan lives in the village of Ramkhera Dhanar, and are to be met with in Kotra Saidaria, Bhawani Khera, and Kishnpoora of Ajmere. The *Buch* Mhairs inhabit Rajpoor Buchan and are found in couple of villages in Ajmere. The *Kharwal* Mhairs live in Nyanuggur and Fathpoor 2nd, and the headman of the town of Beawur is of this caste. *Mamnat Selot Banat* and *Banna* live scattered in a few villages

123. *Religion and customs.*—Although the Mhairs consider themselves Hindoos and are generally classed as such, yet they are little fettered with Brahmanical rites and ceremonies. They eat three times a day, maize and barley bread being their principal food; but they will eat the flesh of sheep, goats, cows, and buffalos when it is procurable. Even the Brahmans of Mhairwarra will eat flesh. They observe no forms in the preparation of their food, and no interdiction exists as tothe use of spirituous liquors. There is a proverb, "Mhair aur Mor unche par razi hain," "Mhairs and peafowl love the heights," and probablyfrom this habit of living in high places they are exceedingly indifferent about washing. They are in short a very dirty race. In matters of religion they do not trouble themselves much with the orthodox divinities of Brahmanism. Small-pox is a great scourge of the country, and the chief deity worshipped is Mata, to whom a stone called "Sitla" daubed with red paint is consecrated, and these stones are to be met with on all sides, chiefly under khejra trees, which are sacred to Mata. Allahjee is a common deity, and the deified heroes, Deojee and Ramdeojee, also find

worshippers Deojee's temple is at Barsawara or Todghur. Ramdeo is a Balahee hero, who worked miracles and his priest is a Balahee The hills of Makutjee and Goramjee, the [illegible] ation of the people, and this is [illegible] ship, though now the hills have [illegible] The only important religious [illegible] held at Todghur in the month of September in honour of Mata, called from the name of the place "Peplaj Mata." Tradition says that the Mhairs used to sacrifice their first-born sons to this goddess, and it is still customary to those who have had a first son born to them during the year to bring a buffalo to the sacrifice The animals, after the touch of consecration by the priest before the shrine, used to be let loose, and the people each armed with a knife or a sword cut them alive into little pieces. This barbarity continued till 1865, when on the representation of Mr Robb, the Missionary at Todghur, it was put a stop to, and orders were issued that the animals should be first killed with a sword Before the famine there were some forty or fifty animals yearly sacrificed, and in 1874 there were 18 buffalos thus offered to the goddess. The officiating priest first strikes the animals on the neck, with a long sword, it is then dragged away and cut into little pieces in a few minutes. The festivals of the *Holee* and *Dewalee* are kept in Mhairwarra The chief national peculiarity of the celebration of the *Holee* is the game called "Ahera" on the first and last day of the festival The whole village turns out into the jungle each man armed with two sticks about a yard long called Pokhree Opium and tobacco are provided by the headmen and having formed a line, the [illegible] hares and deer, knocking them over by [illegible] they start up. A number of hares are [illegible] ajuns will pay, and the Mahajuns of Ajmere and Mhairwarra being Jains are exceedingly tender of life, the people will not kill on the second day. The festival of the *Holee* concludes with a game like "touch in the ring" The people consume a good deal of tobacco, but very little opium Tobacco they carry in an oval wooden box called "ghatta" and the principal men append a long wooden handle to this box which they always carry about with them. The handle signifies that all who ask will get tobacco.

124. *Religious tendency.*—It has been already mentioned that there is a distinctly visible tendency among the Merats socially to assimilate with the orthodox followers of Islam, and to abandon their ancient customs common to them with their non-Mahomedan brethren They have begun to adopt "Nikah" instead of the custom of "Phera" in their marriages; they have begun to keep their women secluded, and to intermarry with persons within degrees prohibited by the ancient customs The tendency is without doubt destined to further development till the old customs fall into entire disuse. Among the Rawats of Todghur also the tendency to adopt the social rules of Brahmanism as [illegible]

[illegible] ghur, the Rawats have this year entered into an agreement to abstain from the flesh of kine and buffalos and to excommunicate all trans-

gressors. This year for the first time they took no part in the dismemberment of the buffalos sacrificed to Mata, leaving the work to be done by Bheels and Balahees. It is safe to predict that in course of time the whole of Mhairwarra will have become either Brahmanised or absorbed in the orthodox religion of Islam.

CHAPTER VI.

RAJPOOTS AND OTHER NOTEWORTHY FAMILIES.

125. The settlement operations have not been extended to the istumrar estates, but pedigree tables have been prepared of all the istumrardars of the district, and the connection between them and the devolution of the estates have now been for the first time clearly ascertained. It has consequently become easy to give a more complete account of these Chiefs than has been heretofore possible, and the object of the following Chapter is to explain how the estates have come to be subdivided, and to place on record for future reference the facts which are known about the several estates without any discussion on points which have been already settled by orders of Government.

126. The accompanying statement shows the names of the Chiefs who pay revenue direct to Government with the revenue they pay, and their estimated income, the latter being derived from the enquiries instituted by the Commissioner's Court under the Regulation for the relief of embarrassed Thakoors and Jaghiredars. The number of villages and the area of each estate according to the revenue survey of 1847-48, and the number of persons enjoying maintenance are also shown. The estates which are under the management of the Court of Wards have been measured by the Settlement Department, and the statement given in Appendix C shows the detailed area of those estates which have been measured in the recent khusra survey. It will be seen that there are 66 estates paying revenue to Government, and there are 27 istumrardars who do not pay revenue direct, but who hold on a fixed tenure and pay revenue to the head of the clan, which revenue is not liable to enhancement nor are the estates liable to resumption. In the district lists of estates paying revenue to Government 76 are mentioned. The estates of Aloli Bhimrawas and Deopoora Kacharia belong to the Thakoor of Mehron and are separately assessed. The Raja of Pisangun pays revenue separately for the village of Bhatsuri: the village of Undri is included in the Para estate. The assessment on the Bhinae estate includes the revenue of Surkhand and Kacharia, which were resumed in 1836 and made over to the head of the clan as well as that of Piplia. The revenue of Mithana is included in the assessmnt of the Tantote estate, the assessment on Kirot includes the revenue of Cadolai, and Jadana was originally distinct from Jethpoora. All these villages, however, now form integral portions of the larger estates to which they belong, and there is no object in keeping them separate.

127. Of the 66 estates, one belongs to a Gor Rajpoot, 58 belong to Rahtores, two belong to Sesodia Rajpoots, four belong to Chohan Meenas, and one belongs to a Charan. The revenue of the whole is Rupees 1,14,734-9-11, and the assessment of each estate is fixed in annas and pies.

Statement showing the area and revenue of the Istumrar Estates of Ajmere.

Serial Number.	Name of Estate.	Tribe.	Name of Istumrardar.	Number of Villages	Total area in acres	Estimated income.	Government revenue.	Number of persons enjoying maintenance	Remarks.
						Rs	Rs a p.		
1	Manoharpoor .	Gor .	Thakoor Fath Sing .	1	3,7[illegible]0	4,000	1,010 6 6	...	
2	Junia . .	Rahtore.	" Kalyan Sing .	14	34,475	23 036	5,723 15 0	10	Junia, Ugaen, Meoda, Pharkia, Naiki, Amli, Kaikhera Dewalia, Bharain, Titaria, Jalka, Khera, Bajrangpoor, Amlajikakhera, Ambapoor.
	Meoda . .	Ditto .	" Amir Sing .	1	1 729	610	249 0 0	...	
	Lasaria . .	Charans	Charans .	1	2 103	3,000	285 0 0	...	
3	Bogla, Kalahera.	Rahtore	Thakoor Mehtab Sing	2	5 403	2,200	1 600 3 2	6	Bogla Kalahera.
4	Amarol . .	Ditto .	" Man Sing .	1	4,[illegible]97	4,277	1,713 5 1	20	
5	Dewalia Khurd .	Ditto .	" Deo Sing .	1	2,153	1 500	799 13 9	15	
			Total, Junia family .	20	50 460	44,673	9,637 5 0	51	
6	Mehron . .	Ditto	Thakoor Kalu Sing	8	22,585	15 768	5,359 3 1	8	Aloli Bhimrawas pay Rs 934-10-7, Deopoora Kacharia pay Rs 1,432 11-6. The remaining *four* villages are Mehron, Sudhari, Borwara, Dundri
7	Tiswara . .	Ditto .	" Chatrasal .	1	2 774	2,100	1,023 4 10	12	
8	Nimod . .	Ditto .	" Mod Sing .	1	1 663	1 400	612 9 7	...	
9	Sankaria . .	Ditto .	" Dhoukal Sing	1	3 835	1,700	407 0 0	5	
10	Kalhera . .	Ditto .	" Durjan Sal .	1	5 841	10 255	1914 7 9	6	
			Total, Mehron family .	12	36,705	31,163	9 316 14 3	31	The village of Bhatsuri is separately assessed at Rs 164-6 0 and included, in area and revenue of Pisangun. Other villages are Pisangun, Haghera, Rampoora, Sarsari, Jethghur, Nadh, Pratappoora, Hanwantpoora, Fathpoora, Bakhtawarpoora.
11	Pisangun . .	Ditto .	Raja Pratap Sing .	11	32 095	22,000	4,563 14 2	...	
12	Khawas Sarsari	Ditto .	Thakoor Mehpal Sing .	2	10 036	6 000	1 937 13 9	.	
13	Prankera . .	Ditto .	" Raghurath Sing	1	10,129	5,000	1,695 3 7	7	
14	Para . . .	Ditto .	" Seonath Sing	6	17 958	9 000	2 492 2 3	4	
15	Meola Khurd .	Ditto .	" Nathu Sing .	1	2 305	1 800	783 5 0	...	The village of Udri included in the *Para Estate is separately assessed* at Rs 403-3-0, other villages are Para, Ugan ka khera, Mulka (Chaparisan, Kal Surgha.
16	Kolah . .	Ditto .	" Jawahir Sing .	1	3,232	1,700	536 7 6	...	
17	Salara . .	Ditto .	" Sabh Sing	1	3 316	4,000	851 0 0	2	
18	Galgaon . .	Ditto .	" Arjan Sing	1	2,900	2 200	801 5 6	2	
			Total, Pisangun family	24	82 031	51,700	13 663 8 11	15	

Statement showing the area and revenue of the Istumrar Estates of Ajmere—continued.

Serial Number	Name of Estate.	Tribe.	Name of Istumrardar.	Number of Villages.	Total area in acres.	Estimated income.	Government revenue.	Number of persons enjoying maintenance.	Remarks.
						Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*		
19	Govindghur .	Rahtore .	Thakoor Luchman Sing	1	} 10,362	{ 8,000	2,418 4 0	14	
	Jaswantpoora .	Ditto .	„ Sham Sing .	1		1,500	...	...	
			Total, Govindghur family	2	10,362	9,500	2,418 4 0	14	
20	Kharwa . .	Ditto .	Thakoor Jaswant Sing	15	50,901	29,000	2,318 10 0	...	Kharwa, Chawunda, Khyria, Leeree, Lambana, Piploj, Mohanpoor, Mahlan, Amrghur, Kashipoora, Rodhlai, Sarnana, Rutnghur, Kurnos, Dhawaria. The Thakoors of Bhawanikhera and Deoghur do not go to Durbar.
	Nason . .	Ditto .	„ Nathu Sing	1	3,632	2,500	...	...	
	Bhawani Khera .	Ditto .	„ Bhagwant Sing	1	included in Kharwa.	1,000	...	...	
	Deoghur . .	Ditto .	„ Sheodan Sing .	1	778	1,000	...	...	
			Total, Kharwa family .	18	55,361	33,500	2,318 10 0	...	
21	Mewaria . .	Ditto .	Thakoor Jogi Dass .	1	3,885	2,000	445 15 3	19	
22	Bhinae . .	Ditto .	Raja Mangal Sing .	23	79,674	53,674	7,717 7 11	...	The villages of Surkhand, Kacharia, and Piplia included in the Bhinae estate are separately assessed at Rs. 1,444-11-9, Rs. 415-0-10, and Rs. 1,199-9-7, respectively. Other villages are Bhinae, Kumhariya, Kitab, Piloda, Bubka, Burla, Champaneri, Dhatol, Rensohul Khurd, Sohal Kalan, Sobri, Tilachipiyan, Chawunda, Ekal Singha, Dhani, Singhawul, Chichundra, Khyria.
	Sarana . .	Ditto .	Thakoor Chandra Sing	1	6,502	3,500	680 0 0	...	
23	Sholian . .	Ditto .	„ Chiman Sing .	1	2,744	1,000	455 8 0	4	
24	Bandunwarra .	Ditto .	„ Ranjit Sing .	9	34,845	25,525	5,306 5 0	...	Bandunwara, Deoria, Puranga, Chandma Ratakat, Goela, Kuranti Sendra, Burla.
	Amrghur . .	Ditto .	„ Jaswant Sing .	1	1,858	800	...	5	
25	Jotayan . .	Ditto .	„ Bhim Sing .	1	5,883	3,750	1,207 7 0	9	

26	Pallan	Ditto	,, Karan Sing	1	5,356	3,100	1,424 7 6	2	The village of Mithana included in the Tantoti estate is separately assessed at Rs. 193-9-2. The other villages are Tantoti and Sherghur.
27	Jacla	Ditto	,, Chandra Sing	1	4,624	3,000	1,129 5 5	3	
28	Kalyanpoora	Ditto	,, Bhopal Sing	1	2,571	1,700	483 4 9	4	
29	Tantoti	Ditto	,, Bhabut Sing	3	12,620	8,000	2,597 13 9	2	
30	Baori	Ditto	,, Bhawani Sing	1	2,455	2,000	420 8 5	17	
			Total, Bhinae family	43	159,162	1,06,019	21,342 3 9	46	
31	Dewalia	Ditto	Thakoor Hari Sing	5	18,415	18,000	3,380 2 0	3	Dewalia, Bagral, Kheri, Langarah, Khyra.
32	Arwar	Ditto	,, Bhim Sing	1	2,889	1,500	690 9 2	1	
33	Shekli	Ditto	,, Balwant Sing	1	1,233	1,300	257 10 3	...	
34	Shekla	Ditto	,, Mod Sing	1	5,028	4,025	1,365 9 3	1	
35	Raghonathghur	Ditto	,, Zalim Sing	1	2,663	1,000	652 7 1	2	
36	Gudhakalan	Ditto	,, Devi Sing	1	3,394	1,440	595 0 0	...	
37	Barli	Ditto	,, Madho Sing	8	22,401	15,000	3,398 6 5	...	Barli, Piproli, Jhabrakia, Jhasa, Hawalia, Ganahera, Nimbhera, Kandhara.
	Kanai Khurd	Ditto	,, Sawant Sing	1	3,139	1,000	...	9	
38	Nagelao	Ditto	,, Sheodan Sing	1	6,969	2,200	1,100 1 6	6	
39	Goela	Ditto	,, Kalu Sing	3	8,253	5,006	2,133 9 0	21	Goela, Sanodia, Dhigana.
40	Deogaon Baghera	Ditto	,, Ram Sing	2	22,598	15,163	5,925 8 2	4	Deogaon, Baghera.
41	Nandai	Ditto	,, Chatru Sing	2	6,979	3,673	1,020 12 3	12	Nandai, Gudha, Khurd.
42	Richmaleon	Ditto	,, Bijey Sing	1	3,420	1,800	616 7 7	2	
43	Salari	Ditto	,, Isri Sing	1	2,869	1,000	130 0 0	8	
44	Kybonia	Ditto	,, Sawant Sing	2	5,239	6,700	1,486 1 2	7	Kybania, Godha.
45	Kirot	Ditto	,, Pratab Sing	3	8,660	7,000	3,851 15 0	4	The village of Kadolai included in the Kirot estate is separately assessed at Rs. 298-13-0. The other villages are Kirot and Nimbahera.
46	Kurthal	Ditto	,, Mangal Sing	1	3,967	2,200	855 0 5	11	
47	Kanai Kalan	Ditto	,, Sheo Sing	1	3,834	1,760	273 2 4	...	
48	Jethpoora Jadana	Ditto	,, Davi Sing	2	6,332	4,000	1,479 7 3	2	Jethpoora, Rs. 1,000, Jadana, Rs. 479-7-3.
49	Santola	Ditto	,, Mod Sing	1	3,613	2,000	701 6 9	...	
			Total, Dewalia family with Santola	39	141,919	98,661	27,951 0 0	93	
50	Richmalean	Ditto	Thakoor Chatra Sing	1	6,230	1,000	51 8 4	9	
51	Fethan	Ditto	,, Bishn Sing	1	2,617	1,430	600 1 3	2	
52	Masooda	Ditto	,, Bahadoor Sing	26	98,773	70,000	9,553 6 0	...	Masooda, Barol, Bari, Deopoora, Lorari, Ludhiana, Jalea, Hanwantia, Pamghur, Dewas, Jiwana, Pithawas, Begliawas, Sundawas, Kanpoora, Kusalpoora Utmi, Dalesra, Chandsiya, Khempoora, Kirwai, Harrejpoora, Moina, Kirap, Mohkanpoora, Kalarari.
	Jayalgpoora	Ditto	,, Bird Sing	1	Included in Masooda.	1,200	231 0 0	...	
	Mas'wara	Ditto	,, Balwant Sing	1	6,039	2,700	598 0 0	...	
	Sherghur	Ditto	,, Zorawar Singh	1	5,614	6,700	640 0 0	10	
	Lathghur	Ditto	,, Bhim Singh	1	1,236	1,900	273 0 0	...	
	Kaila	Ditto	,, Protab Sing	1	2,490	1,000	175 0 0	...	

Statement showing the area and revenue of the Istumrar Estates of Ajmere—concluded.

Serial Number.	Name of Estate.	Tribe.	Name of Istumrardar.	Number of Villages.	Total area in acres.	Estimated income.	Government revenue.	Number of persons enjoying maintenance.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
	Kesurpoora	Rahtore	Thakoor Fath Sing	1	Included in Massooda.	600	24 0 0	...	
	Akrol	Ditto	" Hanwant Sing	1	1,545	800	284 0 0	...	
	Lalawas	Ditto	" Megh Singh	1	908	600	...	14	
	Jamola	Ditto	" Joth Sing	1	6,258	3,000	658 0 0	11	
	Shoopoori	Jogi	Lucchman Rawul and others.	1	2,560	2,000	159 0 0	...	
	Asan	Ditto	Jooba Rawul and others	1	Included in Massooda.	1,600	715 0 0	...	
53	Sathana	Rahtore	Thakoor Sadul Sing	1	11,242	7,000	1,597 3 0	14	
54	Lamba	Ditto	" Chatra Sal	1	2,530	1,812	413 14 0	9	
55	Nagar	Ditto	" Dhirat Sing	1	2,573	2,400	422 1 7	9	
56	Sakrani	Ditto	" Uday Sing	1	6,265	3,000	1,032 12 0	13	
			Total, Massooda Family	41	148,053	1,06,112	12,021 4 7	80	
57	Baghsuri	Ditto	Thakoor Nahar Singh	1	10,508	9,000	1,410 4 8	28	
58	Bobawa	Ditto	Thakoors Raghnath Singh and Balwant Sing.	1	4,619	3,500	663 0 0	5	
			Total, Baghsuri Family	2	15,127	12,500	2,073 4 8	33	
59	Karel	Ditto	Phul Sing, Saman Sing, and others.	1	7,848	8,000	2,132 15 2	...	

60	Sawar . .	Seedia .	Thakoor Natha Singh .	21	61,443	32,000	7,215 3 0	...	Sawar, Shokiyan, Godwan, Chikla, Aneli, Kusathu, Pipla, Chuttapoora, Padla, Khijri, Kalera, Sunderpoor, Ghattiali, Bajta, Morhi Rajpoora, Nimchera, Gothra, Girwarpoora, Chituwas, Deoli.
	Dorkheri .	Ditto .	" Dhonkal Sing	1	1,090	400	Service.	...	
	Basrnadel .	Ditto .	" Kishn Sing .	1	2,163	1,600	213 0 0	...	
	Chand Thali .	Ditto .	" Karan Sing .	1	813	700	Service.	...	
	Charala .	Ditto .	" Chatra Sing .	1	2,073	1,100	176 0 0	...	
	Tankawas . .	Ditto .	" Harnath Sing	1	2,101	800	Service.	...	
	Mehrea Khurd .	Charans	Mehtab Sing and others	1	818	600	85 0 0	...	
	Dhandawas .	Ditto .	Rughudan, Prabhudan, and others.	1	1,452	800	81 0 0	...	
61	Piplaj .	Seedia .	Thakoor Ram Sing .	1	4,654	7,040	203 0 0	...	
			Total, Sawar Family .	29	76,604	45,040	7,477 8 0	...	
[illegible]	Bajawal . .	Chauhan-mina.	Shamsher Khan . .	1	10,645	3,600	1,386 2 0	...	
[illegible]	Hansee . .	Ditto .	Daol Khan and others	1	1,175	800	105 1 0	...	
[illegible]	Hwachel . .	Ditto .	Jodha Abha, and others	1	4,487	1,200	212 15 6	...	
[illegible]	Ajayeea . .	Ditto .	Rupa Khumma and others.	1	2,213	500	203 15 0	...	
			Total, Chauhan Meenas	4	18,520	5,100	1,907 1 6	...	
[illegible]	Holal . .	Charan .	Chutturbujh and others	1	800	800	123 6 9	...	
			Total, Gor Rajpoots .	1	3,770	4,000	1,050 6 6	...	
			Total, Rahtores .	205	719,849	5,04,255	1,04,176 3 2	303	
			Total, Seesodia .	29	76,604	45,040	7,477 8 0	...	
			Total, Chauhan Meena	4	18,520	5,100	1,907 1 6	...	
			Total, Charan .	1	800	800	123 6 9	...	
			Grand Total, Istumrar	240	819,523	5,59,198	1,14,734 9 11	...	

This anomaly had its origin in the time of Mr Wilder, who commuted the amount payable in Srishahi Rupees to an equivalent sum in Furrukhabad Rupees by allowing a reduction of 9 per cent, the difference between the value of the two coinages in 1818, and since that year the revenue of the estates has remained unchanged The Thakoors of 14 out of the 66 estates are known by the name of "Tazimi," or entitled to precedence In order of precedence these are, the Raja of Bhinae, the Thakoor of Sawar, the Thakoor of Masooda, the Raja of Pisangun, the Thakoor of Junia, the Thakoor of Deolia, the Thakoor of Khurwah, the Thakoor of Bandanwara, the Thakoor of Mehron, the Thakoor of Para, the Thakoor of Deogaon Baghera, the Thakoor of Govindghur, the Thakoor of Tontoto, the Thakoor of Barlee The real heads of clans, however, as will afterwards be apparent, are only five in number :—The Raja of Bhinae, the Thakoor of Sawar, the Thakoor of Massooda, the Raja of Pisangun, and the Thakoor of Khurwah.

128. The Sunnuds on which the istumrar estates were held had been lost before the commencement of British rule, but the original estates were only 12 in number, and are Manoharpoor, Pisangun, G [illegible]
B [illegible]
b [illegible]
grants on service tenures for life by the Emperors, but became hereditary, and the origin of the remaining 54 talookas is to be sought for in the [illegible] law of inheritance [illegible] a share in the [illegible] was generally considered to be entitled to a larger share than his younger brothers. It was in the earlier times that most of the 54 talookas which pay revenue direct had their origin As the estates became smaller the system of giving grants of one village was introduced. These grants are called "gras" and the 27 sub talookdars, who are Rajpoots, are holders under a "gras" tenure. It was evident, however, that if an estate was to be kept up at all there must be a limit to subdivision, and in the third stage of the history of inheritance the estate ceased to be further subdivided and the provision for the younger sons was limited to the grant of a well and a few beeghas of land for life This is the stage which has now been reached, and the custom of primogeniture obtains in all the talookas though some provision for younger brothers is considered imperative on the successor to the Pat or gaddee.

129 The istumrardars have always claimed to be owners of the soil, and their claim has been recognized. Mr. Cavendish's enquiries extended to 296 villages, and in 155 villages the Thakoors disclaimed the right of ouster of cultivators from irrigated and improved land, when the means of irrigation or the improvement had been provided by the labour or expense of the cultivator It was generally admitted that such land could not be mortgaged or sold, but the istumrardars allowed that the cultivators had the right of re-entry on their land on their return to the village within a reasonable time In 101 villages there were hereditary cultivators whose rights were the same as those of the owners of wells Unirrigated and unimproved land was universally admitted to be held on a tenure at will from the istumrardar. Mr Cavendish recommended the

extension of the principle thus admitted by most of the Thakoors as to the rights of owners of wells to the estates of those Thakoors who had boldly claimed the right of ouster from all land. The principle that those who have expended capital on the improvement of the soil acquire thereby a right in it is perfectly in unison with the land system of the country, and if ever a further enquiry be made into the rights of individual cultivators and a record prepared, this principle must form the basis of adjudication on the subject.

130. *Chohan.*—Rajpoots are returned in the census papers of 1872 at 13,931, of whom 314 belong to Mhairwarra. It is a curious fact illustrative of the great vicissitudes of early times, that though Ajmere was held for over a thousand years by Chohans, they are not now to be met with in the district except in one holding in the pergunnah of Sawar. They must be looked for in Haravati and in the desert of Nagor Parkhar whither they have been pushed by the Rahtores, who have occupied their place, as the ruling tribe and who, in numbers, wealth, and power, greatly preponderate over the other Rajpoot clans, who hold land in the district. These are three in number: Gor, Sesodia, and Kachwaha; and it will be convenient to consider the Rajpoot clans in the order of their arrival in the province, for a definite period can be fixed for the arrival of each.

131. *Gor.*—In the time of Prithvi Raj Chohan, Raja Bachraj, and Raja Bawan, Gor Rajpoots from Bengal came to Ajmere on the customary pilgrimage to Dwarka. Prithvi Raj engaged the brothers in an expedition against Daya Sing of Nagor which was successful, and subsequently each of them married a daughter of Prithvi Raj. Raja Bawan settled at Kuchaman in Marwar, Raja Bachraj remained in Ajmere. In course of time Junia, Sarwar, Deolia, and the adjacent country fell into the hands of the Gor Rajpoots, and to the head of the clan Hunayun gave a mansab of 7,000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Dass founded the town of Rajghur and called it after the name of his grandson, Raj Sing. The son of the latter took Srinuggur from the Powar Rajpoots who have now disappeared from the district. The Rajghur family was at this time by far the most powerful in the district; but they had reached the climax of their prosperity, and soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajghur and all their territory by Kishn Sing Rahtore. After 25 years of dispossession, Gopal Sing recovered Rajghur, and the Gors were in possession of that town when the country fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The Mahrattas in 1817 resumed Rajghur, and the twelve villages attached to it, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rupees 10,000 Fouj Khurch. On the establishment of British rule, these villages were returned on the condition of payment of nuzzerana, but as the nuzzerana was not or could not be paid, the whole was resumed with the exception of one small village Kotaj and until the present year remained khalsa. In March 1874 the town of Rajghur was presented in jaghire to Raja Devi Sing, the representative of this ancient but fallen house, and the graceful generosity of Government has been thoroughly appreciated by all classes of the community. The Gor Rajpoots now hold land in 14 villages, but only one Istumrar Estate, that of Manoharpoor, belongs to a Gor Rajpoot. The descendants of Raja Bithal Dass are Jaghiredars of Rajghur and

Kotaj and Bhoomias in Daunta and Jatia. The descendants of Balram, a younger brother of Bithal Dass, are the istumrardars of Manoharpoor, and the Bhoomias of Sanod, Nanla, Nearan, Lavera, Dudiana, and Jharwasa. Four generations ago the Thakoor of Junia seized on the Manoharpoor Estate, in the same manner as other Rahtores seized on the Gor possessions in the pergunnah of Kekree. The dispossessed Thakoor, however, found aid from the Raja of Kishenghur who caused him to be restored to his estate. The village of Nearan was originally held on Talookdaree tenure, but it was not accepted as an istumrar estate on the establishment of British rule. The descendants of Raja Pawan are jaghiredars of the village of Arjunpoora jaghire, are owners and Bhoomias in Arjunpoora khalsa, and hold bhoom in Tabijee which like Nearan was originally held on talookdaree tenure.

132. *Rahtore.*—The accompanying genealogical tree is an abridgment of the genealogical tree of the Rahtores of Ajmere, and shows the descent of each of the holders of each bhoom and istumrar tenure. It will be observed that they all claim descent from Seojee, the founder of the Marwar monarchy; and five Kings of Marwar are the progenitors of all the Rahtores of Ajmere. Of these five, however, two, Rinmal and Chandaji, are comparatively unimportant, as their descendants only have three bhoom [illegible] Rahtores are, Oode [illegible] friend of Akbar, to [illegible] the fourth son of [illegible] for many years, [illegible] supremacy of the [illegible] Jodhpoor, and transferred to it the seat of Government from Mandor. The history of Marwar may be read in Colonel Tod's Annals of Rajasthan and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. I propose therefore to begin with the descendants of Uday Sing and to explain as briefly as possible how each of the present families obtained possession of their estates; thence to pass to those of Chandra Sen; thence to those of Dudaji; and finally to conclude with the descendants of Rinmal and Chandaji, respectively, 10th and 12th in descent from Seojee. The numbers above the name of each estate refer to the number of the family in the detailed genealogical tree of the Rahtores.

133. *Kishenghur Bhoom.*—The first estate is a bhoom holding belonging to the Maharaja of Kishenghur. It is in the jaghire village of Bir, and was given by the Khadims of the Durgah for the protection of the village at the time when Bahadoor Sing of Kishenghur held a farm of Ajmere from the Mahrattas. The bhoom consists of 153 acres and the Maharaja keeps some men in the village for watch and ward. The bhoom holdings in Sadapoor [illegible] mat Sing, a relation of the [illegible] the Thakoor of Fathghur, [illegible] State. In these three bhooms the custom of primogeniture prevails.

134. *Gangwana Jaghire.*—Raj Sing, fourth in descent from Uday Sing of Marwar, had five sons, three of whom inherited. Beer Sing got a share in Karkeri equal to Rupees 60,000, and Sawant Sing and Bahadoor Sing divided the rest of the property equally. Sawant Sing took up his abode at Rupnagar, Bahadoor Sing, the ancestor of the present

Maharaja of Kishenghur, at Kishenghur. The son of Sawant Sing, Sirdar Sing, died childless, but he enjoined that Ameer Sing, son of Beer Sing, should succeed him. On the death of Sirdar Sing, however, Bahadoor Sing refused to recognize the adoption of Ameer Sing and himself seized upon Rupnagar, which has since remained a portion of the Kishenghur territory. With the help of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, however, Beer Sing and Ameer Sing, for a short time, obtained possession, but Bahadoor Sing applied to Holkar, and by the bribe it is stated of a lakh of Rupees, procured the expulsion of Ameer Sing from Rupnagar and of Beer Sing from all his property, with the exception of Ralaota to which he had succeeded on the mother's side. Beer Sing joined the Marhattas and distinguished himself in the battle of Panipat, where he was killed. In recognition of their father's worth, Madoji Sindia gave six villages in jaghire to Ameer Sing and Suraj Sing, *viz.*, Sarana, Magri, Ararka, Gangwana, Untra, Magra. By a subsequent arrangement Ameer Sing obtained the first three: Suraj Sing obtained Gangwana, Untra, and Magra, Ameer Sing took service in Jeypoor, and Sindia confiscated his villages, which have since been khalsa. Suraj Sing had three sons, to the eldest Jaswant Sing he gave Ralaota, and the descendants of the two younger sons, Arjan Sing and Sher Sing, are now jaghiredars of Gangwana, Untra, and Magra.

135. *Pisangun, Junia, and Mehron.*—Kesree Sing, the son of Madho Sing, the fifth son of Uday Sing of Marwar, came to seek his fortune in Ajmere, and by the favour of the Emperor Shah Jehan, ejected the Puar Rajpoots from Pisangun and obtained a grant of the fief. His son, Sujan Sing, further extended the property by taking Junia, from the Gor Rajpoots and Moren from the Sesodians. On his death the property was divided among his three sons. The youngest son obtained Pisangun, because, as is stated, he had avenged the death of his uncle Bhim Sing, on Gudar Khan of Shamghur. The eldest son obtained Junia, and the second son obtained Mehron. The subsequent divisions in each estate will be best understood by the following Genealogical Table:—

- MADHO SING.
  - Keeri Sing, (obtained Pisangun).
    - Sujan Sing, (obtained Junia and Mehroo).
      - Kishen Sing, (Junia).
        - Raj Sing.
          - Bhem Sing.
            - Fatte Sing.
            - Dalel Sing, (Bogla Kankera).
            - Durjan Sing, (Manda).
        - Sawant Sing, (Karunj).
        - Dhiraj Sing, (Dewaria Khurd).
      - Karan Sing, (Mehroo).
        - Mahar Sing
          - Abhay Sing, (Mehroo)
          - Mohabbat Sing, (Tiswaria).
          - Bahadoor Sing, (Nimod).
          - Jey Sing, (Sankaria).
          - Zalim Sing, (Kadhera).
      - Jhujhar Sing, (Pisangun).
        - Fath Sing, (Pisangun).
          - Simbhu Sing.
            - Zalim Sing.
              - Nathu Sing, (Pisangun).
              - Kalyan Sing, (Khawas, Sarsari, Pranhera).
        - Sham Sing, (Para).
          - Guman Sing.
            - Bhyron Sing.
              - Bakht Sing.
                - Sher Sing.
                  - Sultan Sing.
                    - Sumer Sing, (Para).
                    - Dyri Sal, (Moodathura in A. D. 1829).
                  - Indra Sing.
                - Bakht Sing, (Kodah).
                - Ranjit Sing.
        - Devi Sing, (Sadara).
          - Ram Sing, (Sadara).
          - Dalel Sing, (Gulgaon).

136. The town of Junia is an old one, the fort was built by the Gor Rajpoots. The Thakoor of Junia is hereditary Bhoomia of the town of Kekree where he holds 1,500 acres and keeps up an establishment of watchmen. The Thakoor of Manda pays revenue to him, and the village of Lasaria has been granted in Jaghire to the Charans who pay a fixed quit-rent and the village is not resumable. Mr. Cavendish has recorded that land held on "milk" tenure, can be sold, if not given to temples or for religious purposes. The istumrardar admitted that the holders of irrigated land could not be ousted as long as they paid their revenue and regained possession whenever they returned to the village. There are hereditary cultivators in all villages. The Talookdar claimed the right to increase the grain rents up to one-half the produce, but admitted that he had no right to increase the "Zabti" or money rates.

137. Four estates were divided off from Mehron in "gras" tenure in the second generation. In the year 1811 A.D. Thakoor Lal Sing of Kadhera, who complained that his "gras" was too small, made a night attack upon the fort of Mehron. Jagat Sing, the Thakoor of Mehron, he treacherously murdered after having promised him safety, and caused his son, Bharat Sing, to be hurled from the battlements. He then made himself master of Mehron, but was forced to give it up and to return to Kadhera by the Sesodia Raja of Shahpoora who marched against him. The widow of Bharat Sing was placed in possession of the estate and remained in possession till 1842. She adopted Jowahir Sing, but on the death of the latter without heirs, his cousin, Kalu Sing, succeeded in 1867. The village of Kadolai was originally a portion of Mehron, and was given on a service tenure to Gaj Sing, Thakoor of Kirot, on condition that he should do service with two horses and two footmen, and should pay nuzzerana. The Thakoor of Kirot, however, gradually ceased to do service till on the murder of Jagat Sing the village was merged in the Kirot Estate.

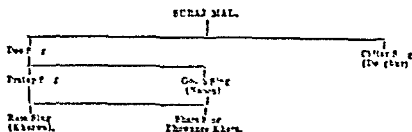
138. The Pisangun estate, which fell to the share of Jhujhar Sing, included Pisangun, Khawas, Sarsari, Pranhera, Para, Meoda Khurd, Kodah, Sadara, and Gulgaon. In the year 1785 A.D. a large balance of revenue was due from Kalyan Sing of Pranhera, and Pranhera and Sarsari were attached and made over to Nathu Sing, who held for six years till Kalyan Sing paid the arrear. Nathu Sing had two brothers, Sadul Sing and Bagh Sing, by another mother, to whom he and his successor, Man Sing, refused to give any "gras," but eventually Kalyan Sing gave them Sarsari and agreed to pay Rupees 300 of the Government revenue. About this time there was a conspiracy of the Pisangun Thakoors, and they imprisoned the Mahratta Subadar in Kalyan Sing's fort. For this a fine of Rupees 18,000 was exacted, and the greater part of the fine was paid by a mortgage of Khawas to Bagh Sing. Bagh Sing had no heirs and was succeeded by his brother, Sadul Sing, and Khawas Sarsari has since been a separate estate. The Thakoor of Para sits in the front row at Durbars, and the Thakoors of Kodah and Meoda Khurd sit behind him. The estate of Meoda Khurd is the last example in the district of a village having been given in "gras," and its separation from Para dates from the year 1823. Sham Sing added the villages of Ekal Singha and Chaparean to his inherited property, and his son, Guman Sing, acquired Naulakha from the Manawat Rajpoots. The heirs of Runjeet Sing and Indra Sing obtained

no "gras" and are cultivators in Para. Devi Sing, the third son of Jhujhar Sing, obtained Sadara and Gulgaon. He had four sons, the eldest obtained Sadara, and Dalel Sing, the second son, got possession of ger brothers maintenance. e 1 per beegah in Chalu land from those who hold land for maintenance.

The Thakoor of Pisangun has obtained the title of Raja from the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, but the title is not recognized in Durbar. There are no jaghire estates in Pisangun, and Mr Cavendish has recorded that the Raja claims the sole proprietary right in all villages and the right of ouster from all kinds of land. The people denied the right as regards improved land.

109. *Govindghur*.—The Thakoor of Govindghur is a descendant of Govind Dass, a grandson of Mota Raja, who founded the fort at Govindghur. The estate is a small one, consisting only of one Asli and three Dakhilee villages. One Dakhilee village, Jaswantpoora, has been given in "gras," and the Thakoor of Govindghur gives maintenance to 14 persons. The family is a large one, and the estate was small, and the younger members of the family became Bhoomias. When Abhay Sing, who had been appointed Viceroy of Ajmere and Guzerat fought with Sarbuland Khan in Guzerat, Himmat Sing, a great grandson of Govind Dass, joined the expedition with his three sons, one of whom, Dalel Sing, was killed in battle. Abhay Sing on his return gave a bhoom holding of 1,331 acres in Nand to Himmat Sing and his surviving sons, and on the death of Himmat Sing the property was divided by ancestral shares. At present there are eleven sharers. The village of Ramner Dhani was given in jaghire to Bheem Sing, a grandson of Govind Dass, by Shah Jehan. The revenue free tenure was resumed by Aurungzeb, and the village given on a quit-rent of Rupees 1,500. This tenure the Mahrattas resumed, but left 2,000 beegahs as bhoom. In this holding the right of primogeniture is recognized, and the present head of the family, Bijay Sing, gives maintenance to 22 persons. The bhoom holding in Rampoora was obtained by Askaran, also a grandson of Govind Dass. Sheodan Sing, Goolab Sing, and three widows are at present in possession.

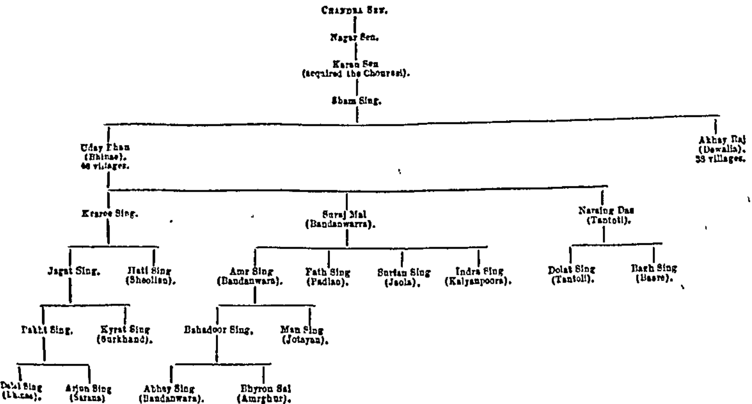
110. *Kharwa*.—The pergunnah of Kharwa was khalsa in the time of Akbar, and the tradition is that Sakht Sing, a son of Mota Raja, saved Akbar from drowning and thus obtained the jaghire. For seven generations the estate was undivided, but in the 8th generation the estate of Deoghur was separated, and there are now three sub-talookas paying revenue to Kharwa. The following Table will explain the divisions of the estate.—



One village is held on istumrar tenure by Charans and is not resumable. They pay yearly Rupees 65. The pergunnah of Kharwa was formerly much exposed to the depredations of the Mhairs, and 19 of the 37 villages of which it nominally consisted were made over to Captain Hall when the district of Mhairwarra was established. The present Thakoor, the son of Ram Sing, is one of the most prosperous in the district. There are two bhoom holdings, those of Jatlee and Akhree belonging to this family.

141. *Mewaria.*—The Thakoor of Mewaria is a descendant of the youngest son of Mota Raja. Ram Sing, the great-grandson of Jeth Sing, is said to have founded this village in the waste. The estate descends to the eldest son, but the Thakoor has 19 relations, who hold land and are considered Bhoomias, the land which had originally been given for maintenance being considered bhoom.

142. *Chourasi of Bhinae.*—We now come to the second great division of the Rahtores, those descended from Chandra Sen, the brother of Mota Raja, and the fourth son of Maldeo. Karan Sen, the grandson of Chandra Sen, so the story runs, came to Ajmere, and having intoxicated the Bheels, who then held the pergunnah of Bhinae, he slew their Chief, Madla, and received in jaghire from Akbar the pergunnah of Bhinae with seven other pergunnahs, but what these other seven pergunnahs were is not known. Bhinae was considered a Chourasi or estate of 84 villages. Sham Sing, the son of Karan Sing, had two sons, and the estate was divided between them, the eldest son taking Bhinae and 46 villages, the younger taking Dewalia with 38 villages. It would thus appear that the rule which in division of a property allows the eldest son a larger share than his brother was observed. The following table will make clear the subsequent division of the Bhinae Estate. The divisions of the Dewalia Estate will be afterwards explained.

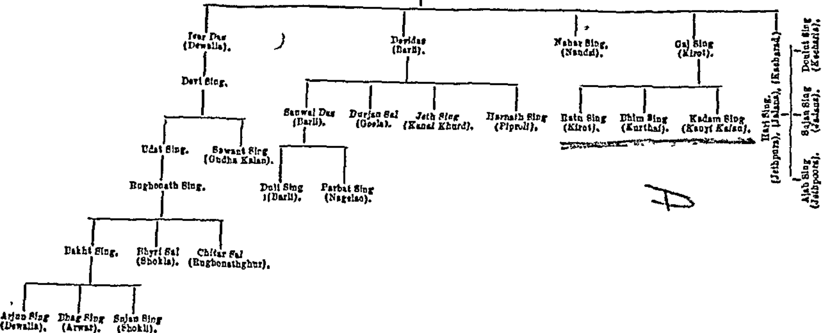

CHANDRA SEN.
Nagar Sen.
Karan Sen
(acquired the Chourasi).
Sham Sing.
Uday Bhan
(Bhinae).
Akhay Raj
(Dewalia).
33 villages.
Kesree Sing.
Suraj Mal
(Bandanwarra).
Narsing Das
(Tantoti).
Jagat Sing.
Hati Sing
(Shoolian).
Amr Sing
(Bandanwara).
Fath Sing
(Padiao).
Surtan Sing
(Jaola).
Indra Sing
(Kalyanpoora).
Dolat Sing
(Tantoti).
Bagh Sing
(Baore).
Kyrat Sing
(Surkhand).
Bahadoor Sing.
Man Sing
(Jotayan).
Arjun Sing
(Sarana)
Abhay Sing
(Bandanwara).
Bhyron Sal
(Amrghur).

143. *Bhinae.*—The Raja of Bhinae has precedence before all the other Thakoors in the district. His income was estimated by Mr. Cavendish at Rupees 35,000, and is now over Rupees 50,000. Besides the estate of Bhinae and the village of Piplia he holds and pays revenue for the villages of Surkhand and Kacharia; estates which in the year 1836 were resumed owing to the inability of the Thakoors to discharge the Government revenue, and which were made over to the head of the clan. Mr. Cavendish has recorded that though the Raja claims the proprietary right in the soil, yet he cannot oust the cultivators of Chahi, Talabi, and manured land, and whenever these return to their villages they regain possession of these kinds of land. The Thakoor of Sarana pays revenue to the Raja of Bhinae, and is the Bhoomia of the jaghire village of Kesurpoora adjoining his estate. By an old arrangement he takes one-fourth of the revenue of the village from the Jaghiredar, Nawab Abdool Karim Khan. Thakoor Chiman Sing of Sholian is the owner of an estate which formerly paid a revenue of Rupees 815, though the present assets of the Thakoor are estimated only at Rupees 1,000. In the time of Mr. Cavendish, the Thakoor having failed to obtain relief at either Ajmere or Calcutta, resigned his *talooka*. The estate was farmed for three years at the amount of the fixed revenue, but the farmer was unable to discharge his obligations and ran away. The Thakoor again tried but was unsuccessful. Finally in 1836 the revenue was reduced to Rupees 622-8-0 and on the abolition of Fouj khurch to Rupees 455-8-0.

144. *Bandanwara.*—Suraj Mal, the ancestor of the Thakoor of Bandanwara, was dissatisfied with the amount of his "gras" and went to Delhi to complain. Here he was favourably received; he obtained a mansab of Rupees 1,000, and orders were issued to give him the towns of Ramsar and Srinuggur in jaghire. When Ajit Sing of Marwar obtained Ajmere, the Thakoor failed to present himself, and the Maharaja resumed Srinuggur and Ramsar and demolished the fort. The present Thakoor, Runjit Sing, has no immediate relations, and was himself adopted from the Kalyanpoora family. The revenue of Bandanwara includes that of Amrghur, the remaining subdivisions of Bandanwara pay revenue direct to Government.

Narsing Dass, the ancestor of the istumrardar of Tantoti, was an adopted son of Uday Bhan, to whom Kesri Sing and Suraj Mal were afterwards born. Narsing Das obtained Tantoti, Sherghur, and Baori; and on his death Baori fell to the share of his second son. The Thakoor of Tantoti has a masonry fort in Sherghur.

145. *Dewalia.*—The second son of Sham Sing, Akhay Raj obtained by division 38 villages of the Chourasi of Bhinae, and founded the Dewalia family, which has spread into a number of branches, as may be most easily seen by the following genealogical arrangement:—


AKHAY RAJ.
Isur Das (Dewalia).
Devidas (Barli).
Nahar Sing (Nandal).
Gaj Sing (Kirot).
Hari Sing (Jethpura), (Jalana), (Kacharad).
Devi Sing.
Sanwal Das (Barli).
Durjan Sal (Goela).
Jeth Sing (Kanal Khurd).
Harnath Sing (Piproli).
Ratn Sing (Kirot).
Bhim Sing (Kurthal).
Kadam Sing (Kanyi Kalan).
Ajab Sing (Jethpoora).
Sajan Sing (Jalana).
Doulut Sing (Kecharia).
Udai Sing.
Sawant Sing (Gudha Kalan).
Dull Sing (Barli).
Parbat Sing (Nagelao).
Rughonath Sing.
Bakht Sing.
Bhyri Sal (Shokla).
Chitar Sal (Rughonathghur).
Arjun Sing (Dewalia).
Bhag Sing (Arwar).
Sujan Sing (Shokli).

146. The Thakoor of Dewalia holds only five villages out of the original 38. His income is estimated at Rupees 18,000. On the accession of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor to power, not only was no revenue collected from this estate, but a jaghire of Rupees 36,000 in Marwar and a daily allowance of Rupees 35 were bestowed on the Thakoor, in consideration of which he was to perform personal service with 36 horsemen. Till 1806 A.D., the family remained in possession of the Marwar jaghire and the daily allowance. Mr. Cavendish has recorded that one village, Ramghur, was formerly given to Charans in jaghire, afterwards a revenue of Rupees 300 was fixed upon it, on which the Charans threw up the village. The Charans stated that they only gave up half the village. The Thakoor claimed the right of ouster from all land, but it was not admitted by the people. The Thakoor of Barli is a Tarzimi Thakoor, and the Thakoors of Goela, Kanai Khurd, and Nagelao have seats behind him in Durbar. There is a fine tank at Barli built by Devi Das, and called after him Devi Sagar. The revenue of Kanai Khurd is included in that of Barli. The estate of Piproli is now an integral part of the Barli estate. The Thakoor in 1821 did not pay the revenue, and the estate was made over to the head of the clan.

147. *Family of Deogaon Baghera.*—Nahar Sing, the third son of Akhay Raj, obtained only Nandsi from Dewalia. He, however, succeeded in expelling the Gor Rajpoots from Deogaon, and the Sesodias from Baghera, and made himself master of their estates. In this enterprise he was assisted by the Thakoor of Junia and his son, Kunwar Kishn Sing, who was killed in the conflict. Nahar Sing made over three of the villages he had acquired, Karonj, Bogla Kalahera, and Dewalia Khurd as compensation for the blood of Kishn Sing to the Junia estate and himself retained the remainder. Nahar Sing had seven sons who obtained estates as follows:—

NAHAR SING.

Deo Karan (Deogaon) (Baghera).	Bharat Sing (Nandsi).	Tej Sing (Bichmalian).	Rughonath Sing adopted into (Dewalia).	Hati Sing (Bagrai).	Indra Sing (Salari).	Arjun Sing (Kybania).

The eldest son became Thakoor of Deogaon, Baghera, the second son obtained Nandsi, but as Nandsi is part of Dewalia, the Thakoor of Nandsi sits behind the Thakoor of Dewalia. The sixth son obtained Salari, which is a talooka of Deogaon. The fourth son, Rughonath Sing, was adopted by the Thakoor of Dewalia and succeeded to that estate. He provided for his brothers, Tej Sing and Arjun Sing, by giving them the estates of Richmalian and Kybania out of the estate which he had inherited by adoption, and these two estates are reckoned talookas of Dewalia. To Hati Sing Rughonath Sing gave some land in Bagrai and the descendants of Hati Sing are still in possession. The property is divided by ancestral shares, and the estate is not considered one of the talookas. Deogaon is remarkable for a temple of Varahaji, and a celebrated pillar called Nawa Thamb.

148. The remaining talookdars subordinate to Dewalia are the descendants of the fourth and fifth sons of Akhay Raj. As has been already mentioned, the Thakoor of Kirot holds also the village of Kadolai which is properly part of Mehron, and pays on account of it Rupees 298-13-0 revenue. Hari Sing, the youngest son of Akhay Raj, obtained

three villages, Jethpoora, Jadana, and Kacharia, and they were divided among his three sons. The eldest, Ajab Sing, died without heirs, and the Thakoor of Jadana succeeded to and holds both Jethpoora and Jadana. The village of Kacharia was with Surkhand made over to the Raja of Bhinae on account of arrears of revenue, and the descendants of Doulat Sing, as well as those of the Thakoor of Surkhand, are now cultivators in their respective villages.

149. The estate of Santolah was separated from Bhinae by Karan Sen and given to Girdhar Sing, his brother. This estate is mortgaged for Rupees 5,000 to the Maharaja of Kishenghur, who is still in possession. The Thakoor Mod Sing has a seat in Durbar behind the Raja of Bhinae. The bhoom holdings of Dabrela, Dhigaria, Samproda, and Rignot descend by ancestral shares and are held by the descendants of the younger sons of Karan Sen.

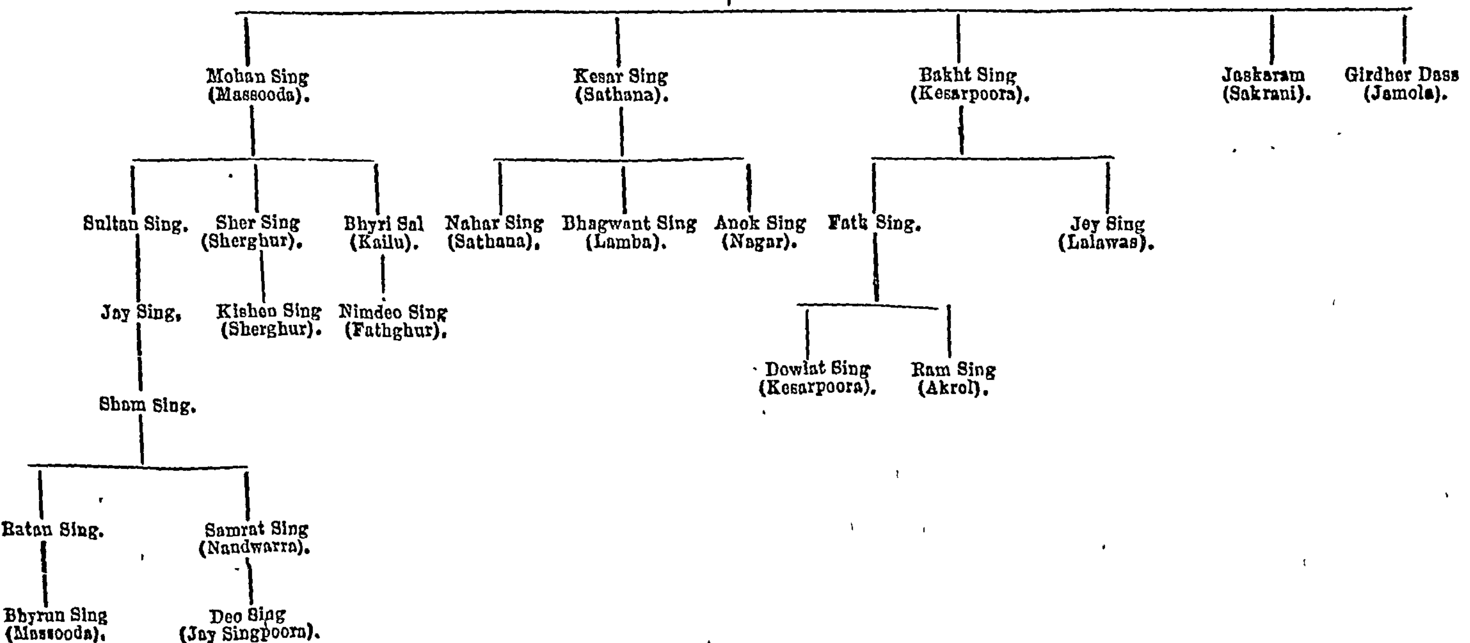
150. The third great division of the Ajmere Rahtores are the descendants of Dudaji, the son of Jodha, Raja of Marwar; and among them the principal is the Thakoor of Massooda. Dudaji had five grandsons. The descendants of the eldest, Jaymalji, are the Thakoor of Richmalian and the Bhoomias of six villages. The second son, Isarji, is the progenitor of the Thakoor of Settran and of five families of Bhoomias. The third son, Jagmal, is the ancestor of the Massooda house and its branches and of four families of Bhoomias: the descendants of the fourth son, Chandaji, are the istumrardars of Karel, and 32 families of Bhoomias. Har Singji, the youngest, is the progenitor of four families of Bhoomias.

151. *Richmalian and Sethran.*—It is not known how Gyan Dass obtained possession of Richmalian, probably in the same way as Sur Sing became talookdar of Sethran by founding a village in the waste. The younger branches of the Richmalian family hold four wells in that estate on bhoom tenure and are called Bhoomias.

152. *Massooda.*—The pergunnah of Massooda is said to have derived its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salar Sahu, who in the time of Sultan Mahomed founded a town and called it after the name of [illegible]. This account is not verified in any of the historical authorities. The pergunnah was given in jaghire tenure by Akbar to Hanwant Sing and his brothers, who expelled the Powar Rajpoots, who had attacked the imperial thanna. On the [illegible] of Hanwant Sing after [illegible] the grant from Akbar he saw a tiger and a pig fighting at the place now called Baghsuri. The augurers said that a fort built on [illegible] would be invincible, and Ladh Sing, the younger brother of Hanwant Sing, built a fort which became a separate estate. [illegible] Sing and [illegible] Sing, the sons of Ladh Sing, obtained [illegible] and the Thakoor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] yearly to the Baghsuri Thakoor.

Baghsuri.

153. The Massooda estate was [illegible] Sing, the great-grandson of Hanwant Sing. [illegible] taken place will be best understood by the following [illegible]—


AJAB SING.
Mohan Sing (Massooda).
Kesar Sing (Sathana).
Bakht Sing (Kesarpoora).
Jaskaram (Sakrani).
Girdher Dass (Jamola).
Sultan Sing.
Sher Sing (Sherghur).
Bhyri Sal (Kailu).
Nahar Sing (Sathana).
Bhagwant Sing (Lamba).
Anok Sing (Nagar).
Fath Sing.
Jey Sing (Lalawas).
Jay Sing.
Kishen Sing (Sherghur).
Nimdeo Sing (Fathghur).
Dowlat Sing (Kesarpoora).
Ram Sing (Akrol).
Sham Sing.
Ratan Sing.
Samrat Sing (Nandwarra).
Bhyrun Sing (Massooda).
Deo Sing (Jay Singpoora).

The estates of Sathana, Lamba, Nagar, and Sakrani pay revenue direct to Government, the remaining Thakoors pay revenue to the Massooda estate. The estate of Massooda is the largest and richest in the district. Mr. Cavendish has recorded that four villages have been granted to Charans and Jogis, of these three pay a fixed quit rent, and one is not charged with any tax. Lachman Rawal of Sheopoori and Jodha Rawal of Asan appear in Durbar.

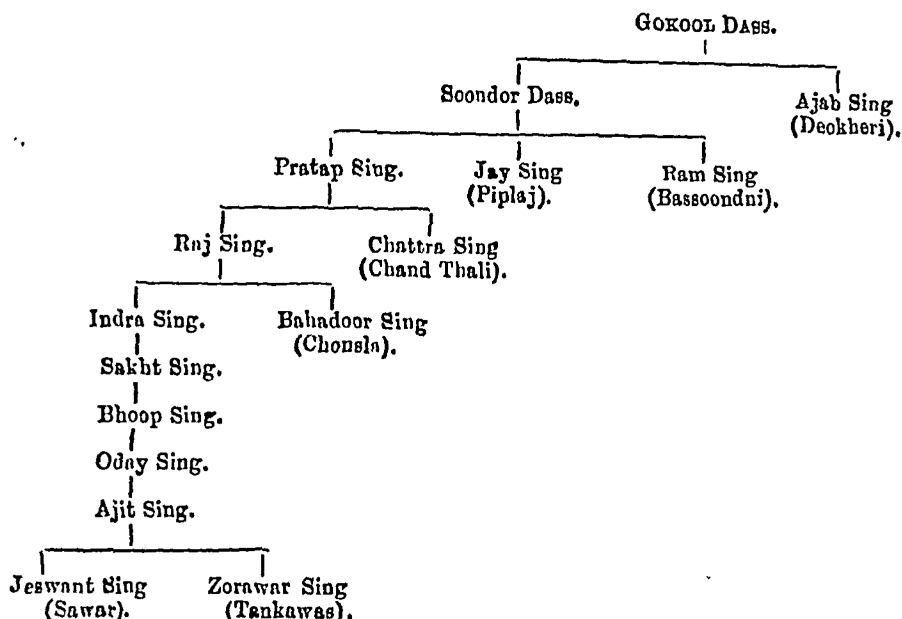
154. *Karel.*—The estate of Karel stands alone among the Rajpoot istumrar estates; as in it the property descends by ancestral shares and not by the custom of primogeniture. Kishen Sing, the younger son of Choudaji, expelled the Karel Mhairs and possessed himself of the village. The canoongoes in the time of Mr. Cavendish stated that the village was Khalsa, but it had paid a fixed revenue under the Emperors and was included in the istumrar. The revenue, Rupees 2,132-15 2, is assessed on 51 wells, though now there are many more in the village. The two chief men of Karel are Saman Sing and Phul Sing, who also are Bhoomias of Kanas and Naidla, and these two attend Durbars. Recently a petition has been given by several of the Karel istumrardars to have the village measured, and when this has been done, it will be possible to determine the rights of the very numerous descendants of Kishen Sing. The younger sons of Kishen Sing became Bhoomias in the Pooshkur pergunnah.

155. *Descendants of Rimmal and Choudaji.*—The descendants of Akbar Raj, the son of Rimmal, are Bhoomias in Khodan and Bobani, and the descendants of Parasram, younger son of Choudaji, are Bhoomias in Mogri.

156. *Sesodia.*—The pergunnah of Sawar at the south-eastern extremity of the Ajmere District is held on istumrar tenure by Sesodia Rajpoots, and the estate is a portion of a grant made by Jehangir to Gokool Dass, who is said to have received 84 wounds in the service of the Emperor at Benares. The pergunnah of Phoolia was originally part of the Khalsa of Ajmere, and was given in jaghire by Shah Jehan to the Raja of Shahpoora, a scion of the Royal House of Meywar. For many years the Superintendents of Ajmere exercised an interference in the affairs of this pergunnah, but in 1847 it was permanently assessed at Rupees 10,000, and the Raja of Shahpoora is no longer reckoned among the *istumrardars of Ajmere. He is considered a tributary* Prince, and is independent in his territory. There is a family of Sesodias who are Bhoomias in Nepoli. Besides these there are no other Sesodias in the district.

157. *Sawar.*—The estate of Sawar is the only one in the district in which the orders of Government, under date the 18th May 1850, in which it was decided that the revenue paid by the Talookdars should be increased to one-half the assets of the estate, have been carried out. On the death of Thakoor Jeswant Sing, on the 13th April 1856, Madho Sing succeeded by adoption, and, with the sanction of Government, Colonel Dixon enhanced the revenue from Rupees 2,012-12 0 to Rupees 3,000 exclusive of cesses. Major Lloyd, on the 24th February 1859, reported the arrangements he had made for the distribution of

the increased sum among the sub-talookdars whose relationship with the head of the family will be best understood by a genealogical tree—



Of these estates Piplaj pays revenue direct to Government, and Bassoondni and Chonsla pay revenue to the Thakoor of Sawar. The other estates pay no revenue, but are held on a service tenure. Besides these estates the villages of Mehron, Khurd, and Bhaodawas with Rajpoora are held by Charans and pay revenue to Sawar. The revenue of all is fixed except that of Piplaj which will pay Rupees 1,202-10-0, instead of Rupees 262 on the death of the present incumbent. The village of Chattapoora is held by Amra Chohan, who does service with four horsemen and four foot-soldiers.

158. *Chohan Meenas.*—The villages of Rajaosi, Nansar, Karekri, and Ajaysar are held on istumrar tenure by communities of Chitas. The villages are all close to the city of Ajmere and were granted to communities of Mhairs on condition of protecting the town. The canoongoes stated in Mr. Cavendish's time that they were khalsa villages, but unlike the rest of the khalsa, they paid a regular money revenue and have been included in the instumrar area. The canoongoes stated that Rajaosi was originally held in *jaghire by the Gor Raja of* Rajghur, but it was resumed by the Maharaja of Jodhpoor and farmed to the ancestors of the present Mhairs. Shamsaer Khan of Rajaosi is the head of the Chita clan in Ajmere.

159. *Charan.*—One village, Kotri in the Bhinae Pergunnah, is held by a Charan and pays revenue direct to Government. The possession of the Charan dates from Karan Sen, the founder of the Bhinae estate. In Massooda, Junia, Sawar, and Kharwa there are villages held by Charans on a precisely similar tenure, but this is the only one which pays revenue direct.

160. *Kachwaha.*—The Kachwaha Rajpoots, like the Sesodias, are to be found in the villages adjoining their respective States of Jeypoor

and Oodeypoor and hold bhoom in five villages of Ajmere. They are settled principally in the villages of Harmara and Tillornia in the extreme north of the district. The most noteworthy family, that of Thakoor Harnath Sing of Harmara has had a chequered career. The ancestor of this family, Harnath Sing, received a jaghire of six villages from Aurungzeb, but the estate was partially resumed by the Rahtores and wholly by the Mahrattas, and the present representative of the family, Thakoor Harnath Sing, who alone of all the bhoomias in the district is entitled to the appellation of Thakoor, holds now some 600 acres of bhoom in Harmara and Tillornia.

161 Nawab Abdool Karim Khan is the largest jaghiredar in the district. He is a descendant of Tahawir Khan, who accompanied Aurungzeb on his expedition to Ajmere against Dara, and whom Aurungzeb, suspecting treachery on his part, caused to be put to death at Doomara, where is his tomb Farokhsir made a grant of 5½ villages to Sher-ud-din Khan, the son of Tahawir Khan, and the property has since lineally descended. The printed Report of the Committee on Jaghire Estates, dated 16th May 1874, contains all that is known regarding this and the other jaghire estates, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate it here.

CHAPTER VII.

History of the Land Revenue Administration.

162 The khalsa villages of Ajmere have been practically identical since the cession of the district in 1818 to the present time The only change of importance has been the addition of five villages in accordance with a Treaty with Scindia in 1860. The khalsa villages of Mhairwarra have been identical since the conquest and cession in 1823. The temporary arrangement under which seven Marwar villages were, for a few years, placed under British management will not vitiate a comparison of different periods. The administration of the istumrar estates of Ajmere has been confined to collecting from them a fixed assessment; the Thakoors and Jaghiredars were left to manage their own affairs The following retrospect, therefore, will be restricted to the administration of the khalsa and chiefly of Ajmere The accompanying statement shows the demand and the collections on account of land revenue of the khalsa of Ajmere proper for each year from 1818, and the prices of the chief grains grown in the district are also given for each year.

Statement of demand and collections in the khalsa villages of Ajmere from 1817-18 to 1873-74.

Year.	Seers per rupee.				Demand.	Collection.	Remarks.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Moth.	Rs.	Rs.	
1818	14	22	22	13	1,28,978	1,15,060	Collected by the Mahrattas.
1819	15	26	27	24	...	1,59,746	Mr. Wilder's direct collections at half produce.
1820	13	21	24	21	1,79,457	1,40,034*	Mr. Wilder's three years' progressive settlement.
1821	16	22	28	23	1,64,700	1,64,700	Mr. Wilder's five years' settlement.
1822	21	30	36	26	1,64,700	1,64,700	
1823	21	38	46	36	1,64,700	1,62,670	
1824	20	35	36	30	1,64,700	1,59,279	
1825	17	21	21	21	1,64,700	31,920*	Revenue collected kham at half produce.
1826	21	20	29	29	..	1,37,630	Collected at half produce by Mr. Middleton.
1827	25	42	49	35	1,44,073	1,44,072	Mr. Middleton's five years' settlement continued for two years.
1828	27	62	69	37	1,44,072	1,42,760	
1829	25	45	51	42	1,44,072	1,26,646	
1830	26	39	44	39	1,44,073	1,24,956	
1831	26	38	39	40	1,44,072	1,23,350	
1832	32	55	68	47	1,44,072	1,22,813	
1833	25	38	35	27	1,44,072	1,24,629	
1834	12	18	19	14	...	80,343*	Mr. Edmonstone's summary collections.
1835	17	29	33	30	1,19,302	1,18,792	" " settlement.
1836	22	33	33	30	1,29,872	1,27,513	Mr. Edmonstone's ten years' settlement, but after the first year half the villages gave up their leases, and the revenue was collected direct at half produce.
1837	22	29	32	28	...	1,26,810	
1838	18	24	23	10	...	1,05,872	
1839	17	23	24	21	...	1,22,730	
1840	11	20	22	21	...	97,216	
1841	15	25	26	20	...	72,047	
1842	19½	25	30	22	...	1,22,998	Colonel Dixon's collections partly on Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, but chiefly direct at two-thirds the produce.
1843	20	28	28	24	...	1,05,837	
1844	18½	28	28	21	...	1,25,707	
1845	18	28	28	24	...	1,57,787	
1846	19	28	30	28	...	1,49,307	Colonel Dixon's direct collections at two-thirds of the produce.
1847	19	26	30	28	...	1,45,605	
1848	14	19	22	16	...	1,67,237	
1849	14	19	23	16	...	1,14,562*	
1850	18	22	28	22	1,71,219	1,66,100	Colonel Dixon's 21 years' regular settlement, exclusive of collections for Road Fund Rupees 1,763, and Talao Fund Rupees 5,125, which were collected each year, the deficiencies being shown against land revenue proper.
1851	21	29	29	22	1,71,762	1,64,536	
1852	22	33	34	27	1,73,822	1,71,917	
1853	24	33	33	26	1,73,558	1,73,558	
1854	27	30	31	24	1,73,690	1,57,365	
1855	24	35	35	30	1,75,019	1,75,019	
1856	24	38	38	36	1,74,022	1,73,734	
1857	26	39	26	37	1,75,249	1,70,383	
1858	27	42	38	36	1,74,173	1,72,290	
1859	24	34	33	26	1,73,797	1,71,739	
1860	18	28	25	25	1,83,095	1,82,315	
1861	17	21	21	27	1,73,386	1,61,259	
1862	14	23	20	16	1,74,684	1,74,084	
1863	14	20	17	19	1,72,834	1,72,834	
1864	14	22	19	15	1,72,844	1,73,844	
1865	11	19	18	13	1,72,853	1,72,853	
1866	12	17	16	15	1,73,347	1,73,047	
1867	13	20	18	16	2,11,349†	2,10,335	
1868	13	18	16	15	1,80,765	1,80,591	
1869	6	8	6	6	1,81,844	1,02,928	
1870	9	15	15	12	2,02,973	1,82,495	
1871	13	21	20	18	2,17,544	2,13,150‡	
1872	15	25	26	21	1,88,435	1,86,216	
1873	14	22	22	20	1,81,508	1,80,023	
1874	13	17	15	17	1,80,313	1,80,313	
1875	...	...	...	...	1,42,896†	...	

† Including collections from Gwalior villages, which had been held kham and the receipts credited to the Personal Ledger for six years.

* Rupees 42,406 remitted.
* " 6,249 "
" 1,969 "
" 366 "
" 863 "

‡ In this are included the arrears paid up by the farmers.

† Present assessment net, with cesses Rupees 1,66,362.

163. *Administration of Mr. Wilder.*—Mr. Wilder, Assistant to the Resident at Delbi, was the first Superintendent appointed to Ajmere. He received charge from Sindia's officers on the 26th July 1818 and "found the city almost deserted and the people, though peaceable and industrious, sadly thinned by oppression." On the 27th September he reported on the newly-acquired province. Neither Tantia nor Bapoo Sindia had ever collected more than Rupees 3,76,740 from the district,

and of this sum Rupees 31,000 was the amount at which the customs had been farmed, the remainder was land revenue * Of the land revenue amounting to Rupees 3,45,710, the assessment of the istumrar was Rupees 2,16,762, that of the khalsa Rupees 1,28,978. The system of Mahratta administration was practically to exact all that could be paid, but about nine years before the cession a kind of settlement had been concluded in the istumrar and khalsa in accordance with which it had been arranged that instead of the recent arbitrary enhancements of the istumrar revenue, all future augmentations should take the form of taxes or levies, and the land revenue of the khalsa was shown as a fixed sum called "aen" Rupees 37,680, while the remainder was to be collected in the shape of a number of extra cesses The object of this arrangement was two-fold. The istumrardars were anxious that the arbitrary exactions should not be consolidated with the original revenue lest on a change of rulers it might be difficult to procure their remission, and the Governor of Ajmere only sent to Gwalior the land revenue proper, and appropriated to himself the extra collections The khalsa villages were farmed for the amount of the 'aen' and the extra cesses were levied under 44 heads. Of these a tax called "nandrak" equal to 2 per cent. over and above the "aen" was the perquisite of Sindia's wives; a similar tax was denominated, "Bheut Bai Sahiba" and was an offering to his sister, and his daughter and his Pir received respectively Rupees 2 and Rupee 1 from each village The produce of these four cesses were sent to Gwalior, and the Governor appropriated the produce of the remaining 40 exactions The chief were Foujkhurch levied on account of the expenses of maintaining troops for the protection of the villages This was uncertain in amount and varied with the ability of the people to pay and the power of the Governor to compel payment Patel, bab, and bhoombab were percentages levied from Patels and Bhoomias, there were numerous offerings at all the Hindoo festivals, charges on account of every act of Civil Government, and sundry arbitrary cesses uncertain in amount. The actual collections from the khalsa in the year before the cession amounted to Rupees 1,15,000.

164. The question of the currency was one which caused Mr. Wilder some difficulty. None of the Company's coins were current further south than Jeypoor, but there were six principal mints whose coin was current in Ajmere, and for all of whom the chief source of supply of bullion for coinage were dollars imported from Bombay or Surat *viâ* Palee No crude bullion was used The *Ajmere* mint had been established since the time of the Emperor Akbar and turned out yearly about a lakh and a half of rupees called Sri Shahi. The *Kishenghur* rupee was struck at Kishenghur and the mint had been established about 50 years, though it had frequently been suppressed by the rulers of Ajmere. The *Kuchawan* rupee was struck by the Thakoor of Kuchawan in Marwar, without the permission of the Maharaja, who was too weak to assert his rights. The Thakoor was supposed to clear 5 per cent. by bringing the dollars to his melting pot The *Shahpoora* mint had

*Note.—In the Treaty of cession with Sindia the revenue of Ajmere was valued at [illegible] Sri Shahi, or 4,20,258 Furrukhabad Rupees. It was admitted, however by the Resident at Gwalior that the revenue was much exaggerated.

been established for some 70 years, in spite of the attempts of the Rana of Oodeypoor to suppress it. The *Chittoree* rupee was the standard coin of Meywar, and the *Jharshahi* rupee was struck at Jeypoor. Mr. Wilder cut the knot of the coinage difficulty by concluding all transactions on the part of Government in Furrukabad Rupees, and receiving only these in payment of Government revenue. The fixed revenue of the istumrar estates he converted from Sri Shahi into Furrukabad currency by allowing a deduction of 9 per cent., and it is on this account that the present istumrar revenue of each Thakoor consists of Rupees, annas, and pies.

165. Mr. Wilder proposed to abolish what he calls "the very objectionable and disgusting system heretofore practised," and to take the revenue in the khalsa by reverting to the ancient custom of estimating the crops and dividing its value. The people willingly agreed to pay one-half the estimated value of the crop, this being the old rate of assessment and that customary in the adjacent States. The collections for the year were Rupees 1,59,746, and Mr. Wilder writes that the measure of an equal division of the crop had been productive of all the benefits he had anticipated. The people had acquired confidence in the moderation and justice of their new government, and though it would not be advisable for the next two years to demand any great addition to the increase that had already taken place, yet he was confident that on the third year the jumma might be raised to double what it had reached under any preceding Government without at all pressing on the inhabitants. Accordingly Mr. Wilder proposed a three years' progressive settlement, in the first year Rupees 1,79,457, in the second year Rupees 2,01,691, in the third year Rupees 2,49,303. He was of opinion that "if the jumma is so apportioned that half of the produce be found sufficient one year with another to meet the Government demand, the remaining share is quite enough to provide every necessary comfort for the husbandmen." This way of putting the case sounds peculiar, but is quite in accordance with Mr. Wilder's views, whose dominant, if not sole anxiety was to increase the Government revenue. Mr. Wilder furnished no information of the principle on which the demand had been fixed, nor of the grounds on which a progressive assessment had been resolved on, and the settlement was confirmed with some hesitation by Government, who remarked on the proved disadvantages of an assessment framed on anticipated improvement, which checks the rising spirit of industry and the accumulation of capital.

166. The settlement, however, was not destined to run its course but broke down the first year. The khureef was injured from excessive rain, and in February there were successive frosts, which so destroyed the rubbee that the straw even was not fit for use. Mr. Wilder proposed to relinquish the balance and to make a settlement on a fixed annual jumma of Rupees 1,64,700. Both these proposals were sanctioned by Government, the term of the settlement being fixed for five years. The assessment was fairly collected for the first four years, though in the last year the people were obliged to borrow to pay their revenue ; but the fifth year was a year of famine. There were occasional showers till the 10th of June, but from that date there were only two showers, one on

the 12th and another on the 20th August. A hot westerly wind prevailed, the tanks dried up, the wells began to fail, and the khureef was lost Forage was as scarce as grain, many of the cattle had died by August and most of the remainder had been driven off to Malwa. Grass was selling at 20 seers a rupee. Two severe frosts in March almost entirely destroyed the indifferent rubbee. Recourse was had to collecting one-half the produce, the amount realized was Rupees 31,920. The next year was a good one, but the people objected to pay according to Mr. Wilder's settlement, and the revenue was again collected kham.

167. In December 1824, in the middle of the famine year, Mr. Wilder was promoted to the charge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories His six years' administration had not been productive of any great results He made no radical inquiry into any of the institutions of the province He continued many old abuses both in the Customs and Revenue Departments, simply because they brought in money. It cannot be said that he took much pains to ascertain the value of the land he assessed or the condition of the people and the era of material improvement had not yet dawned He united in his person the offices of Superintendent of Ajmere and of Political Agent for Jodhpoor, Jeysulmere, and Kishenghur, and kept up a semi-regal state with elephants, horsemen, and chobdars On the other hand, his administration was rather starved. The whole cost of the Revenue and Police establishment of the district was Rupees 1,374 a month, or less than half of Mr. Wilder's salary which was Rupees 3,000. There was not a copy of any Regulation in the Office in 1824, and a copy of the *Calcutta Gazette* was refused. After a time an European Assistant was appointed. The great solicitude of Mr Wilder was to develop the trade of Ajmere and he invited merchants from all quarters to come and settle in the city. One curious feature of his correspondence is the number of letters of recommendation he gave these merchants and bankers Many of these letters were written to Judges and Magistrates requesting them to assist in collecting money due to the merchants

168. *Administration of Mr. Middleton.*—Mr. Henry Middleton, also a North-West Civilian, succeeded Mr. Wilder in December 1824. He was of opinion that Mr. Wilder's assessment was very high, that fixed assessments of any kind were unpalatable to the people, and if confidence could be reposed in the Subordinate Officers, the system of taking *in kind would be best. The experience, however, of the year 1825-26* rendered Mr. Middleton loth to adopt this system. Accordingly he proposed a five years' settlement and reported its completion on the 26th November 1826. He had rough measurement rolls prepared, but he chiefly relied on the collections of the previous year as a criterion of resources. He remarks upon the poverty of the people and the extortions of the money lenders Many cultivators who had come to the district in the first years of British rule had been driven away again by bad harvests and high assessments The wells were falling into disrepair, and the people had no money to repair them Mr Middleton's settlement was sanctioned at Rupees 1,44,072 for five years.

169 The assessment, however, was only collected in the first of the years the settlement had to run, and that with considerable difficulty. The rains commenced favourably, but from the middle of July till the

first week of September there was no rain. The bajra and jowar all came to nothing. The rains of September, however, were plentiful, the people who had begun to drive their cattle to Meywar and Marwar for pasturage returned, and the rubbee harvest was good. Mr. Middleton did not remain long enough in the district to collect the next year's revenue and made over charge to Mr. Cavendish in October 1827. He was an officer of mediocre ability and initiated no useful measures.

170. *Administration of Mr. Cavendish.*—Mr. Cavendish, his successor, was a great reformer and left the impress of his energy on every department of administration. To him the district is indebted for a very valuable collection of statistics regarding istumrar, bhoom, and jaghire tenures. He carried out, however, little of what he put his hand to, and the sanction which had been accorded to Mr. Middleton's settlement prevented his interference in the assessment of the khalsa. In forwarding the accounts for the year 1828, he explains the method of collection and gives a long account of the circumstances of the district and of his own views as to the weight of the assessment. The custom of collection as handed down from the Mahrattas was for the patel with the putwaree, where there was one to estimate the crop. One-half the estimate was the Government revenue. Almost always a loss or inability to pay the assessed revenue from the produce of the land was the result of the estimate and then followed an annually varying contribution from all village residents to make up this real or supposed loss. The contributors were not permitted to interfere in the valuation and the Tehsildar enforced payment.

171. Mr. Cavendish considered "that Mr. Middleton's assessment was high for several reasons, because the cultivated area has remained stationary since the time of the Mahrattas, who only collected Rupees 87,689, because the rate of assessment exceeds one-half the produce; because no cultivator in the soil of Ajmere which requires much labour and expense can afford to pay one-half the produce; because the assessment is collected not from the produce of the soil, but by a fluctuating and arbitrary tax, and because the assessment has been made on the basis of a favourable year's collections when corn was dear." Mr. Cavendish applied the rates to which he had been accustomed in Saharunpoor to Mr. Middleton's areas and calculated that the assessment ought to be Rupees 87,645, instead of Rupees 1,44,072. He gives three main causes of the original over-assessment of the district, all of which no doubt worked to that end. First the strength of the Mahratta Government who took all that the people could give, and who were unfettered by any prescriptive rights; secondly, the exaggeration of the revenue by Sindia at the time of transfer which made Mr. Wilder endeavour to work up to an impossible standard; and thirdly, that the year 1818-19 was a very good year in Ajmere, while owing to the devastations of Ameer Khan in the territory of Meywar, Marwar, and Jodhpoor, there was a large demand on all sides for grain, and prices were very high. This last is a most important point and seems to be the real key to the over-assessment of the district. Mr. Cavendish proposed a revision of settlement, but if this were not sanctioned he recommended that the people should not be pressed for their revenue in bad seasons. He also introduced partially a khewat or assessment of individual hold-

ings, a measure unknown to Mr. Middleton's settlement. He lays stress on the point that remissions granted in a lump sum benefit not the real sufferers, but the Tehsildars, Canoongoes, Putwarees, and Patels. He introduced, for the first time, Putwarees' accounts, and appointed Putwarees for many villages where there were none, and directed every putwaree to give a receipt. Government approved of Mr. Cavendish's innovations generally, but with regard to the weight of the assessment decided that a more detailed investigation must precede a general revision, and directed that the unexpired period of the settlement should be diligently employed in ascertaining the capabilities of each village. It is certainly a matter of regret that the settlement of Ajmere did not fall into Mr. Cavendish's hands rather than into those of Mr. Middleton.

172. Holding these views as to the weight of the assessment, it was not to be expected that Mr. Cavendish should press the people to pay where he found there was a difficulty in paying. As a matter of fact remissions were regularly applied for and granted, and the settlement was not worked up to in any one year. In onlyone of the four years that Mr. Cavendish was in the district, were there any rains in December and January. He left the district at the end of 1831, the year of the expiry of the settlement. He writes that he had intended to make the settlement with patels and to give to each tenant a khewat. He adds that he had never been stationed in a district where the seasons were so uncertain, the soil so poor, and which was so highly nay oppressively over-assessed.

173. *Major Speirs.*—There was no rain in 1831 till the 7th August, but the rubbee was good. Mr. Moore, the Assistant Superintendent, to whom Mr. Cavendish had made over charge, collected on the principle established by Mr. Cavendish. The year 1832 was marked by destructive flights of locusts in September and October, and Major Speirs, who succeeded Mr. Cavendish, found himself obliged to allow the khureef kists to lie over till March. Major Speirs did not attempt a settlement, he collected all he could and the remainder was remitted by Government. In the year 1833-34, however, even the pretence of working on the settlement was abandoned. The year was one to be marked with a black cross in the calendar of Ajmere. It commenced with a cattle epidemic in April which carried off one-half or two-thirds of the cattle; there were only two hours' good rain from June to September; there was no forage and no khureef, for the locusts in September devoured nearly every green thing. Major Speirs collected the khureef instalments by an equal division of the scanty produce, and proposed to give the rubbee revenue to the people to enable them somewhat to recoup their losses. In December 1833, Major Speirs was promoted to the post of Officiating Commissioner and made over charge to Mr. Edmonstone, who collected the rubbee instalments by "taking from such of the village communities as would consent on any reasonable terms, engagements to pay revenue for their villages according to a fair and just estimate of their resources calculated with reference to the deteriorated state of the country from the drought." In the following year he made a summary settlement on the same principle, the demand of

which was Rupees 1,19,302. If the villages did not consent to the terms, the revenue was collected kham at half produce.

174. *Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement.*— In the cold weather of 1835-36, Mr. Edmonstone proceeded to make a regular settlement, which as it was subsequently sanctioned for 10 years, is generally known by the name of the decennial settlement, and which was reported on the 26th May 1836. Mr. Edmonstone gives a rapid sketch of the previous administration of the land in order to prove that "the district instead of advancing had receded and that independent of drought and failure of seasons, in no one year had a fair assessment been fixed on the land." His endeavour had been to avoid the custom which had hitherto prevailed of fixing the jumma at the highest amount, which could be collected in any year, and then each year remitting, generally indiscriminately, all sums about which there was a difficulty. Mr. Edmonstone did not assume rates as Mr. Cavendish had proposed to do, but adopted a method of his own for assessment. The villages were measured and the cultivated area amounting in all to 36,257 acres classed into Chahee 8,989 acres, Talabee 2,180 acres, and Baranee 25,088 acres. He then assessed the cash-paying produce (Indian-corn and cotton) on the dofusli area at the current money rates during kham tehsil and estimated the average produce per beegah of other crops. The Government share, one-half except in the case of patels and mahajuns, he converted into money by the average price current of the previous five years. He thus obtained a rough jummabundee amounting to Rupees 1,57,151, and then visited each village, and fixed his demand with reference to the past fiscal history, present circumstances, and future capabilities of each estate. No villages were given in farm. Two small ones were held kham as they could not be brought up to his standard, the rest accepted his terms. The amount finally assessed was Rupees 1,27,525, or adding the kham villages 1,29,872.

175. Mr. Edmonstone describes the people as reckless, improvident, poverty-stricken and much in debt. The Bohras were masters in the villages; they weighed the grain, helped themselves, and allotted the remainder: they advanced the Government revenue and gave advances of seed grain and for the purchase of cattle. They regulated the expenditure of the community even to the sums employed on marriages and other festivals. Their right was hereditary; they furnished no accounts and the debt to them ran on from generation to generation. Mr. Edmonstone settled with the headmen of each village, who, he believed, acted generally in accordance with the wishes of the village community. The incidence of his assessment was Rupees 3·9 an acre, while the unirrigated area was nearly 69 per cent. of the cultivated. The settlement returns show 5,621 cultivators, 2,675 non-cultivators, 3,185 ploughs, and 1,575 wells.

176. The decennial settlement was the first which was based on the cultivated area, and personal enquiry and the assessment of individual villages seems to have been very fairly and judiciously carried out. The great defect of the settlement was the very imperfect and inequitable manner in which the village assessment was distributed over the holdings. Hitherto the people had paid one-half of the estimated pro-

duce to the patels and the deficiencies were levied from the non-agricultural residents Mr. Cavendish had partially introduced a khewat, but the principle of the joint responsibility of all khewatdars was practically unknown in the district, and was introduced for the first time by Mr. Edmonstone. It is evident that a cultivator assessed at one-half the produce of his fields, and obliged to pay in good and bad years, cannot pay for other cultivators who emigrate in years of difficulty, or who being left without resources turn for a livelihood to manual labour. These two classes are still well known in the district as the "Firar" and "Nadar Assami" In the first year of the settlement, the khewat was proved to be quite inequitable, and the people began to clamour for a return to collections from the actual produce Mr Edmonstone had left Ajmere in the end of 1836, and Lieutenant Macnaughten, his successor, proposed to make a fresh distribution of the revenue and "to give to each cultivator a separate lease specifying the quality and quantity of land in his possession and the rent which Government will expect to receive from him." In sending up the proposal, Colonel Alves, the Commissioner, remarked that it was tantamount to a proposal to change the settlement from mouzahwar into ryotwar, and Government, adopting this view, decided that the change was undesirable and disallowed the proposed measure. Though however, a re-distribution of the revenue was refused, yet the villages were offered the option of returning to kham management or of retaining their leases, and 11 out of 81 villages preferred the former alternative.

177. *Colonel Sutherland's proposals* —During this correspondence Colonel Sutherland succeeded Colonel Alves as Commissioner. He took very great pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every thing concerning Ajmere, and his Reports on the Khalsa Administration and on the istumrardars are standard papers of reference After an exhaustive retrospect of the previous administration from which a good deal of the preceding sketch has been taken, he came to the conclusion that "the system of village assessments is quite inapplicable to Ajmere, that they have produced extensive injury to the Government revenue and to the condition of the people, and that in a few more years they will leave us hardly any revenue, and reduce them to utter poverty He looked for a remedy to the repair and construction of tanks, which render the country almost proof against famine and advocates the mode of assessment, which had been carried out by Captain Dixon in Mhairwarra as that suited to the country and consonant with the wishes of the people, viz.—

1st.—Lands under cotton, maize, sugar, and opium to be charged with a money-rate.

2nd.—Oth[illegible]
and ⅓rd of [illegible]
assessment [illegible]
the principal neighbouring markets

3rd —Land newly broken up to pay $\frac{1}{8}$th the produce, for the first year, $\frac{1}{6}$th for the second, and ¼th for the [illegible]
the 5th year and thereafter the full rate of [illegible]

4th.—A remission in the amount of share to be given to those who construct embankments or dig new wells.

178. The four years from 1837-38 to 1840-41 were years of severe distress, and at the time of Colonel Sutherland's Report which is dated 26th January 1841, the khalsa villages had reached the lowest depths of poverty. The Superintendent reported that 500 families had left the district owing to the pressure of revenue which they were unable to pay. Half the tanks had been broken for years and many of the wells worn out of repair. The people were too demoralized to permit of grants of advances for agricultural improvements. They preferred to pay half the produce to accepting the reduced assessment of Mr. Edmonstone. The houses were generally dilapidated and the whole khalsa in the eyes of the Commissioner bore a poverty-stricken look, which was a painful contrast to the condition of the talookdars' estates.

179. *Retrospect.*—Here then we may pause, for a new era opens for the district with the beginning of the year 1841, and briefly gather the lessons to be derived from the foregoing account. The outcome of British administration for 23 years had been to reduce the district to a state of abject poverty. The collections had dwindled down to less than they were in the time of the Mahrattas. The initial over-estimate by Mr. Wilder of the resources of the district had extended its baneful effects over the whole period. The settlements of Mr. Wilder and Mr. Middleton exceeded the collections of the good years on which they were founded, and were far too oppressive to be paid. Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, the lowest of the three, was founded on an estimate of half the actual produce, and as an equal average assessment to include good and bad seasons was a complete failure. Its incident was 3·9 an acre on 31 per cent. of irrigation, or about twice as heavy as the settlements made in the North-Western Provinces under Regulation IX of 1833. With the experience gained in these settlements, the Government of the North-West might have concluded that its "trust that the settlement would prove moderate and be realized without distress to the people" was fallacious. The decennial settlement, however, broke down, chiefly because no proper arrangements were made for the collection of the individual quotas. The old order under which the headmen and putwarees had collected one-half the produce from each cultivator, had given way to the principle of joint responsibility, but the latter was an impossible system where each cultivator held a defined amount of land, and was assessed for it at a sum which left him merely the means of subsistence. During these 23 years one tank embankment, that of Ramsar, was repaired by Government, no new tanks were constructed, nor any suggestions made for that purpose.

180. *Colonel Dixon's Administration.*—The success of Major Dixon's administration of Mhairwarra had for some time attracted the attention of Government and the Commissioner, and at the end of 1840, the Superintendent of Mhairwarra was instructed to proceed into the Ajmere District and report on the local facilities for the construction of tank embankments in the khalsa villages. Major Dixon forwarded estimates for Rupees 55,507 for the construction and repair of thirty works, and these estimates Colonel Sutherland sanctioned on his own

responsibility. The kham villages in the pergunnahs adjoining Mhairwarra were in 1841 placed under the charge of Major Dixon, and in February 1842 [illegible] Macnaughten, Major Dixon [illegible] addition to his other duties [illegible] Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion. From the date of his assuming charge a new era commences in the history of the administration of the country. Within the next six years Rupees 4,52,707 were expended on the construction and repairs of embankments, advances were made for agricultural improvements, and the Superintendent succeeded in infusing a good deal of his personal energy into the people. To enable Government to reap a benefit from the new works, sanction was procured to allow such villages as desired it to abandon their engagements. All were invited to return to kham management, and when a tank was made or repaired in one of the few villages which insisted on retaining their leases, percentage of the cost was levied in addition to the assessment. The rate of collection at the same time was reduced from one-half to two-fifths and the zabti or cash rates also lowered. Colonel Sutherland and Major Dixon were both anxious that the rate of collection should be reduced to one-third, but this was not sanctioned by Government. On the expiry of the ten years' settlement the whole district was held kham and managed as Major Dixon had managed Mhairwarra.

181. *Mr Thomason's visit to Ajmere.*—In 1846 Mr. Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, visited this outlying portion of the territory under his charge, and he is the only Lieutenant-Governor who has ever visited Ajmere. With regard to the land revenue, the chief points requiring orders were, first, whether the rate of kham collections should be reduced; secondly, whether there should be a return to fixed assessments. The Lieutenant-Governor decided that as long as the kham system of management was maintained, there should be no alteration in the scale of rates, and his visit to the district confirmed the opinion which he had previously formed of the expediency of returning as soon as possible to the system of village settlements. He remarks that a mode of administration which depends upon the experience and energy of one man is not fitted for general adoption. The people had learned fully to recognize the principle of joint responsibility, and their land from the means of irrigation with which it had been provided possessed a higher and more uniform value than was formerly the case. Arrangements were therefore made for a Revenue Survey, and instructions were issued to Major Dixon for the formation of a village settlement. Moderation was inculcated and the standard to be aimed at was "the punctual realization of a jumma equal to Mr. Edmonstone's assessment, and yielding over and above that amount a moderate profit on the money invested in tanks and reservoirs." This moderate profit was afterwards put at 5 or 6 per cent.

182. *Colonel Dixon's regular settlement.*—The season of 1848-49 was a year of very severe drought which wholly eclipsed in severity the calamitous season of 1833-34. Of the many [illegible] Ajmere and Mhairwarra only one had the benefit of a [illegible] The [illegible] was equally severe in the whole country [illegible] and crops were produced except in well-

There was an utter failure of forage and ⅝ths of the cattle by Colonel Dixon's estimate died. At one time it was doubtful whether engagements for a fixed assessment could be entered into. The succeeding year, however, was favourable and the settlement commenced from the khureef harvest of 1849.

183. In making his assessment, Colonel Dixon was guided chiefly by the experience be had gained of the capabilities of each village while it was held under direct management. His method of assessment was as follows: He took Mr. Edmonstone's assessment and added to it 8 per cent. of the sum expended on tanks in that village. This was the standard. If the past history of the village or its "latent capabilities" warranted Colonel Dixon in believing that this amount could be paid, he assessed the village at this amount. If he thought it could pay more, he assessed it at more. If he thought it could by no possibility pay this amount, he reduced the standard. No rates were worked out until afer the assessment, nor was any attempt made to compare the incidence of the revenue in different villages or to explain its variations. The inequality of the assessment was no doubt tempered by Colonel Dixon's intimate knowledge of the district, but the system necessarily produced inequality. The increase in the assets of a village is by no means proportionate to the cost of the embankments which may be made on it. The cost of an embankment depends on the local facilities for making it, and in Ramsar where the tank-beds are generally unculturable from oosar, 8 per cent. was much too high a rate to take. Many new wells had been made in land within the influence of the new tanks and under the system adopted. Supposing Mr. Edmonstone's settlement to have been exactly fair, these did not come under assessment at all. In the village note books which are all drawn up on one stereotyped plan, it is nearly invariably recorded that the jumma fixed "appears equitable with reference to the experience of past years and the latent capabilities."

184. For all practical purposes of assessment, the measurement of the villages in Colonel Dixon's time was superfluous. If six per cent. of the outlay on the tanks be added to the assessment of Mr. Edmonstone the amount will be Rupees 1,58,273, and this is the sum proposed as a fair amount to distribute by the Lieutenant-Governor. The highest amount which had ever been collected was in 1847-48 when at ⅔rds the produce the revenue stood at Rupees 1,67,237, and this included all cesses. Colonel Dixon's actual assessment excluding the one per cent. road cess, but inclusive of the tank cess of 1 per cent. on the outlay, which was merely a deduction from the Government revenue set apart for a particular purpose, was Rupees 1,75,756, or adding the assessment which was subsequently made on Nearan and Keranipara, Rupees 1,85,161. The assessment was lighter than Mr. Edmonstone's, but the unirrigated area had increased in greater proportion than the irrigated, and the rate of assessment was Rupees 2-0-3 on 28 per cent. of irrigation. The best description of the settlement is that given by Colonel Dixon himself in a demi-official to Sir Henry Lawrence, dated 25th January 1856. "If the season be moderately favourable and the talaos be replenished, the rents will be paid with ease and cheerfulness by the people. If drought ensues, we have been prepared to make such a remission that distress in paying the revenue shall not reach the peo-

ple It is necessary to bear in mind that we have given the profit to the people, ourselves bearing the onus of loss In a country like Ajmere-Mhairwarra where the seasons are so extremely irregular, to burden the zemindars with arrears of rent on account of what was not produced would check the energies of the people and render them less industrious than they now are, when they know we shall only claim the rent or a portion of it when it has been assured to them by Providence To have made the jumma less would have been to have left zemindars only partially employed, while in a season of scarcity we must still have relaxed the demand" This extract clearly sets forth the nature of the settlement It was not intended to be an equal annual jumma to be collected in all years except what in other parts of India would be called famine years, but the assessment was pitched at the highest amount that Colonel Dixon believed should be collected in good years, and he was prepared to apply for remissions whenever they were required The seasons in Ajmere are indeed too irregular and the rainfall too partial ever to permit of such a settlement being made, but the plan of assessing a water-rate separately, though suggested in Colonel Dixon's time by Colonel Sutherland, was new, and its application to the tanks of Ajmere presented insurmountable difficulties in practice.

185. The people accepted the settlement with reluctance Colonel Dixon (paragraph 14 of his Report) in speaking of Ajmere Pergunnah, says—"Our labours to convince the people that their welfare and benefit had been mainly studied in the proposed arrangements were unheeded As all the patels and headmen were of one mind, it was evident they had been instructed by some evil-disposed people who loiter in the vicinity of the Courts to reject our offers" Rajghur Pergunnah assented more readily Ramsar, the most heavily assessed, was reluctant, but the persuasions and influence of Colonel Dixon eventually induced all to accept the terms In sanctioning the settlement the Lieutenant-Governor expresses a fear that the assessment will be found in some degree higher than the country can easily bear, but trusts to Colonel Dixon's local experience and intimate knowledge of the country, and is ready to believe that the assessment has been so fixed as to draw forth rather than discourage the exertions of the people The Court of Directors shared the apprehensions of the Lieutenant-Governor, but the settlement as proposed was sanctioned for 21 years The Lieutenant-Governor, however, desired it to be understood "that except after Report to Government and special sanction, no other penalty was to be attached to the non fulfilment of the settlement contract than annulment of the lease and return to khalsa management"

186. The settlement thus sanctioned was a mouzahwar settlement [illegible] [illegible] adopted by Colonel Dixon [illegible] Before the instalments were due, [illegible] and a chuppras[illegible] was appointed [illegible] official in company with the patel and putwaree to collect from each individual tenant the sum recorded against his name in the putwarees' register If the cult[illegible] himself could not pay, the bun[illegible] with whom he kept his [illegible] called up and the money generally produced. [illegible] not be collected Colonel Dixon made up his [illegible]

should be remitted about the month of May and applied for sanction for the remission of the amount proposed. Thus in May 1854 he applied for leave to remit Rupees 16,325, and his request was at once granted. It is a matter of common tradition in the district that when the revenue of any village was found to come in with difficulty, the Deputy Collector was sent out and arranged for a fresh re-distribution of the assessment. Such a mode of administration, though the best suited to the district and perfectly consonant with the wishes of the people, differs very considerably from the mouzahwar system and could only succeed when the Collector was intimately acquainted with the sources of each village.

187. *Settlement of Mhairwarra.*—Having completed the settlement of Ajmere, Colonel Dixon took the assessment of Mhairwarra in hand. As regards Mhairwarra the Lieutenant-Governor had no desire to embarrass him with any instructions. He remarks that the district had been raised to its present state so entirely by Colonel Dixon's exertions and arrangement, that he alone was the best judge of what should be done. Colonel Dixon, therefore, marched into Mhairwarra in the cold weather of 1849-50 and reported his settlement of the district on the 27th September 1850. It was sanctioned for 20 years at a net demand of Rupees 1,81,751 and a gross demand of Rupees 1,88,742. In all Mhairwarra totals, however, it is necessary to remember that Meywar-Mhairwarra was assessed in Chittoree Rupees, the value of which as regards Company's Rupees was 127 to 100 at the time of settlement. The Chittoree Mint ceased to issue coins in 1860, and the value of the Chittoree Rupee rose to 116 to 100, but in 1862 the general average was 120. Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner, proposed in his letter, dated 15th August 1862, that the people should be allowed the option of paying in Government Rupees at a fixed rate of exchange, *viz.*, 125 to 100, and this was sanctioned by Government. Since then the revenue has been collected in Government Rupees, the Chittoree coin arrangement and the batta fund possess now only an antiquarian interest. The settlement of Mhairwarra was made on the same principles as had been adopted in Ajmere. It was founded on his history of past collections, and here also Colonel Dixon discounted the probable rise in the prosperity of the country. The incidence of the assessment was Rupees 2-11-2 on 38 per cent. of irrigation.

188. For several years after the settlement, there was a succession of favourable seasons, and the remissions for which Colonel Dixon found it necessary to apply were but small in amount. He continued to impress upon the people the advantages of wells and tanks; many were made by the people themselves and the country was prosperous and contented. Colonel Dixon administered the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, to which duties was added the command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, till June 1857. He was at Beawur, where he generally lived during the hot weather and rains, when he heard the first news of the mutinies, and when the news of the mutiny of the troops at Nusseerabad arrived, he laid himself down and died. His tomb is in the Beawur churchyard and is still an object of veneration to the Mhairs. Colonel Dixon had lived in the district for 37 years. Originally belonging to the cantonment of Nusseerabad, he as an officer of the Bengal Artillery had taken part in the subjugation of Mhairwarra in 1821. Shortly afterwards he

was appointed Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and placed in charge of the Ajmere Magazine In this post he remained till 1836 when he became Superintendent of Mhairwarra, and in 1842 he became Superintendent of both districts.

189. *Close of the era of material improvement*—With the death of Colonel Dixon closes what may be called the second period of the his- [illegible] the era of inflexible reali- [illegible] of Colonel Dixon's [illegible] gained ground that the assessment was an equal annual demand to be collected in full each year. Captain B. P Lloyd, who had been Colonel Dixon's Assistant from 1849 to 1853, when he had been placed in charge of the Neemuch Settlement was appointed Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner of Ajmere being the Agent, Governor-General for Rajpootana In the year 1853 Colonel Dixon had been appointed a Commissioner and corresponded direct with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in whose administration Ajmere had been placed in 1832 and Mhairwarra in 1846. Before 1853 the officers in charge of Ajmere and Mhairwarra had been styled Superintendents and corresponded with the Resident at Delhi, subsequently with the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and after 1832 with the Commissioner From 1858 the united districts remained a Deputy Commissionership under the Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner who in is latter capacity was subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, till 1871, when the province was formed into a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department of the Government of India and was given a Commissioner of its own, the Chief Commissioner being the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana

190. *Captain Brooke*—Captain Lloyd went on furlough immediately after his appointment, and Captain Brooke succeeded to the Officiating charge of Ajmere-Mhairwarra On the 24th July 1858, he submitted a long and interesting report on the condition of the country, which has been printed in Volume III (New Series) of Selections from the Records of Government, North-Western Provinces He found the cultivators in the Ajmere and Rajarh Pergunnahs better off than those in Ramsar who were generally very poor. He remarks on the great want of cattle The country had suffered very severely from the famine of 1848, the cattle had died in thousands both in the districts and in the countries where they had been taken to graze, and the country had not recovered Almost the only manure available consisted of the deposit in the beds of tanks Mhairwarra was better off in this respect, and the cultivation of poppy had advanced with rapid strides in the pergunnah of Todghur since the settlement. The cultivators about the town of Nyanaghur were poorer The putwarees' papers he found were merely transcripts of the Settlement Record Each cultivator had been led to consider his revenue as a fixed sum, and that it was a great injustice to demand more from him to make up the deficiencies of defaulters In Mhairwarra the sepoys of the battalion were regularly defaulters, and where the settlement was not light took no trouble to make any arrangements for the cultivation of their fields Colonel Dixon, who was both Commandant of the Force and Superintendent of the District, had been in the habit of deducting the amount of land revenue due from men's pay, but this anomalous procedure was impossible

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189. *Close of the era of material improvement.*—With the death of Colonel Dixon closes what may be called the second period of the history, the era of material improvement, and the era of inflexible realization of the revenue commenced. The principle of Colonel Dixon's settlement was forgotten, and the idea gradually gained ground that the assessment was an equal annual demand to be collected in full each year. Captain B. P. Lloyd, who had been Colonel Dixon's Assistant from 1849 to 1853, when he had been placed in charge of the Neemuch Settlement, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner of Ajmere being the Agent, Governor-General for Rajpootana In the year 1853 Colonel Dixon had been appointed a Commissioner and corresponded direct with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in whose administration Ajmere had been placed in 1832 and Mhairwarra in 1846. Before 1853 the officers in charge of Ajmere and Mhairwarra had been styled Superintendents and corresponded with the Resident at Delhi, subsequently with the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and after 1832 with the Commissioner From 1858 the united districts remained a Deputy Commissionership under the Agent, Governor-General and Commissioner who in is latter capacity was subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, till 1871, when the province was formed into a Chief Commissionership under the Foreign Department of the Government of India and was given a Commissioner of its own, the Chief Commissioner being the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana

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of Superintendent and Commandant had been separated. Each cultivator whose crop had failed was obliged to pay his own quota by borrowing. There had been no "bachh" or distribution of the deficiencies caused by defaulters over the village community since the settlement. No account had been kept of the profit of common land, and any remissions received from the State were appropriated by the whole village giving a very small modicum of relief to those really requiring it. The putwarees were miserably paid and generally acted as money-lenders to the people. Captain Brooke revised the putwarees' establishment and doubled up the smaller villages so as to enable him to give a more fitting remuneration to those who undertook the duties. He calls attention to the manner in which land submerged in the bed of tanks had been assessed at high rates, and proposed to strike out of the settlement all lands liable to constant submersion and to take revenue from them only when they should be cultivated. He was of opinion that the settlement had pressed heavily and shows that the prices of wheat and barley had fallen 50 per cent. below what they were for the three years preceding the settlement. He discussed the question of tanks at some length, and to remedy the silting up of weirs and tanks proposed to construct sluices one-third the ordinary width of the river bed and level with the floor of the bed. Many of Captain Brooke's suggestions were valuable, but the principle of *laissez faire* was now in the ascendant and nothing was done.

191. Captain Davidson, 1st Assistant Commissioner, succeeded Captain Brooke in his officiating charge in February 1859. In reporting the result of the annual tour on the 10th June 1859, he remarks that the season was peculiar, as the whole of the annual rainfall took place between the 16th July and 1st August 1858. The rain fell in a deluge in Ajmere and Beawur. All the tanks were filled suddenly and many burst. The nullahs flowed with such violence that acres of land in many places were washed away. The Ramsar Lake which had never been known to have filled before overflowed; the Ana Sagar Lake rose five feet in as many hours, the water flowed over the embankment which was considerably injured, and the houses on the bund were all under water. The khureef crop rotted in the ground, and when after the waters had subsided, a re-sowing took place, the seed for want of further rain failed to germinate. Though the rain was so heavy in Ajmere and Beawur, the pergunnahs of Todghur and Saroth were parched with drought. Captain Davidson's attention was specially directed to the repairs of the tanks, especially in Ramsar, where they had been made without foundations in bad soil, and where all the embankments were much shaken. The rubbee crop was very good, and the revenue of the year hardly suffered.

192. *Major Lloyd.*—Major Lloyd returned from furlough and took charge on the 12th July 1859, and on the 7th December he reported on the condition of the district and on the points raised by Captain Brooke's Report. Five villages had come under kham management in Ajmere and seven in Beawur. In three out of the twelve the recall of direct management had been to show that there was no actual loss, and these were resettled at Colonel Dixon's assessment. In the others a summary settlement was concluded for a less sum than that assessed, or they were held kham. The history of one of these kham villages may be given as a forcible example of the evil effects which sometimes followed Colonel

Dixon's method of assessment. The village of Akbri in the Ajmere pergunnah had been assessed by Mr. Edmonstone at Rupees 650, the average collections for the previous ten years having been Rupees 608. Colonel Dixon constructed a tank in the village, which cost Rupees 10,813. The tank had been in full working order for several years before the 21 years' settlement and the highest collections ever obtained were Rupees 1,226. Colonel Dixon added 8 per cent. on the outlay of the tank to Mr. Edmonstone's assessment which gave a standard assessment of Rupees 1,515. The actual assessment was Rupees 1,530. As long as Colonel Dixon lived, remissions were yearly granted, amounting in 1854 to Rupees 450, and in 1856 to Rupees 570. In 1857, the year of Colonel Dixon's death, the [illegible] Rupees 880 was collected. Kham managem[illegible] tions of the years from 1857 [illegible] the produce. In 1871 a farm was given of the village for Rupees 1,530, the old assessment. The farming lease has utterly ruined the village. The average gross collections of the farmer for two years were Rupees 1,285, and this he only obtained by screwing the last anna out of the people. In the year 1873-74 the people practically refused to cultivate. The earthworks on the railway had been started and the village preferred gaining a subsistence on them to working the soil for the benefit of the farmer. The village has now been assessed at Rupees 858, including Rupees 150 water revenue. Major Lloyd proposed to remedy the silting up of the weirs by two or three times ploughing deeply the dry beds of the streams during the hot winds. He remarks that the plan of making sluices was tried and abandoned by Colonel Dixon. In May 1860, after a lengthened tour through the district, he submitted a long and interesting report on its general condition and the measures he had adopted for its improvement. In comparing his recollection of the district from 1819 to 1853 with its state in 1860, Major Lloyd was struck with the signs of increasing prosperity which were discernible. Lands which he remembered covered with briars and low jungle presented sheets of luxuriant cultivation. New houses were springing up and the carefulness of the *petite culture* in Upper Mhairwarra excited his admiration. He formed the putwarees into circles, a measure commenced by Captain Brooke, and arranged for a systematic revision of the settlement records, and a fresh distribution of the revenue. As regards the land subject to submersion he made some temporary arrangements, and proposed to exchange it for common lands on the completion of his records.

193. *Seasons from* 1860 *to* 1866.—The rainy season of 1860 was a bad one. What rain fell fell in showers insufficient to fill the tanks before the end of August, and there was no rain in September. The khureef failed, and but for the favourable season in Marwar the district would have suffered as much as the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. The work of redistribution of the revenue was held in abeyance and never recommenced. Major Lloyd made an estimate of the probable outturn in each estate and fixed the amount to be collected, the balance to be suspended and the sum to be remitted. Subscriptions for the relief of the distress were collected in Ajmere to the amount of [illegible] [illegible] uted through the principal Seths [illegible] 1st Assistant, Major Davidson [illegible] [illegible] departed the idea [illegible] was requisite in controlling the machinery of collection.

was a year of extraordinary rain averaging 45 inches; the rain was spread over a long time and was not violent enough to damage the tanks. The khureef failed : the rubbee was magnificent. The revenue was collected in full and the scarcity which prevailed in the adjoining States kept prices very high. The rainy seasons of 1864, 1865, and 1866 were remarkable illustrations of the great value of the tanks, for without the tanks each of these years would have been one of considerable distress. In 1864 there was an average fall, but all the rain fell before the second week of August. In 1865 there was no rain until the second week in August, and it stopped in the second week of September; a few heavy showers, however, generally filled the tanks. In 1866 the rains began in the second week of August and fell continuously and lightly till the end of the month. In some parts the tanks were not filled, in others there were very heavy falls. There was a violent hail-storm in March 1867, which destroyed the crops about Beawur and many of the wells dried up owing to the deficient rain for three years. The revenue, however, was collected in full.

194. *Mr. Ridsdale, Settlement Officer.*—At the commencement of the year 1867, Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale was appointed Settlement Officer in Ajmere and joined his appointment on the 12th January. The settlement did not expire till 1870 and Mr. Ridsdale was sent thus early into the field in order to provide for the instruction of the putwarees, and that all preliminary difficulties might be surmounted. Mr. Ridsdale writes that he found the putwarees entirely ignorant of surveying, while only one of them was acquainted with Nagri. Classes were formed for their instruction, but the work progressed but slowly; and it was not till November 1867 that the survey was commenced. A number of boundary disputes were decided, and in the case of several of the large villages, which consisted of a parent village and several hamlets, Mr. Ridsdale, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, formed the hamlets into separate villages. On the 26th November 1868 settlement operations were closed on account of the famine which was impending. By this date a total area of 134,447 acres had been measured out of a total of 580,685 acres at a cost of Rupees 42,178. Owing to the changes caused by the famine, however, it was found necessary to have all this work done over again at the present revision.

195. *Major Davidson, Deputy Commissioner.*—The season of 1867 was a favourable one, the average fall at 15 stations was 21·5 inches. In the previous year the Deputy Commissioner had unnoticed introduced a most important change into the system of collecting the revenue. Hitherto the revenue had ... llected from each individual tenant, through the lumberdar in ... by means of ... Tehsil Chupprassie who assisted the lumber ... arily co ... the sums due. The system was a rough ... e, but ... to the tenure and had worked well. Mr ... weve ... nly refused to allow the Tehsil Chupp ... em ... headmen were reminded that if w ... dis ... erty of those who neglected to p ... an ... uty of ... rnment was to collect ... e ... adopt ... s of coercion again ... A ... dastaks was intr ... ed ... ere issud in 186 ... pril 1868, and

his predecessor The putwarees were kept at settlement work and the aid of Tehsil Chuppprassies was refused, 2,159 dustaks were issued in this year The revenue was realized with difficulty and in eight villages it was eventually found necessary to concede the aid of a chuppprassie for whom the village paid

106 *Famine of* 1868 69 —The following year will long be memorable [illegible] e most disastrous famine, which [illegible] neration had visited the count [illegible] part of Rajpootana and it is chronic in the eastern part of Marwar and in Bikaneer In ordinary years of scarcity, the people in afflicted tracts taught patience by constant adversity, emigrate with their families and cattle to more favoured regions and return to their homes in time for the sowings of the succeeding year It is only when both the south western and north-eastern monsoon fail that a general and disastrous famine is experienced. Then Rajpootana, has hitherto been destined to the miseries of a terrible famine of the three great necessaries of life—grain grass, and water, called in the country a "tirkal" or treble famine The first famine in Rajpootana an account of which has been handed down in writing, occurred in the year 1661 A D The memorial of it is preserved in the beautiful marble bund erected at Kankrouli in Meywar at the expense of a million sterling by Maharana Raj Sing of Oodeypoor to save his people during the dire calamity Other famines occurred in 1746, and in 1789, the latter of which is supposed to have exceeded in intensity even the terrible one of 1812, which is said to have lasted five years, and has gained the name of Panchkal Three fourths of the cattle died, and as stated in the record of the famine of 1661 man ate man Large tracts of country were depopulated by the famine and traces of the devastation caused by it were visible in Ajmere at the beginning of British rule Since the famine of 1812 no general famine had occurred in Rajpootana There had been abundance of local scarcity, and, as has been already related, there was severe scarcity in Ajmere in 1819, in 1824, in 1833, and in 1848 The famine of 1861 which was so severe over the North-Western Provinces only affected the eastern portions of Rajpootana including Jeypoor and Ulwur, and the countries dependent on the south western monsoon including Marwar were blessed with a plentiful harvest

107. For some years previous to 1868 the seasons had been irregular, and as we have seen the rainfall of 1864 1865, and 1866 was very deficient in Ajmere In 1864 the rains broke up very early and the khureef was only half an average crop, in 1865, the rains commenced very late so that all the early crops were lost and only half the latter crops were saved In 1866 the rains were late and light 1867 had been better than its predecessors, but the country entered on the famine with its stocks of grain exhausted

108 The rainfall of 1868 was unfavourable from the commencement. The early rains of June were not sufficiently heavy to allow the cultivators to plough the land and put in the seed From the 1st June 1868 to 1st June 1869, the average fall for all the stations of Ajmere-Mhairwarra was only 7 4 inches or about one-third of an average fall The state of Jeypoor was as bad and at Jodhpoor no rain whatever fell during the rainy season or at least not enough to be measured by a pluviometer. The south west monsoon failed entirely west of the Aravali East of

the Aravali the rains fell only over the Indore Districts but did not extend over Central India and Bundelcund, the starving population of which provinces flocked into Malwa. In Guzerat a terrible flood in the early part of August swept all before it. The people saved themselves by getting on eminences and climbing trees, and the country was under water for days. Cattle and stocks of grain and fodder were swept away, and the element searched out and destroyed the stores of grain below ground. No rain fell subsequently and Guzerat itself had to undergo the hardships of scarcity. The north-eastern monsoon had equally failed and great scarcity overshadowed the North-Western Provinces. Ajmere was thus isolated in the midst of a famine tract; it had no supplies of its own, and owing to the utter failure of forage the price of which was in many places actually dearer than grain, no carts could travel, nor could the pack bullock of the Banjaras of which there are hundreds of thousands in Rajpootana and Central India traverse the country. The only means of transport which was available was camels. All the kafilas employed traders, however, cease, travelling in the rains, partly because no return loads of salt can be carried during that season, and partly because agreeably to the time-honoured custom of the country camels are then turned out to graze. No regular organization for the supply of grain by camels was attempted by the local Administration.

199. Towards the end of August 1868, emigration commenced from Ajmere-Mhairwarra. Wheat at this time was selling in Ajmere at 10 seers; barley, jowar, and grass were 12 seers per rupee. Such was the scarcity of fodder that cows were offered for sale at Rupee 1 each and good plough cattle at Rupees 10 a pair. No grass could be procured by the Cantonment of Nusseerabad. The horses of the Artillery Battery were sent away altogether, and the small cavalry detachment which remained had to fetch forage from Neemuch, a distance of 150 miles. Relief works were commenced, and in November 1868 the Deputy Commissioner who had either personally or through his subordinates visited every portion of the district, reported on the condition of the country. Half the cattle had been driven to Malwa owing to absence of fodder. The khureef had practically failed entirely. The water in the wells was scanty and had become so brackish that it was unfit for purposes of irrigation. In some places where the crops had sprouted, no grain owing to lack of moisture had been formed and the stalks had been cut to feed the cattle. The people were apathetic and entirely in the hands of the money-lenders who would make no advances. In January, February, and March 1869, 1·2 inches of rain fell, but there was no baranee cultivation, and the area under crop in the rubbee was confined to those localities where well-irrigation was procurable, for none of the tanks had any water. Mildew and hail-storms attacked the scanty crop and there was practically a total loss of both crops. The distress was intensified by the crowds of emigrants from Marwar who came with their herds in search of food and pasture, and who trenched considerably on the scanty supplies of food remaining and consumed the little grass in the district. Emigration from Ajmere-Mhairwarra now went on with re-doubled speed, and the people were reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves on the bark of the khejra tree and roots, which they mixed with grain and ground up to make bread. Poor-houses were now established and the country waited in eager expectation for the rains of 1869.

200. The hot season of 1869 was unusually protracted, and it was not till the middle of July that the long-looked for rains set in and the people were enabled to plough their fields. In many places where there were no cattle, the men making small ploughs for the purpose, yoked themselves in place of their oxen, and laboriously turned up a furrow, while the women dropped in the grain. There was hardly any rain, however, in August (only 1¼ inch was measured in Ajmere) and the distress now [illegible]ting point, as the prospects of a khureef [illegible] d. Barks and roots even were scarce, a[illegible] A copious rainfall in September to some extent revived the hopes of the people, but these were soon destined to be dashed. Swarms of locusts hatched in Jeysulmere and Bikaneer invaded Marwar, Ajmere, Tonk, and the northern parts of Meywar and devoured every green thing. The estimated loss was of maize 40 per cent., of jowar 56, of bajra 67, of cotton 58, of til 73, of pulses 84 per cent. Grain was literally not now procurable, barley was selling during the month of September according to the price lists of Ajmere at 5¼ seers, the highest price it reached was three seers, but men with money in their hands could not get food in the city of Ajmere. Importation from Bhawani and Rewari now commenced and convoys of [illegible]ur salt daily brought large supplies. In [illegible] as made to the Government of the North-W[illegible] grain from Agra, but the consignment arrived after grain had become cheap. At the close of the famine the Deputy Commissioner estimated the losses at 25 per cent. of the population of 426,000, at 33 per cent. of the cattle, and 50 per cent. of ploughs. Government had spent altogether Rupees 15,20,074, and of this amount 2,30,000 are calculated as having been given in gratuitous relief by Government.

201. Into the vexed question of the adequacy of the relief administration it is no part of the object of this sketch to enter. A full account of what was done will be found in Colonel Brooke's "Account of the famine in Rajpootana," which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th February 1871. The District Officers did all that men could do, but no addition whatever was made to the ordinary district staff, and in August 1869 there was no grain in the country wherewith to feed the people who necessarily died. The rains of 1870 were rather below the average. Ajmere got 21 inches, Beawur 10 7, Todghur 10 8, but no rain fell after August. The Deputy Commissioner reported that the state of apathy and demoralization of the people, owing to the misery of the last two years, was such that nothing availed for the collection of the revenue, save active coercive measures and these except in two instances had been effectual. In Beawur this year seed wheat was selling at 5 to 6 seers per rupee, barley at 7 seers, gram at 4 seers, and was generally repayable with 100 per cent. interest. In Todghur seed wheat was selling at 2¼ to 3 seers, barely at 3¼ to 5 seers, repayable at 12 seers and 18 seers, respectively.

202. *History of collections during the famine.*—The history of the collections during the famine years may be briefly related. Though there was an utter failure of the khureef crop of 1868, yet the first instalment only was suspended, 2 152 dustuks were issued in this year, and the attachment of the movable property of the patels was resorted to. The patels were allowed the aid of chuprassees to realize the autumn instal-

ments from their co-sharers, for the rubbee they collected without assistance. The number of private sales and mortgages largely increased, and many mortgages are recorded to have been made in order to procure subsistence and to discharge the Government revenue. Yet in this year $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the Government revenue were collected and the people borrowed the money to pay it. Rupees 42,000 were remitted and the balance by a procedure hitherto unknown in Ajmere-Mhairwarra added to the demand of the succeeding year. In that year when as we have seen locusts devoured more than half of a very indifferent khureef harvest, and when Government was feeding the agricultural population on the relief works, a sum in excess of the settlement demand was collected. In 1870-71 when seed grain was at famine prices and the country was struggling to recover from the effects of the famine, thirty villages and nearly all the largest ones were given in farm from the rubbee harvest for the amount of their arrears, some 40,000 Rupees. The Deputy Commissioner wrote that the people though quite capable of doing so declined to pay and anticipated the best results from the measure. The amount collected in this year was Rupees 2,13,150. In five villages the proprietors of their own accord transferred their engagements to lessees. The last three years present nothing particularly worthy of record. The revenue has been collected and the years have been average ones. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in letter No. 116R., dated 3rd May 1872, summary settlements have been made in ten of the most distressed villages, five of which had been given in farm to Seth Rajmal who had lost heavily on his lease.

203. *Collections in Mhairwarra.*—In Mhairwarra it was found utterly impossible to collect the revenue during the famine years, and eventually the arrears have been remitted. A summary settlement was made for Mhairwarra from the year 1872-73, which was at a reduction of 32 per cent. on the settlement demand. The collections from Mhairwarra during the period of settlement are shown in the accompanying table for periods of five years :—

TEHSIL.	CIRCLE.	Average collections from 1851-52 to 1857-58.	Average collections from 1858-59 to 1862-63.	Average collections from 1863-64 to 1867-68.	Average collections from 1868-69 to 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beawur . .	Beawur . .	55,579	51,686	55,387	34,9357
Ditto . .	Chang . .	10,164	10,241	10,689	6,256
Ditto . .	Shamghur .	25,279	24,489	26,132	15,871
	Total .	91,022	86,416	91,208	57,062
Todghur . .	Bhaelan . .	12,816	12,816	12,817	8,457
Ditto . .	Dawer . .	28,936	28,697	28,816	21,083
Ditto . .	Todghur .	35,270	35,112	35,108	22,498
	Total .	77,022	76,625	76,741	52,038
Grand Total .	Mhairwarra .	1,68,044	1,63,041	1,67,949	1,09,100

This table is instructive. The first period shows the favourable years after the settlement, during the second remissions were allowed. The revenue during the third period was rigorously collected, and the fourth period, which includes one year of the summary settlement, shows the average paid by Mhairwarra during the famine and subsequent years.

204. *Results of the Famine.*—The result of the famine has been to throw the district into a state of indebtedness from which it is doubtful if it will ever recover. The assessment has never been light, and the people have always been a cultivating tenantry, living from hand to mouth, and with no resources beyond those of the current harvest. It is much to be regretted that instead of removing Mr. Ridsdale at the time of greatest need, that officer had not been directed to conclude a summary settlement on the assets of the villages as deteriorated by the famine. Instead of this the Government revenue was rigorously exacted from men whom at the same time Government was feeding at the relief works, and who from the nature of the case had nothing wherewithal to pay. The experiment of farming the villages while it has conclusively proved how heavy the assessment was, has been productive of nothing but injury to the farmers and the cultivators. One effect which follows on every year of scarcity was specially observable in the district during the famine, and this is the opportunity which is given to the grain dealers to secure what would otherwise be bad debts. There is always a large amount of unsecured debt which has descended from father to son, or consists of extortions of the grain-dealers which they could not recover in a Civil Court. A starving man is not overcautious as to what he puts his name to, and the grain dealers found their opportunity in the necessity of the cultivators who, if they required food, were obliged to sign bonds or to mortgage their lands for the full amount which the grain dealers stated was due to them. This process was very extensively carried out in Mhairwara and especially in the Todghur Tehsil.

205. *Mortgages and Sales.*—The accompanying table shows the amount of mortgage debts found existing at the present revision of settlement in each assessment circle, as well as the sales which have taken place since last settlement. Many mortgages have no doubt escaped record, and many of them are of old standing and cannot be laid to the account of the famine, but the indebtedness on mortgage debts alone which exists in the district is sufficiently appalling, amounting as it does in all three tehsils to Rupees 11,35,437. The mortgages in the district are almost all of the usufructuary kind, but it is only in rare cases that the mortgagee takes possession of the land. The custom is for the mortgagor at the date of writing the mortgage bond to write what is called a "Gugri Khatt" covenanting to pay the mortgagee as rent yearly either so many maunds of grain per hundred rupees of the mortgage debt (generally ten to fifteen maunds), or, when cash is paid, from 50 to 18 per cent. interest on the mortgage debt is the sum stipulated for. The rent of the land bears generally no relation whatever to the value of the produce. In Mhairwarra there has been a kind of metayer system established between the mortgagee and the mortgagor; the grain-dealer gives half the seed grain and takes half the produce, the cultivator having to pay the Government revenue out of his share. I

have assumed a rate of 24 per cent. as the average interest on the debt. The figures then go to prove that an annual sum of Rupees 2,77,328, or more than the net Government revenue, passes into the hands of the money-lenders. In Todghur Tehsil the amount of indebtedness is surprising, amounting as it does to an annual drain on the cultivators of three times the Government revenue. Besides these debts secured on the land, there are large sums due on unexecuted decrees by agriculturalists in the Ajmere-Beawur and Nusseerabad Small Cause Courts, and an unknown amount secured by bonds.

Statement of mortgaged lands and lands sold since last settlement.

CIRCLE.	Land mortgaged in acres.	Mortgage debt.	Interest on mortgage debt at 24 per cent.	Area sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Rate of mortgage debt per acre.	Rate of sale money per acre.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramsar . . .	4,056	87,789	21,095	1,329	19,301	22	15
Rajghur . . .	2,295	66,173	15,882	349	13,182	29	38
Gangwana . . .	2,593	40,241	9,658	400	5,409	16	14
Ajmere . . .	2,898	1,24,392	29,855	756	40,125	43	53
Pooshkur . . .	719	26,817	6,436	44	2,745	37	62
Total .	12,561	3,44,412	82,896	2,878	80,762	27	28
Beawur . . .	3,725	96,565	23,176	1,927	32,441	13	17
Chang	478	19,018	4,564	37	2,200	40	59
Shamghur . . .	1,343	53,041	12,730	361	13,156	39	36
Total .	5,541	1,68,624	40,470	2,325	47,797	30	21
Bhaelan . . .	1,315	67,400	16,176	90	8,541	51	95
Dawer	3,746	3,03,843	72,922	91	15,034	81	165
Todghur . . .	3,369	2,70,158	64,864	278	50,012	80	180
Total .	8,430	6,41,401	1,53,962	459	73,587	77	160
Total Mhairwarra .	13,971	8,10,025	94,432	2,784	1,21,385	58	44
Total Ajmere district .	26,532	11,55,437	2,77,328	5,662	22,147	44	36

206. *Instance of indebtedness.*—A particular instance will illustrate the state of indebtedness, and I take the village of Rasulpoora in Pergunnah Ajmere, composed half of Deswalis and half of Gujars, and

where there were no mortgages before the famine The mortgage debts in the village are now Rupees 1,205 Half the chahi and more than half the ahi is mortgaged, there is practically no talabi. In 32 beegahs the mortgagees are in possession, in 64 beegahs instalments have been agreed on for the payment of the mortgage debt, and bonds written accordingly and t[illegible] beegahs the owners are in possession [illegible] 105 maunds, and Rupees 48 The [illegible]ixed much higher, but the bunias could not collect it, and as the people threatened to leave the district altogether if not relieved, the rent at first exacted has been much reduced. In one case when 18 maunds was stipulated as rent it had been reduced to three maunds The village is a very poor one, and the bunias have been content to take here some 12 per cent on their debt rather than lose their money The village was assessed at last settlement at Rupees 732, and the present assessment is Rupees 572, yet in reality the produce of the village has to meet a demand of about Rupees 1,100 now, instead of Rupees 732 before the famine. A succession of good seasons may help the people out of their difficulties, but a succession of good seasons is a thing more to be wished for than expected in this part of Rajpootana To protect the people against the bunias in the matter of these pugri bonds and to ensure that the rent stipulated for shall bear some proportion to the produce of the land mortgaged, it has been deemed expedient to introduce a tenant law into the draft regulation on substantive law, which is now before the Government of India

207. *Remarks on the system of collection*.—The history of collections has sufficiently demonstrated what was already abundantly clear, from a consideration of the tenure that a mouzahwar settlement cannot succeed in Ajmere-Mhairwarra. By the term mouzahwar I mean a settlement where the assessment is based on the average of good and bad seasons, and where the principle of joint responsibility is enforced in the collection of the revenue The seasons present too great vicissitudes to allow of an equal annual demand being assessed, but this difficulty has been partially surmounted in the present revision by the assessment of water revenue (amounting in Ajmere-Mhairwarra to Rupees 55,152 out of Rupees 2,01,557) separately from the land revenue on the unirrigated aspect The assessment on the dry aspect includes the assessment of well land, but in each village where the tanks fail to fill, the water revenue will be remitted each year The principle of joint responsibility has not been formally abolished for cases may arise (though the cultivated area cannot be largely increased in any village) in which it would be just to enforce it Its evils, however, have been reduced to a minimum All well known and recognized divisions of a village have been allowed to choose a headman and to each cultivator has been permitted the option of declaring through which of the patels he will pay his revenue The total amount payable through each patel has been added up, and a list of each headman's constituents given to the headman and filed with the record. Thus in a village paying Rupees 1,000 there may be five patels two responsible for Rupees 250 each, one for 200, one for 125, and one for Rupees 75 The Tehsildar knows exactly how much he should collect from each patel, and if the representative of any thok or patti cannot be made to pay, very valid reasons indeed should be allowed

before the representatives of the other divisions of the village should be called on to make good the deficiency. *Primâ facie* in such a case the sum should be remitted. In the draft Regulation on substantive law it has been proposed to abolish the power of distraint now possessed by headmen but never exercised, and to allow each patel summarily to sue defaulters among his constituents in the Court of the Tehsilder. Here the causes of default must be enquired into, and it is provided that the Tehsildar after giving a decree shall himself proceed to execute it on the verbal application of the headman. If the decree is impossible of execution, he shall report to the Deputy Commissioner who shall give orders for the arrear being collected from the representative, or for its being included in the list of remissions or suspended balances. In all ordinary years the headmen will collect, but if any difficulty arises, the Tehsildar is forced to enquire into its causes, and if he cannot collect it from the defaulter, to give his reasons for further action. If this system is fairly worked and it is simple enough, the difficulty of collecting the revenue will be much reduced, and an assurance will be obtained that the remissions which may be sanctioned reach the actual sufferers.

208. *History of Prices.*—The history of prices during the last 55 years shows that high prices and low revenue are generally co-existent. Prices were high in the first year or two of our rule, less from deficiency of produce than from the demand of the adjoining States which were suffering from the devastations of Ameer Khan. Since then deficiency of produce has been the main cause of high prices. Any system of assessment, therefore, founded on the prices of grain and rising as they rise, is quite impracticable in this part of India. The difficulty of rescuing the people from the debt which now weighs them down is enormous. In the case of the istumrardars Government has cut the knot by itself liquidating the debts and taking a moderate interest from the indebted Thakoors, but this could not be proposed in the case of the petty owners of the khalsa. Something might be done by the establishment of Savings Banks on a popular basis, but these would be only useful after the people had got out of debt, and when the bunias could not touch their little hoards. At present the Civil Courts allow of no savings. The whole population is in debt, and their creditors leave the people a mere subsistence. In going through a village when the crop is ripe, one is sure to meet a Civil Court Mazkuri Peon. His duty is to prevent the owner of a field touching a blade of the produce. When the crop is fit for the sickle, the Government revenue is first discharged, and the remainder swept into the coffers of the grain-dealer, who allows the cultivator merely enough to prevent him abandoning the ungrateful task of cultivating. A provision has been inserted in the substantive law, forbidding the Civil Courts to decree a higher amount as interest than the amount of the original principal. An ordinary rate on loans is that known as "Shakh Siwaya" or 25 per cent. per harvest, equal to 50 per cent. per annum. The proposal to establish a State granary at Ajmere and to take the revenue from the worst villages in kind, might not be undeserving of consideration, but that the Railway now nearly completed from Agra to Ajmere, and which is destined to be extended to Bombay, will rescue the district from its isolated condition and prevent the recurrence of any such calamity as that of the years 1868 and 1869.

CHAPTER VIII.

Crops and value of produce.

209. The accompanying Statement shows the acreage of the various crops on the ground during the year of measurement, and is an attempt to estimate the average produce of each tehsil and its total value. The acreage under crops includes do-fusli land or land growing two crops, and the price currents on which the calculation has been framed are the averages of the actual prices current at each Tehsil for the last 21 years. The prices actually ruling now are slightly higher than the averages in which have been included the years of famine, but I have preferred to [illegible] strike other ones. Prices have [illegible] the result of the advent of t[illegible]anently at a rate slightly above that prevailing in the Agra market, but lower than the normal rates of the district.

CROP.	AJMERE TEHSIL. Area in acres.	AJMERE TEHSIL. Average produce per acre.	AJMERE TEHSIL. Amount of produce.	AJMERE TEHSIL. Average price current.	AJMERE TEHSIL. Value in Rupees.	BEAWUR… Area in acres.	BEAWUR… Average produce per acre.	BEAWUR… Amount of produce.
		M. S.	M. S.	Per Rupee. M. S. C.	Rs. a. p.		M. S.	
FIRST CLASS.								
Sugarcane	292	8 0	2,336 0	0 8 0	11,680 0 0	5	Per acre	Rupees.
Poppy	69	3 30	258 30	0 10 0	1,035 0 0	551	M. S. C. 0 6 8	M. S. C. 69 21 8
Vegetables	354	per acre.	Rupees.	30 0 0	10,620 0 0	53	Per acre.	Rupees.
Melons	287	"	"	25 0 0	7,175 0 0	43	"	"
Lucerne grass	9	"	"	100 0 0	900 0 0	13	"	"
Pepper	39	3 0	117 0	M. S. C. 0 3 0	1,560 0 0	5	4 0 0	20 0 0
Tobacco	57	10 0	570 0	0 10 0	2,280 0 0	62	10 0 0	620 0 0
Onions	20	18 0	360 0	Per Rupee. M. S. C. 2 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...
Roses	14	20 0	280 0	0 10 0	1,120 0 0	...	...	...
Total	1,141	...	...	...	36,550 0 0	732	...	...
SECOND CLASS.				M. S. C.				
Cotton, Irrigated	5,215	4 10	22,163 30	0 8 0	1,10,918 12 0	1,677	4 0 0	6,708 0 0
Cotton, Dry	592	1 10	740 0	0 8 0	3,700 0 0	356	1 10 0	445 0 0
Maize, Irrigated	6,177	10 0	61,770 0	0 22 0	1,12,309 1 5	8,182	10 0 0	81,820 0 0
Maize, Dry	895	1 20	1.342 20	0 22 0	2,440 14 7	1,502	2 0 0	3,004 0 0
Wheat, Irrigated	2,517	7 20	18,877 20	0 16 0	47,193 12 0	1,269	7 0 0	8,883 0 0
Wheat, Dry	87	1 0	87 0	0 16 0	217 8 0	16	1 0 0	16 0 0
Barley, Irrigated	16,075	10 0	1,60,750 0	0 24 0	2,67,916 10 8	13,887	10 0 0	1,39,870 0 0
Barley, Dry	609	2 0	1,218 0	0 24 0	2,030 0 0	955	3 0 0	2,865 0 0
Bejar	1,496	6 0	8,976 0	0 24 0	14,960 0 0	470	6 0 0	2,820 0 0
Gojee	502	7 10	3,639 20	0 21 0	6,932 6 5	384	7 0 0	2,688 0 0
Gram	8,150	2 20	20,375 0	0 23 0	35,434 12 0	1,288	2 20 0	3,220 0 0
Rice	69	4 0	276 0	0 8 12	1,261 11 5	123	10 0 0	1,230 0 0
Hemp	...	...		...	...	269	2 0 0	538 0 0
Sarsoon	7	1 10	8 30	0 12 0	29 2 8	124	1 10 0	155 0 0
Unsown	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42,517	...	...	...	6,05,244 11 8	30,502	...	...
THIRD CLASS.				Per Rupee.				
Jowar	26,161	2 20	65,402 20	0 23 8	1,11,323 6 5	5,267	3 3 0	16,196 0 0
Bajra	12,168	2 20	30,420 0	0 19 12	61,610 2 0	4,215	2 39 0	12,539 25 0
Moong	2,218	2 30	6,099 20	0 16 12	14,565 15 6	1,486	5 22 8	8,265 35 0
Moth	10,696	2 30	29,414 20	0 20 0	58,828 0 0	1,185	5 0 0	5,925 0 0
Mosh	155	1 20	232 20	0 16 0	581 4 0	190	5 6 0	978 20 0
Kangni	33	3 0	99 0	0 13 4	298 14 0	47	5 0 0	235 0 0
Til	13,736	1 10	17,170 0	0 11 0	62,436 5 10	3,267	5 6 8	16,865 35 8
Linseed	30	1 10	37 20	0 11 0	136 5 10	...	...	...
Gwar	623	4 0	2,492 2	1 0 0	2,492 0 0	42	6 10 0	262 20 0
Indigo	4	0 3	S. 12	0 0 8	24 0 0	...	...	...
Chaula	404	4 0	1,616 0	0 20 0	3,232 0 0	697	7 20 0	5,227 20 0
Maddooa	14	1 3	15 0	0 20 0	30 1 7	3	5 0 0	15 0 0
Kuluth	1,385	2 0	2,770 2	0 26 0	4,261 8 7	1,132	5 0 0	5,660 0 0
Unsown	427	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	...
Total	68,054	...	...	...	3,19,819 15 9	18,837	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,11,712	...	...	...	9,61,614 11 5	50,071	...	...

Tehsil.		Todgurh Tehsil.					Ajmere-Mhairwara.	
Average price current.	Value in Rupees.	Area in acres.	Average produce per acre.	Amount of produce.	Average price current.	Value in Rupees.	Area in acres.	Value in Rupees.
Rs a. p	Rs a. p.		M. S.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
35 0 0	175 0 0	58	Per acre.	Rupees.	50 0 0	2,000 0 0	353	14,765
Per seer					Per seer.			
8 11 10	32,194 3 3	3,220	0 7 4	404 0 4	6 9 0	1,06,051 10 0	2,849	1,30,983
30 0 0	1,840 0 0	65	Per acre.	Rupees.	30 0 0	1,950 0 0	463	13,890
25 0 0	1,075 0 0	4	...	...	25 0 0	100 0 0	334	8,350
50 0 0	650 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,650
M. S. C.								
0 8 6	125 7 11	36	4 0 0	144 0 0	0 7 0	823 13 9	60	2,503
Per maund					S. C.			
10 3 7	6,336 4 3	9	7 20 0	67 20 0	10 0	270 0 0	129	8,397
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	190
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1,120
—	43,149 0 10	2,391	—	—	...	1,11,791 7 9	4,261	1,90,403
M. S. C.								
0 8 0	30,340 0 0	392	5 15 0	1,378 20 0	13 8	4,071 6 2	7,154	1,49,430
0 8 0	2,295 0 0	117	2 0 0	234 0 0	13 8	691 14 4	1,063	6,819
0 19 7	1,13,067 7 6	6,617	12 20 0	32,712 20 0	31 10	1,04,016 9 7	20,976	1,32,013
0 24 7	4,731 6 6	1,297	5 20 0	4,601 20 0	31 10	8,695 13 3	3,651	12,262
0 19 6	19,338 11 9	1,061	10 0 0	10,610 0 0	20 4	21,297 6 2	4,067	97,618
0 15 6	34 11 3	13	1 20 0	19 20 0	20 8	39 6 5	116	232
0 28 8	1,96,126 0 8	6,452	12 20 0	80,737 20 0	30 8	1,06,948 4 0	35,421	8,60,969
0 29 6	4,017 11 0	633	3 0 0	2,053 0 0	30 8	2,596 14 8	2,250	8,773
0 29 8	3,903 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	1,928	18,956
0 16 6	4,651 7 10	75	7 0 0	875 0 0	24 0	907 10 8	961	13,891
0 23 9	8,038 10 1	105	3 0 0	315 0 0	26 0	484 10 8	9,543	41,953
0 7 6	4,271 3 0	298	10 0 0	2,950 0 0	29 8	5,909 3 8	467	13,742
0 31 5	700 1 5	1	2 20 0	2 20 0	22 0	3 2 0	3 6	763
0 30 11	207 14 6	21	2 0 0	40 0 0	23 6	64 9 0	131	393
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	—
—	3,97,300 9 11	17,021	—	—	—	2,52,183 15 7	90,040	12,84,705
Per Rupee					Per Rupee			
0 34 7	29,410 1 6	2,430	4 0 0	9,720 0 0	28 6	14,021 5 2	27,849	1,32,645
0 33 6	31,313 15 6	431	2 0 0	862 0 0	24 4	1,421 13 10	10,944	64,275
0 17 9	15,724 3 1	484	5 0 0	2,424 0 0	30 8	6,009 11 4	4,452	25,053
0 32 4	14,189 14 0	75	3 0 0	224 0 0	24 0	251 12 4	11,907	62,773
0 19 11	2,072 10 3	227	3 0 0	654 0 0	23 4	1,172 2 7	672	3,780
0 29 6	202 0 1	32	4 0 0	128 0 0	25 0	276 12 9	113	636
0 12 14	82,295 14 0	1,214	3 20 0	3,175 0 0	17 10	7,116 14 5	15,237	1,21,860
0 29 8	579 11 4	—	—	—	—	—	30	198
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625	2,973
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21
0 21 12	9,029 8 6	180	2 0 0	1,140 0 0	29 2	2,171 9 11	1,621	10,023
0 27 5	21 3 3	27	6 0 0	164 0 0	25 2	477 6 7	44	415
0 26 7	9,274 7 3	3,149	4 0 0	12,336 0 0	31 0	11,124 7 0	8,306	28,630
—	—	331			—	—	2,474	—
—	1,91,003 6 10	8,963	—	—	—	43,524 6 3	91,614	8,17,327
—	8,04,455 1 7	25,377	—	—	—	4,03,611 7 7	1,90,193	2,91,071

210. The estimate of the average produce has been founded more on the results of inquiry among the cultivators and inspection of jaghiredars and farmers' accounts than on actual experiments of cutting and weighing the produce. Such experiments were made by Mr. Ridsdale in 1868 and by myself in 1872 and 1873, but the results gave such unaccountable variations that the method was abandoned as untrustworthy. To obtain anything like a true average in this way, the trials should extend over large areas and a series of years. None of the higher officials have leisure to superintend more than a few experiments, and it is impossible to make the lower grades of officials careful and to prevent the best fields only being chosen. The weight of grain depends a good deal on the time when it is cut, that cut early in the year being much heavier than that cut later; yet no one can tell the exact deduction which should be allowed on this account. The experiments, however, are useful as a test, and they go to prove that the best well-irrigated land will give about 20 maunds of barley or maize and 15 maunds of wheat per acre. The amount which has been assumed as the average in Ajmere is exactly half of this.

211. The crops have been divided into three classes, the first comprising sugarcane, poppy, and what may be called garden produce; the second consisting of the main staples which are sown in irrigated land, or in land submerged in the tanks; the third comprising the grains which are sown almost exclusively in unirrigated land. In Ajmere the barani area is 74,256 acres, the area of crops of the third class is 68,054 acres, and if the area of unirrigated cotton, maize, wheat, and barley be added, there are about 4,000 acres of unirrigated land occupied by gram and bejar, which are generally sown in abi land. In Beawur the barani area is 19,840 acres, that of Todghur is 8,933, closely approximating to the area of the third class. The classification, therefore, shows pretty fairly the graduations from fully irrigated to unirrigated crops, the intermediate class being of those crops which generally are irrigated, and in the four crops of cotton, maize, wheat, and barley, the unirrigated area is separately sown, bejar, goji, and gram are generally grown in abi land.

212. It will be seen that the chief crops of the district are barley and jowar which occupy respectively 20 and 17 per cent. of the crop area. Maize occupies 13 per cent., til and bajra occupy 9 and 8 per cent., respectively, and after these at a considerable interval comes cotton with 8,219 acres, and gram with 9,543. The cultivation of sugarcane is confined in Ajmere to the Pooshkur valley where it is grown without irrigation, and where a crop is taken for three consecutive years without re-sowing. In the jaghire villages of this circle Rupees 10 per acre is the regular rent paid for sugarcane. The rates of rent in the jaghire estates, where except in the case of sugarcane, maize, and cotton, the revenue is taken in kind, are generally equivalent to one-fourth the produce, and this would make the produce worth about Rupees 40 per acre. The cultivation of melons is almost exclusively the occupation of a particular caste called Keers, and is chiefly carried on in the sandy beds of nullahs as at Saradhna in Ajmere, and at ꞏaindrah in Beawur. The Keers do not pay more than Rupees 2 a beegah or Rupees 5 an acre to the village community, and in Beawur the rate is generally one Rupee a beegah. Poppy is not made into opium in the Ajmere District, but sold under the form of poppy-heads. In Beuwar and Todghur the juice is extracted in the usual toilsome manner by a number of incisions on

the head of the plant. It will be seen that the price current of Beawur differs considerably from that of Todghur, which is to be explained by the fact that in Todghur the price current is that of the raw juice called "dulh." This is either sold on the spot to bunias or carried by the people themselves to Palee, where it is manufactured into opium. As has been pointed out in the following chapter, nearly the whole of the opium produce may be considered an export trade.

213. Jowar is grown almost entirely in unirrigated land, and is a very different crop from the jowar of the North-Western Provinces, where it is generally irrigated and manured. Here it is stunted and seldom more than five feet in height, the stalks are thin and the heads small. Except in the Todghur Tehsil, the barani land of the district is very poor and possesses hardly any value. It is for the most part, partially disintegrated rock, and if there is a lengthened break in the rains, as is very often the case, the crop sown on it dries up. There was an abnormally large amount of land sown in the year of measurement. Bajra in this district gives much the same outturn as jowar, and is very inferior to the bajra of Marwar. The til in Ajmere-Mhairwarra is sown by itself, and it and the remaining crops of the third class have both a small and uncertain outturn.

214. It is more difficult to arrive at a fair average outturn for crops, such as cotton, maize, wheat, and barley which are grown in chahi, talabi, abi, and barani land, and, for these four staples I have made a separate estimate for the unirrigated area, though the abi has been included in the irrigated. The result of the investigation in the North-Western Provinces into the outturn of cotton for 1873-74 points to about 90 lbs. of cleaned cotton, or 3 maunds 30 seers of kapaes as the average outturn per acre. There can be no doubt that the outturn of the crop in the Doab, where cotton is chiefly grown in the Barah and Munjah fields around the village site, is much larger than the outturn of Ajmere. Still the present estimate is 4 maunds 10 seers in Ajmere and 5 maunds 10 seers in Todghur of uncleaned cotton, or considerably more than the North-West average. It seems to me there can be little hesitation in believing the latter calculation to be erroneous. In the jaghire villages where rent or revenue (for the two terms are synonymous in the jaghire) is taken according to the crop, Rupees 2-10 a beegah, or Rupees 6-9 an acre, is the ordinary rate paid for land on which cotton is grown, and if the expenses of cultivation which may be taken at two-fifths of the total value of the produce be added, it is clear that it would not pay any man at present prices to cultivate the crop if the value were only Rupees 15 or 16 per acre. Yet it is notorious that the crop does pay, and the people themselves seldom speak of less than 8 or 9 maunds of uncleaned cotton for a good crop. The estimate has been made in uncleaned cotton as the cultivators do not themselves clean the cotton, but make it over as picked to the merchants. The outturn of wheat, barley, and maize may be discussed together. The irrigated area of these crops includes chahi, talabi, and abi land, but the outturn of these three classes is by no means equal, nor is the outturn of the land in each class anything like the same. It is only in the most favoured valleys that the wells have a permanent supply of water, while in years of unfavourable rain many on the high grounds dry up entirely. It has been sufficiently shown elsewhere that the value of tank land depends on the

each tank, and this varies from full irrigation to no irrigation for the rubbee. Maize is a very precarious crop, and is often entirely drowned. Barley is largely grown in abi land, which round the margins of the tanks is litte better if at all than unirrigated land. Taking all these facts into consideration, the estimate framed is not, I believe, too low.

215. The value of the average produce of Ajmere-Mhairwarra is thus estimated at Rupees 19,61,524. In this estimate is not included the value of straw and "bhoosa," but in this district the value is almost nominal. There are no large towns which have a demand for this produce, and what is sold in the towns is brought in on men's heads from the adjacent villages and sold at four annas or so a bundle without being weighed, and the rate does not more than cover the wages of the carriers. In the villages straw and bhoosa is wasted. Grass lands are abundant in every village, and grass is regularly cut in most villages. The cattle thrive better on it than on the less nutritious bhoosa, and as long as they have grass the people do not use bhoosa at all.

216. The prices current on which the calculation has been made are the market rates; but the price at which the cultivator has to sell his produce is much lower than these. On the whole about 10 per cent. should be deducted from the estimate on this ground. Allowing for bhoosa, however, the value of the average produce to the cultivators may be stated at Rupees 18,00,000. The assessment of the whole district is Rupees 2,61,557 without cesses, or with cesses Rupees 3,04,593. The incidence of the assessment, however, is discussed at full in a subsequent chapter.

217. *Number of owners and tenants.*—The accompanying Statement shows the number of owners and tenants and the number of holdings in each assessment circle. The number of holdings in Ajmere is 18,273, giving an average of nearly six acres per holding:—

Serial Number.	Circle.	Number of Owners.		Number of cultivators (tenants).	Number of holdings.			Cultivated area.	
		Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.		Held by owners.	Held by mortgagees.	Held by tenants.	Owners and mortgagees.	Tenants.
1	Ramsar	7,052	558	1,758	4,495	1,307	1,459	28,164	4,627
2	Rajghur	3,208	146	892	1,942	486	757	16,328	4,470
3	Gangwana	3,494	207	931	1,947	537	611	24,832	4,310
4	Ajmere	2,877	365	947	1,878	1,299	841	17,330	4,121
5	Pooshkur	701	31	236	398	180	136	3,710	1,028
	Total	17,332	1,307	4,764	10,660	3,809	3,804	90,364	18,556
1	Beawur	4,425	794	1,412	4,009	1,666	1,103	22,396	4,759
2	Chang	1,615	436	445	1,332	504	364	4,103	635
3	Shamghur	3,170	806	732	2,533	1,406	716	8,497	1,376
	Total	9,210	2,036	2,580	7,874	3,576	2,183	34,996	6,770
1	Bhaelan	4,028	...	954	1,892	2,429	1,166	2,927	1,122
2	Diwer	5,496	29	1,778	2,974	6,167	1,960	5,595	2,200
3	Todghur	6,553	28	1,535	3,997	6,192	4,443	6,896	1,990
	Total	16,077	57	4,267	8,863	14,788	7,569	15,418	5,312
	Total Mhairwarra	25,287	2,093	6,847	16,737	18,364	9,752	50,414	12,082

In Beawur there are 13,633 holdings giving an average of two-thirds of an acre only. This last result is due to the enormous number of mortgaged holdings, which however are not really separate holdings, as the mortgagee allows the mortgaged fields to be cultivated by their owners The number of owners and tenants, however, in Todghur is 20 401, so that there is just one acre per sharer of cultivated land Subdivision can hardly go much further.

218. *Average profits of a cultivator.*—With the aid of this statement, the crop statement, and the statement of indebtedness given in the preceding chapter, it becomes possible to make an attempt to calculate the average profits of a cultivator in each Tehsil. The value of the average outturn is assumed to be that shown in the crop statement less 10 per cent from this must be deducted the Government revenue with cesses, the cost of production including the subsistence of the husbandman, and interest on mortgage debts The balance will be the net profit or income of the agricultural classes in Ajmere. The cost of production has been variously stated. In Mr Hume's Cotton Report the details showing the total value of the produce of several food-crops work out to about half the value as absorbed by the cost of production. In old times Government used to take one-half the produce from the cultivators, who probably had then but little more than the means of subsistence, but one-half is a high estimate for the cost of production, and two-fifths cost and three-fifths residue is perhaps nearer the truth. The account will then stand as follows.—

Ajmere

Value of produce		Deductions.
Rupees		*Rupees.*
8 65,454	Revenue . . .	[illegible]
	Cost of production .	[illegible]
	Interest . . .	[illegible]
		5,85,440

leaving a balance of Rupees 2,80,014 to be divided among 23,403 owners and cultivators, thus giving Rupees 12 per annum to each sharer

Beawur.

Value of produce		Deductions.
Rupees		*Rupees*
5,31,412	Revenue	76,142
	Cost of production .	2,12,864
	Interest . . .	40,470
		3 28,176

leaving a balance of Rupees 2,03,236 to be divided among 13 928 [illegible] and cultivators, thus giving Rupees 14 per annum to each sharer.

Todghur

Value of produce		Deductions.
Rupees		*Rupees.*
3 68,506	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

leaving a balance of Rupees 4,053 only to be divided among 20,401 cultivators and tenants.

219. The average profits of the agricultural classes are thus Rupees 4,87,303, and in Todghur where the land is as a rule mortgaged, and where the mortgagors pay generally one-half the produce to the mortgagees and discharge the Government revenue besides, the people are a hand-to-mouth peasantry, with a mere subsistence and with no resources beyond those of the current harvest. In Ajmere and Beawur there is a certain amount of profit, but the produce of talabi land is a fluctuating item, and if there is no rain there will be no produce. In a bad year the profits will be nearly all absorbed by the loss of produce on talabi land. In Todghur the produce is much more constant as it depends on wells. The results are certainly provocative of criticism, but there is no doubt that the people have no accumulations. The number of owners includes nearly the whole male population, and in Todghur at least they are much too numerous for the soil.

220. The income of the landowners in the district is no doubt supplemented by the profits on the common pasture land of the village; they can get wood for fuel and for agricultural implements free of cost, but they make but little profits; they are overwhelmed with debt, and each year of scarcity increases the amount of debt, until practically the land no longer belongs to the recorded proprietor.

CHAPTER XI.

Trade, Manufactures, and Education and Institutions.

221. *Ajmere Trade.*—The city of Ajmere was in ancient times an entrepôt for the trade between Bombay and Upper India, and a factory was established here in the early years of the East India Company subordinate to that of Surat. The position of the district must always render it a mart for Rajpootana for the produce of Upper India and of the Bombay Presidency, including European goods; but the province itself has no manufactures and produces but little in excess of its own consumption. What import and export trade there is, is almost entirely a transit trade, and an import trade can only exist in proportion as the province has something to offer in exchange.

222. The transit trade of the district is carried by camels and Banjara bullocks, and till recently was much hampered by customs and duties. There was a transit duty, an export duty, town duties, and a tax called muppa. During the last years of the Mahratta rule the customs were farmed for Rupees 31,000, and the taxes were retained in their integrity by Mr. Wilder. Muppa was the most vexatious tax, and was the duty levied on the sale of every article in every village. Originally it was levied at the rate of Rupee 1-6 per cent. from persons not residing in the place in which the articles were sold, so that the every day transactions between the inhabitants of the same place were exempt, and the burden fell on what may be called the external trade of the village. The chief innovation introduced by Mr. Wilder was to levy the transit duty on the maund instead of on the bullock or camel-load as had before been customary, but his successor, Mr. Cavendish, introduced other provisions which still further fettered trade. He extended the muppa

tax to all towns as well as villages and to the transactions between the inhabitants of the same place, and raised the rate to 2-8 per cent. He established a new duty in the towns of Ajmere and Kekree on the sale of sugar, tobacco, rice, and ghee, and for the transit trade introduced a system of rawanahs which fell with unmitigated severity on all but the richer merchants No goods were allowed to enter the district without a pass, and all the merchants were required to file a petition to take out that pass, and again on the arrival of the goods within the precincts of the district or at the city of Ajmere, to subject them to examination and weighment and thus prove their exact identity with the species and quantity mentioned in the rawanahs In order to prevent their goods being stopped on the frontier, the mercantile firms at Ajmere were obliged to obtain from their correspondents previous information of a

then a pass had

On the recomme

this system and restricted the customs taxes to a transit duty to be levied once for all on the import of foreign goods into the district, whether intended for domestic consumption or re exportation To avoid vexatious inquiries the tax was directed to be taken on the bullock or camel-load at a fixed sum

223 These orders do not appear to have been acted on, for many of the old abuses seem to have been as rife as ever in 1859 when the Deputy Commissioner complains that if a cultivator in a village a mile from Ajmere v

pass from the

and specifying

must have his goods examined again to see if they agree with the pass. An export duty was still levied In 1860 Government sanctioned other reforms all in the direction of the orders of 1836 Export duties were abolished and the customs tax remitted on 18 articles, while the duty on 17 articles was considerably reduced The whole district was consolidated into one circle, whereby the separate duties formerly levied in Mhairwarra and the pergunnah of Sawar ceased By these reforms the dutiable articles were reduced to 37 of which the duties on cotton ghee, salt tobacco, clothes blankets, and opium chiefly affected the produce of the district The revenue from the customs before 1860 averaged about one lakh, and from that year till 1868 averaged about Rupees 1,12,000 In 1869 customs were entirely abolished and all trade is now free as far as Ajmere is concerned Each Native Prince, however, still levies transit dues in his own territory but the opening of the Railways now in progress will probably invest the transit duties of Rajpootana with a merely historical interest

224 The trade of Ajmere city has of late years fallen off considerably owing to the development of the towns of Nyanuggur and Nusseerabad and the pressure of the octroi in Ajmere There is no suitable bonded warehouse in Ajmere In Beawur, the only other municipal town in the district, there is a good bonded warehouse but the merchants in both the towns prefer to pay the octroi and assert that the trade is not sufficiently large to warrant their leaving their goods elsewhere than at their own godowns

225. The import trade of Ajmere city is estimated for the year 1873 at Rupees 11,44,000, of which sugar and cloth of all kinds are the chief items. European cloth is estimated at Rupees 3,00,000, of which about half is re-exported. Country cloth and sugar are about equal in value and are estimated at Rupees 1,00, 000 each. The greater part of the sugar is re-exported to Meywar. It comes almost entirely from Bhawani in Hissar. Hardly any sugar is grown in Rajpootana, and this trade employs large droves of camels who return empty to Sambhur about 50 miles, and thence take return loads of salt for Upper India. A great deal of the Meywar trade is now carried direct from Bhawani and Rewari, and the goods are not unloaded at Ajmere. The export trade of Ajmere city is estimated for 1873 at Rupees 6,05,189.

226. *Beawur trade.*—The new town of Beawur is rapidly absorbing the greater part of the trade of the district, and is becoming the exclusive entrepôt of the cotton trade. The camels which bring down sugar from Hissar for Meywar are laden with cotton at Beawur, and despatched to Ahmedabad whence they return with European cloth, cocoanuts, and other articles of minor importance. The cotton is packed in loose bales of about three maunds weight each, and two of these form a camel-load. It apparently does not pay to press the cotton. for though there are two presses in Beawur, one belonging to the Municipality, they are hardly if ever used. The value of the cotton exported in 1873, as nearly as can be ascertained from the merchants, was about Rupees 12,00,000, and of this amount 8½ lakhs is stated to be the produce of Meywar. There is also an export trade of grain in most years from Meywar to Marwar which passes through Beawur. Marwar, however, is too poor to import according to its needs, and in years of famine the people have no other resource but to emigrate to more favoured countries. The exports of Beawur are estimated at Rupees 19,27,000, the imports at Rupees 23,19,170.

227. *Exports from the district.*—It is difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the value of the exports from the district itself. The istumrar estates have never been measured, and there are no returns of the crops grown in this portion of the Ajmere District. The exports consist of grain, cotton, and opium. Without returns of the area under grain-crops in the istumrar estates, which in area exceed one-half of the Ajmere District, it is impossible to calculate how much more grain is produced in average years than is necessary to supply local consumption. In the longitude of Ajmere the harvests are so precarious that the grain trade observes no fixed rate. Some estimate, however, may be given for cotton and opium. The area measured under cotton at the recent settlement in the khalsa villages of Ajmere-Mhairwarra is 8,219 acres, and the estimated produce of the crop is 31,665 maunds of uncleaned cotton. Allowing two seers per head for local consumption, the annual amount retained at home by the inhabitants of the khalsa villages is 6,785 maunds, leaving a surplus to be exported of 26,576 maunds; the value of which is Rupees 1,29,400. Cotton is largely grown in the istumrar estates, the soil of which is much more suited for it than that of the khalsa, and adding the jaghire villages. the value of the export trade may be set down at about 3½ lakhs, or the amount at which it is estimated in the trade returns of Beawur.

228. The area measured under poppy in the khalsa villages of Ajmere-Mhairwarra is 2,849 acres, and the crop is valued at Rupees

1,39,233. Almost the whole of this is exported to Paleo in Marwar, as of the whole area under crop 2,220 acres are in the Todghur Tehsil There is comparatively little opium grown in the istumrar estates, and the value of the export may be assumed at a lakh and a half.

229. *Manufactures*—Ajmere possesses no manufactures deserving of special mention, with the exception perhaps of the salt-pans of Ramsar Pergunnah. The salt which in years of heavy rain exudes abundantly from the soil is scraped up and thrown into large pans where it is dissolved in water. The water is allowed to run off into a lower pan where it is evaporated. There ... caste called Kharol engaged in this manufacture, but durin ... not exude, the Kharols ... facture was ordered to ... ed the soil.

230 *Education and Institutions*—As regards Public Instruction the province is in a very backward state There is no lettered class in Ajmere, and the agricultural classes are quite apathetic on the subject. Out of a total number of 1 143 headmen of villages appointed at the recent settlement only 54 can write their names.

231. *Ajmere College*—With the exception of a monthly subsidy of Rupees 300, which was given to a reverend gentleman who had established a school at Ajmere no attempt was made by Government to provide for the education of the people till the year 1851, when a school which had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors in 1847 was opened at Ajmere. The school was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1861, and since that time 37 pupils have passed the Entrance Examination, and eight of this number the First Arts Examination. In 1868 the school was raised to the position of a College, but with a staff of teachers limited to the requirements of the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

232 The College at Ajmere is a commodious building situated about a mile from the city The present staff consists of a Principal, a ... an assistant teacher of mathe- ... of pupils on the rolls at ... ndoos and 54 Mahome- ... 8 studied English, Urdu, ... ith Hindi and Sanskrit. ... 708 including a Government grant of ... was Rupees 32,063. Attached to th ... r the accommodation of boys from the village schools ... ed scholarships, and 43 boys resided here in 1872

233 *Elementary Schools*—T ... Schools supported by Government in Ajmere, ... are attended by 671 pupils, the latter ... , including 25 pupils attending the ... this number 910 are Hindoos, and only 22 Mahomedans ... doos 412 belong to the shopkeeper class ... and 94 as artizans and labourers. ... the year amounted to Rupees 13 2 ... Government grant The average daily attendance was only ...

234. No arrangements were made at Colonel Dixon's settlement in 1850 for the levy of a school cess, but shortly after the announcement of the assessment, 75 schools were established in Ajmere-Mhairwarra, and Colonel Dixon possessed sufficient influence to induce the people to defray a large portion of their cost. The number was subsequently reduced to 57, and the contributions were continued as long as Colonel Dixon lived. After his death, however, the clamours of the people against the cess became so violent that Government authorized the cessation of the contribution, and all schools except those supported by Government were closed. The intensity of the unpopularity of the cess may be gathered from the fact that when the sister-in-law of the Bhinaie Raja performed suttee in 1857, the last request of the Brahmans who surrounded the pile was that she might use her influence for the abolition of the cess for village shools.

235. *Mission Schools.*—On this subject the labours of the Rajpootana branch of the United Presbyterian Mission deserve notice. The whole cost of the schools etablished by the Mission is borne by the *Mission Board. and grants-in-aid though offered have been refused.* The Mission has established four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, one at Ajmere, one at Beawur, one at Nusseerabad, and one at Deolee, besides 52 Vernacular Boys' Schools and six Vernacular Girls' Schools; 2,142 boys and 290 girls are taught in these schools, total 2,432, and the average attendance in 1872 was 1,975. Most of the girls and a small proportion of the boys are the orphans who were left destitute in the famine of 1869 and who have since been fed, clothed, and educated by the Mission. The boys are taught useful trade, and the hamlet of Asapoora near Nusseerabad and another near Ajmere have been founded on land purchased by the Mission for the purpose of opening a career of agriculture to the young community. The Missionaries of whom there are nine including medical practitioners in the district, complain of the difficulty in getting the children of the cultivating classes to attend, school, which they attribute to the apathy of the parents and to the influence of the bunias who are steadily opposed to the enlightenment of the cultivators.

236. *Literature and the Press.*—There is no indigenous literary class nor was there any Printing Press in Ajmere till 1871, when a Native gentleman from the Punjab established one. From this Press the *Rajpootana Official Gazette* issues in triglot form—English, Hindi, and Urdu, and the publisher is allowed to add a supplement which is an ordinary newspaper. The Gazette is largely subscribed for in the Native States of Rajpootana, as it contains all official orders affecting Rajpootana as well as the province of Ajmere. The present circulation (August 1874) is 325 copies ; the Government subsidy is Rupees 1,200, and 50 copies are weekly distributed among Government officials.

237. *Mayo College.*—In the latter part of the year 1870 the late Earl of Mayo visited Rajpootana, and in a Durbar held at Ajmere suggested to the Princes and Chiefs there present that a College should be established at Ajmere, where the future rulers and nobles of Rajpootana might receive such an education as would fit them for their high position and important duties. The proposal was warmly espoused by the Chiefs and a sum of Rupees 6,26,000 promised for the endowment of the College. The principles on which Government aid is to be given

have been laid down as follows by the Government of India — "The contributions promised by the Chiefs amount to Rupees 6,26,000, and it is expected that they will eventually attain the sum of seven lakhs Supposing, however, that they do not exceed the former sum, this at 4 per cent would give an endowment of Rupees 25,040 per annum, . . . ' ' . - ~ - ~ ~lerstood would be available for the salary . . ' establishment or for a part of the probably be found necessary that t on for the educational staff The amount needed may be assumed at Rupees 1,000 a month, or £1,200 a year which represents a capital sum of three lakhs of rupees

238 "His Excellency in Council considers that the assistance to be given by the Government of India should take the form of the grant of a sum equal to the contributions of the Chiefs towards the endowment which may be taken at seven lakhs In this calculation will be included —(1) the capitalized value of the addition which it may be found necessary to make to the sum contributed by the Chiefs to the endowment as estimated above , and ( ) the cost of the College building and the houses for the Principal and one English Master As the boarding-houses to be erected by the Chiefs for the students from their States will be paid for by them in addition to their contributions to the endowment, so His Excellency in Council excludes from the sum now sanctioned the charge of the boarding house to be erected by Government for pupils from Ajmere"

239. The site chosen for the College is that of the old Residency of the Agent to the Governor-General about two miles east of Ajemre city, and the area of land which has been appropriated for the College boarding houses and grounds is 150 acres The general scheme is that of a main building with a separate boarding-house for the students of each State and houses for the masters disposed on three sides, the west . . . . - ' " Taraghur Hill No design e main building. The plan 1871 under the supervision the end of that year an alternative design in Hindoo architecture was called for, and subsequently a design on the model of the Kohlapoor High School was prepared. Meanwhile Government sanctioned Rupees 36,000 for a boarding-house for the Ajmere students, and the Maharana of Oodeypoor, the Maharaja of Jeypoor, and the Maharaja of Jodhpoor have sanctioned similar sums for the boarding-houses of the pupils from their States. The Durbars of Ulwur and Tonk have also contributed Five boarding-houses are now in progress, and it is intended to open the College as soon as these are ready, the present Residency being used as the College proper until the main building is completed

240 *Dispensaries* —Ajmere-Mhairwarra contains seven dispensaries, the Sudder dispensary at Ajmere, and the dispensaries at Kekree, Massooda, Pisangun, and Ramsar being under the charge of the Civil Surgeon The other dispensaries are at Beawur and Todghur, and are under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon at Beawur, who is a native of Bengal. The income of the dispensaries during the year 1872 was Rupees 4,985, of which Rupees 2,512 was an Imperial charge.

234. No arrangements were made at Colonel Dixon's settlement in 1850 for the levy of a school cess, but shortly after the announcement of the assessment, 75 schools were established in Ajmere-Mhairwarra, and Colonel Dixon possessed sufficient influence to induce the people to defray a large portion of their cost. The number was subsequently reduced to 57, and the contributions were continued as long as Colonel Dixon lived. After his death, however, the clamours of the people against the cess became so violent that Government authorized the cessation of the contribution, and all schools except those supported by Government were closed. The intensity of the unpopularity of the cess may be gathered from the fact that when the sister-in-law of the Bhinaie Raja performed suttee in 1857, the last request of the Brahmans who surrounded the pile was that she might use her influence for the abolition of the cess for village shools.

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236. *Literature and the Press.* [illegible] class nor was there any Printin[illegible] Native gentleman from the P[illegible] the *Rajpootana Official Gaz*[illegible] and Urdu, and the publis[illegible] ordinary newspaper. T[illegible] States of Rajpootana [illegible] ana as well as t[illegible] (August 1874) [illegible] and 50 copies [illegible]

237. *Mayo* [illegible] Earl of Mayo visit[illegible] suggested to the Princes [illegible] be established at Ajmere, [illegible] Rajpootana might receive such [illegible] high position and important duties. [illegible] by the Chiefs and a sum of Rupees 6,[illegible] of the College. The principles on which [illegible]

The Ajmere beegah was a square of 44 yards or 1,936 square yards. The Mhairwarra beegah was a square of 42 yards, or 1,764 square yards. Two and a half Ajmere beegahs are the exact equivalent of an acre, the relation of the Mhairwarra beegah to the acre is expressed by the fraction 2·7437 There were no kacha beegahs known in either district, and as it appeared that there was no popular feeling or desire among the Mhairs to retain their local beegah, orders were issued that the whole district should be measured with the Ajmere chain

244 No classification of soils is recognized in Ajmere or Mhairwarra, and the people know no other division of the land than that founded on its means of irrigatoin They divide the soil into chahi or land irrigated from wells, talabi or land irrigation from tanks or by lifts from a nullah, abi or land submerged during the rains in the beds of the tank, and baraui or unirrigated land This was the classification adopted by Colonel Dixon, and this classification was adhered to in the present measurement It seemed worse than useless to attempt a classification of soils, which was locally unknown and which could not have been relied on for assessment purposes One addition was, however, made in distinguishing the manured fields, both on the map and in the khusra

245 The measurement was carried out by means of the plane table, and to each four or five measuring parties a Munsarim was allotted, whose duty was to test the measurements and the entries in the khusra The work was again tested by the Sudder Munsarim or Superintendent, and the measurement in a large percentage of villages was again tested by the Extra Assistant Commissioner or myself The outside boundary of the village was in all cases laid down and thoroughly tested by diagonal lines before the field survey was allowed to be begun, but in the larger villages it was found convenient to divide the area into several "chaks" and to complete the boundary line of these before the rest of the boundary was commenced

246 *Form of khusra adopted* —A form of khusra (new at least to me) was adopted at the suggestion of Mr Saunders, the Commissioner In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the khusra is a list of fields numbered and entered in the khusra in succession as each field is measured From this list it is necessary subsequently to pick out the several fields belonging to each owner or tenant and the paper thus made which shows the amount of land held by each individual, is called the khuteoni It is [illegible] rs can be combined into one and a [illegible] and it is possible to do this if there [illegible] out before the measurement commences This was done while the boundary survey was being made, a Munsarim prepared pedigree tables of all owners of land in the village, the chief tribe in the village coming first and the remaining castes following in alphabetical order Each owner or body of owners where the holding was undivided had a separate number attached to his name, the numbers being consecutive from the eldest of the first to the youngest member of the last caste The khusra was then made ready by entering at appropriate distances the names of the owners in each holding and the number of the holding The measurement of the fields then began, each field, as it was measured, being placed in the v

space under the holding to which it belonged. For sake of reference, an index was simultaneously prepared on which consecutive numbers for the fields had *been printed*, and which was completed by entering opposite the number of each field the number of the holding in which it would be found. If any fields were found mortgaged or cultivated by tenants, such fields were shown separately as a subordinate holding of the principal number. Thus, if 25 was the number opposite the name of Baldeo Jat in the pedigree table, the land held by Baldeo himself was shown as No 25. If he had mortgaged part of his land the mortgaged fields were shown as $\frac{25}{1}$, $\frac{25}{2}$, etc., according to the number of mortgagees, and the fields held by tenants were shown as $\frac{25}{3}$, $\frac{25}{4}$, etc., according to the number of tenants. In this way there was no difficulty in immediately ascertaining the amount of land belonging to each individual.

247. There was some difficulty at first in getting the putwarees to understand the system, though in a short time they thoroughly mastered it, and the pedigree tables in the larger villages were not always ready when they ought to have been. To make a khuteoni on the ground requires more care, and perhaps the exercise of a little more intellect than is required for the preparation of a list of fields. Still the entries in the khuteoni are the same as those in the old form of khusra, the constant attendance of the Zemindars is equally necessary in either case, and the khuteoni as formed in the North-Western Provinces is merely an excerpt from the khusra, and contains all the errors which may have crept into that paper. There is undoubtedly a great saving of time and money under the new system, both in the labour of subsequently picking out the fields and in the cost of fairing. A second man, generally a relation of the putwaree, was given to each measuring party to write the khusra, and with two men, one of whom need receive but a very small salary, the work I believe proceeds as rapidly as with the ordinary khusra, and if the pedigree tables are properly drawn up, it is just as free from liability to error. On the whole the plan has worked well, and were I commencing another settlement, I should recommend its adoption. A few experienced men should be sent into the district previously, however, to make out pedigree tables in the larger villages, and the staff of Munsarims should be increased, so as to give not more than three chains to each Munsarim. If this is done and the Munsarims will work, all subsequent attestation, except that of the Superintendent, might be dispensed with, and the papers sent to be faired immediately after the completion of the measurement. The plan, however, demands an intelligent and painstaking staff of Munsarims, but intelligence and unremitting attention are not always met with in combination.

248. *Boundaries.*—Comparatively little difficulty was experienced in the matter of boundaries. There were not many disputes, and Mr. Ridsdale had decided several. What disputes arose were generally about some barren ridge of rock or piece of stony waste for the exclusive possession of which neither party could offer any evidence. Such disputes were decided by a reference to Colonel Dixon's maps and the boundary laid down as nearly as possible according to the line then taken. This was the method which both parties desired, and the only one practicable except arbitration, a method which only breeds further disputes in this district.

CHAPTER XI

General principles of assessment

249. *Mode of assessment hitherto adopted* —The mode of assessment, which has hitherto been adopted in Ajmere-Mhairwarra, has been sufficiently explained in the Chapter on the Land Revenue Administration The chief peculiarity is that owing to the small number of villages to be assessed and the perpetually recurring kham system, the assessments have never been founded on or checked by rates but have been exclusively based on the history of past collections The assessment of the North Western Provinces under Regulation IX of 1833 were deductive, that is the Settlement Officers from estimates of Tehsildars, past fiscal history, and other general data first calculated the amount of revenue which a given tract ought to pay, and then distributed the sum over their soil areas so as to obtain rates to be applied in the assessment of individual villages The process in the recent revision of settlement in the North-Western Provinces has been inductive the rent rates which each class of soil actually paid have been investigated and discovered with more or less certainty, and the total demand for the tract is found by applying these rates to the soil areas In no settlement of Ajmere or Mhairwarra has any attempt been made to employ either the inductive or the deductive process, nor have rates of any kind ever been worked out The assessment of each individual village has been a deductive guess of the assessing officer

250. *Preliminary orders of Government* —The first orders of the Government of India, as regards the present revision, were conveyed in letter No 377R, dated 28th October 1871. It was determined to renew the settlement operations which had been suspended owing to the distress of the country during the famine, and the Settlement Officer was directed to conduct the settlement generally in accordance with the principles of the North-West system as embodied in Mr Thomason's Directions to Settlement Officers, and in the first of the four circulars of the Board of Revenue The North-West system, however, was not to be rigidly adhered to, but to be modified so as to be adapted to local usages In paragraph 4 it was ordered that a separate water-rate should be assessed on land irrigated from tanks being fixed (on th[illegible] ater in the tanks) at a maximum, [illegible] remitted by the Chief Commis[illegible] water during the agricultural season of each year fell short of that maximum

251. *Subsequent orders of Government* —Assessment in the North-Western Provinces are based on rental, and on the 22nd December 1871, instructions were requested as to the principle on which the revenue should be assessed and the share of the produce which should be taken as the due of the State It was shown that the decennial settlement was based on collections at one half the produce, and Colonel Dixon's settlement on [illegible] oduce in Ajmere, and at one third [illegible] one fourth of the [illegible] is [illegible] net produce, [illegible] of the gross produce was about equal to one half the [illegible] The Commissioner recommended one sixth as the [illegible] Commissioner, in his No 96, dated 6th February

rates paid in the adjacent Native States :—"Where the barani (rain-crops) area is small as in Meywar, 25 per cent. of the gross produce is levied. In Marwar where the areas are extensive and where the sandy loam gives heavy barani crops, 33 per cent. of the gross produce is taken from ordinary cultivators. In Jeypoor both rates prevail; Jats paying as high as 50 per cent. One-third is the regular rate paid for rubbee crops." Colonel Brooke was of opinion that one-quarter of the barani crop is lost every fourth year in Rajpootana, which would be tantamount to a loss of a whole crop every sixteenth year, or an average loss of 6¼ per cent. yearly. On the whole he calculated that the Native States take 25 per cent. of the gross produce or with exactions 32½ per cent., and on account of the extra cesses for roads, schools, etc., he proposed to restrict the demand to one-fifth of the gross produce.

252. The reply of the Government of India is contained in letter No. 116R., dated 3rd May 1872. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council the province is far from having reached a state of advancement, at which the assessment could safely be based on any calculation or estimate more or less conjectural of the amount either of the gross or of the net produce. The preferable method is the empirical one prescribed in Section 81, *et seq.*, of the Circular dated 9th April 1839, which the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces issued to guide the Settlement Officer in effecting the now expiring settlement of the provinces. The authorities who issued that circular had to face much the same difficulties, and to provide a remedy for much the same evils as those which have now to be encountered in Ajmere. There was great inequality in the assessment, great difficulty in collecting the demand, and a constantly recurring need for remissions as to the proper amount of which there was the utmost uncertainty. The point of importance therefore was to discover, not to what the Government was entitled, but what the several villages could pay for a series of years with some degree of certainty and ease. With this view the object set before Settlement Officers in the circular referred to was to ascertain in what villages an appropriate demand had been collected without consequent impoverishment, and taking them for their standard to assess the rest accordingly. In Ajmere evils similar in character, though probably more aggravated in degree, should, His Excellency in Council conceives, be met by an application of a similar method, and with this view I am desired to convey the following instructions for the guidance of the Settlement Officer :—

He will of course at first divide the villages to be assessed into groups, so as to avoid applying an uniform rate to those of which the characteristics are markedly different.

In every group he should then select some specimen villages in which the records of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and local enquiry will show him that the revenue has been paid with a fair amount of ease. In this inquiry he will, of course, leave out of sight the experience derived from seasons of exceptional drought, which seasons will, when they recur, continue to be treated exceptionally by the grant of suitable remissions.

From the statistics in these specimen villages he should then work out fair rates for the different kinds of soil in the fashion well-known to Settlement Officers.

As a last step in the operation he should apply these soil-rates to the remaining villages, the accounts of the past collections and remissions in which he should carefully examine, with the view of judging whether the amount indicated by his soil-rates could fairly be paid, making such abatement or enhancement as the experience of the past may seem to dictate for the future. In working out this data to assessment the Settlement Officer should, I am to remark, aim at fixing an amount which can be paid in a year of not exceptional drought, extraordinary bad seasons being, as has been above prescribed, left to be dealt with by the application of extraordinary remedies.

253. In a subsequent letter No. 93 R., dated 17th June 1872, the Governor General in Council, "while considering the plan described in letter No. 116R., for calculating the revised assessment to be very suitable to the circumstances of the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, had no objection to the Settlement Officer basing his estimate on the standard of one-sixth of the gross produce. The gross produce, however, must be taken as only one of many data required to enable the Settlement Officer to equalize the assessment and judge what the lands assessed can fairly be expected to pay with reference to their past fiscal history and present condition."

254. The sum of the instructions given for the settlement was therefore as follows:—

Firstly.—To divide the villages to be assessed into circles of assessment.

Secondly.—To assess the water revenue of tanks separately.

Thirdly.—To equalize the demand, and from data of all kinds to fix the assessment at such a sum as the village could fairly be expected to pay in a good average year, regard being had to what they had hitherto paid, and to their condition now after the famine of 1868-69.

255. *Division into assessment circles.*—For purposes of assessment the district of Ajmere has been divided into five circles, and each Tehsil of Mhairwarra has been divided into three circles. The circles correspond pretty closely with the natural division of the country by ranges of hills, on which the distribution into pergunnahs was originally based, but no classification except that of forming circles without regard to proximity in place can prevent inferior villages being classed with superior. The real source of wealth is the water-supply, and where there are no real springs in any of the wells and the country is not level, the question of water-supply has to be considered in every village almost for every well.

256. *Ajmere assessment circles.*—In the Ajmere District the main grounds for a division into circles are the saline nature of both soil and water in the Ramsar Pergunnah, the Ana Sagar Lake, and the Pookhur Sand Hills. The first circle is conterminous with the Ramsar Pergunnah, and is a plain stretching eastward from the farther range of the Aravali Hills. The water in the wells is generally brackish especially where the supply is small, and the soil is saline except round Srinuggur where it is sandy. It is here that Colonel Dixon made the majority of his Ajmere tanks, which have long and low embankments with shallow beds. The second circle includes the hilly villages round Rajghur and

the plain stretching towards Pisangun. In this plain the wells are on the banks of sandy water-channels, there is less tank irrigation than in Ramsar, but more than in the Gangwana Circle; and the water-supply generally is rather better than in the Gangwana Circle. The third circle comprises the villages north of the Ajmere valley, and has been called the Gangwana Circle from the jaghire village in its centre. The tract is for the most part a broad unirrigated plain with a gradual slope from the hills, which bound it east and west towards the centre into the drainage channel, which runs northwards into the Sambhur Lake. There are hardly any tanks in the circle, nor any sites suitable for them. The wells are situated on the banks of the drainage channel or of its tributaries, and the quantity and quality of the water-supply varies in proportion to the distance of the wells from a nullah. Towrds the hills the water is brackish and deficient in quantity, and only found at a cosiderable depth. The fourth circle is that of Ajmere and comprises the villages which lie in the valley of the Sagarmati, and those beyond the Ajmere valley which are similar in characteristics. Here the wells possess generally a constant supply of water, cultivation is careful, and the soil, except immediately under the hills on each side of the valley, is fertile. The fifth circle is that of Pooshkur, which is peculiar and unlike the rest of the district. The pergunnah consists of a series of sand hills with natural ponds in the hollows. In these hollows and round the margins of the larger depressions, sugarcane is grown without irrigation. Unirrigated wheat and barley are also grown in the moist land of this pergunnah, and not elsewhere in the district except in abi land.

257. *Beawur assessment circles.*—In the Beawur Tehsil the Beawur Circle comprises the villages between the high ranges of the Aravali, which separate the pergunnah from Massooda and Marwar. The circle depends for its irrigation almost wholly on tanks. The soil is poor, the rock is very close to the surface, and the rainfall unless retained by an embankment rapidly finds its way into Marwar. Except to the north of the Station of Beawur there are but few wells. On the eastern side there is a succession of tanks whose gathering ground is the land between the high range to the east and the lower range towards the centre. In this latter range are situated some of the best embankments in the district, Dilwara, Gohana, Kalinjar, Sarbena, Dewatan, Jowaja; while in the centre of the circle are the large reservoirs of Kalikankar and Kabra. The second circle, that of Chang, contains the hilly villages on the Marwar side of the Tehsil. The valleys are not so rich as on the eastern side, nor is the water-supply so good. The centre portion is the worst, the southern portion where are the large tanks of Lusani, and Jalia second is the best. The third circle comprises the small British pergunnah of Jak, Shamghur, and the Meywar Pergunnah of Saroth, and the cultivated land mostly lies in the plain beyond the range. The soil is the best in the Tehsil, and the water is sweet, but the rock is very close to the surface, and the supply in the wells very much dependent on the rainfall. There are but few tanks, and, with the exception of Lotana, what exist are all small ones.

258. *Todghur assessment circles.*—The Todgur Tehsil has a much larger percentage of irrigation than either Beawur or Ajmere. It consists generally of narrow valleys, the fields on each side of the central

water-course being formed into terraces by dry stone walls. The first circle is that of Bhaelan, which includes the pergunnahs of Bhaelan and Kot Kirana and the talabi villages on the western side of the Tehsil. The pergunnah of Kot Kirana contains only four villages, Bhaelan contains 17, and of these 15 have been founded since the commencement of British rule. This circle resembles the Marwar Circle of Beawur, of which indeed it is a continuation. The second circle is that of Diwer and includes the Diwer Pergunnah and the villages south of the Todghur Hills. Irrigation depends nearly entirely on wells. On the Marwar side the country is very hilly and the cultivation is confined to very small valleys On the east the circle adjoins the table-land of Meywar, but there is but little land and that poor barani within the plain itself. The town of Diwer lies on a high ridge, and in years of deficient rainfall, suffers from deficiency of water in the wells. The third circle is that of Todghur, and except on the eastern boundary which extends a short distance into the plain the cultivated land lies in small valleys among the hills. The villages of Barar, Mandlan, and Todghur are as good as the best of the Diwer Circle, but the cluster of villages between Mandlan and Bali pulls down the average of the circle.

259. *Assessment of water revenue.*—The question of assessment of water revenue is one which abounds in difficulties owing to the varying capacity of the tanks, and it was only after the measurements were completed and the statistics of each village had been prepared, that any thing like a satisfactory solution of these difficulties presented itself. The assessment of the Beawur Tehsil was the first taken in hand, and in Beawur that of the Beawur Circle. In this circle are all descriptions [illegible] tanks are to be found here. The [illegible] oth harvests, and the people can [illegible] they like. The smallest tanks in [illegible] of [illegible] ed. [illegible] an equitable assessment on all the land classed as talabi, and it was consequently necessary to classify the tanks. Having formed a rough classification and having fixed on rough working rates for each class, I proceeded to examine each village. The main distinction between tanks which irrigate the rubbee and tanks which do not is generally unmistakable, especially during the winter season following a year of more than average rainfall. I then found the rates in the old khewat which the land under each tank had been paying and which the people considered fair, and compared these with my rough classified rates. I continued this work in each village till by the time that the inspection of the Tehsil was completed I had fixed on five classes and made out separate rates for each class. That the classification of tanks is perfectly correct it would be perhaps presumptuous to hope, but I visited every tank myself, and that at a time when the smaller tanks had all dried up, and I believe that the classification and rates are not much in error. The rates are average rates for each class of tank, and though I was guided by them in assessing the land under each tank, yet I did not adopt them in every instance. I followed the same principle in Todghur and Ajmere, in the latter of which Tehsils the tanks are nearly all of the second and third class.

260. *Classification of tanks.*—The classification and rates as finally determined on were as follows:—

First.—Tanks which irrigate both harvests when filled. The beds of these tanks are submerged, and they were excluded from the assessable area. The rates for the land under these was Rupees 5 per acre, of which 10 annas is soil revenue, and Rupees 4-6 water revenue. In good villages a rate was charged for manured land which brought the soil revenue up to 15 annas.

Second.—Tanks which irrigate the rubbee once, perhaps twice, but insufficiently. The beds are generally sown, but not till late in the season, and the crop in the bed is poor. My rates for these, for talabi, and abi were :—

	Rs. a. p.		Water revenue. Rs. a. p.	Soil revenue. Rs. a. p.
Talabi	3 12 0	of which	2 15 6	0 12 6
Abi	1 4 0			
Total .	5 0 0			

The rate of 0-12-6 including manure advantage.

Third.—Tanks containing water sufficient to give a sowing watering for the rubbee, but no irrigation. The beds of these tanks emerge in good time and the water has been sufficiently long on them to penetrate and moisten the soil. These were assessed as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.		Water revenue. Rs. a. p.	Soil revenue. Rs. a. p.
Talabi	2 13 0	of which	2 0 6	0 12 6
Abi	1 14 0	"	0 15 0	0 15 0
Total .	4 11 0			

Fourth.—Tanks which only give a watering for rubbee sowings when the rains are so favourable that there is little or no water expended in khureef irrigation, but which fully irrigate khureef. My rates for these, and the majority in Beawur belong to this class, were :—

	Rs. a. p.		Water revenue. Rs. a. p.	Soil revenue. Rs. a. p.
Talabi	2 3 0	of which	1 9 0	0 10 0
Abi	1 14 0	"	0 15 0	0 15 0
Total .	4 1 0			

Fifth.—Tanks which never have any water for rubbee sowings and which no not fully irrigate the khureef when much water is required. The water does not remain long enough upon the beds thoroughly to pene-

trate and moisten the soil, but the rubbee crop which can always be grown in the bed except in years when there is no rain at all is generally quite as valuable as the khureef crop below the dam.

	Rs. a. p.		Water revenue. Rs. a. p.	Soil revenue. Rs. a. p.
Talabi	1 9 0	of which	1 1 6	0 7 6
Abi	1 4 0			
Total	2 13 0			

The distribution of the talabi rate between soil and water revenue was effected by assessing the highest rate for barani as soil revenue It must be remembered that if there was no water in the tanks there would be practically no cultivation, for in such a year the rainfall would *exhypothesi*, as the tank received no water, be insufficient or nil in and about that particular tank, and without a good rainfall unirrigated land in this district is worthless and hardly repays its cultivation. The soil rate therefore was kept low and the water charged with the larger portion of the rate

261. *Alternative schemes for the collection of the water revenue.*—The question then arose as to the system under which the water revenue amounting in the whole district to Rupees 56,432 should be collected It had been proposed to contour the tanks and fix a gauge which would show the supply of each season, and to charge for the water by the cubic foot, leaving the distribution to the ... perhaps be the most perfect system, ... tanks in the district would require a s ... ars. It had been suggested to form ... to give the Chief Commissioner authority to allow remissions of water revenue when the rainfall of that zone as measured at an appointed station within it fell below a certain number of inches But here the extreme partiality of the rainfall frustrated the scheme It will often be raining heavily on one side of a hill, while the other will be perfectly dry, and when the rainfall depends now on the eastern and now on the western monsoon, no zones can be formed Besides which, the filling of the tanks depends on a burst of rain of three or four inches at a time, when the rains are light no water finds its way into the tanks, though the rain-gauges may indicate an average fall Moreover much depends on the time of the fall If the fall is early in the year, the water may evaporate before the time it is required for the rubbee There seemed no alternative, therefore, except that of annually examining the area irrigated from each tank.

262. *Explanation of the system adopted*—It seemed impracticable, however, to test each year the area irrigated by all the small tanks, nor in their case did it seem necessary to do so, since even a moderate shower will fill them, and they never do irrigate for the rubbee In all tanks, therefore, except those of the first class in Beawur and Todghur, the water revenue though separately recorded for the whole village and for each holding, has been included in the khewat or record of individual responsibility An engagement has been taken from the village to pay

so much including water revenue. It will be for the revenue authorities to determine whether the whole amount should be collected in any one year. In all ordinary years the whole amount will be collected, and the Deputy Commissioner has no data on which to found his proposals for remission. The villages irrigated from the tanks of the first class in Beawur and Todghur and nearly all the tank-irrigated villages in Ajmere have been assessed differently. In their case the water revenue has been entirely excluded from the khewat and the villages have been assessed at so much plus a lump sum for revenue. A list of all these villages showing the soil-rate, water-rate, and amount of water revenue assessed, is given in Appendix A. The total water revenue thus excluded from the khewat is Rupees 37,172 out of Rupees 55,432, so that this class is by far the more important of the two. It will be observed that the rates of water revenue are not quite uniform even in tanks which have been put in the first class in each tehsil. This is partly owing to the poverty of the soil under the lowly assessed tanks, and partly owing to the deteriorated state of the villages in question where I found it impossible to take full rates. Allowance for the first cause should more properly have been made in the soil-rate, yet having, in the first instance, fixed that low, since without water no tank land will grow anything more than a precarious barani crop. I was obliged to make the remission out of the water-rate.

263. This lump sum then is a maximum, which, supposing the irrigated area to remain each year the same as in the year of measurement, each village should pay during the term of settlement in each year. It remained to provide machinery for its collection, for its reduction when the irrigated area should be reduced, and for its enhancement when the irrigated area should be increased. It would have been easy to declare that all land irrigated from the tank in any year should pay the rate at which the measured area had been assessed, but the defects of a fixed rate seem to be, first, that no incentive to economy in the use of water is offered, (and when the duty of distribution must, in a great measure, be left in the hands of the village community, this is a most important consideration); and, secondly, no motive is supplied to the headmen and the village community which would cause them to take care that none of their number take water without paying for it. On the contrary it is every man's interest to defraud Government as much as possible. On the other hand it having been decided that it was necessary each year to test the irrigated area in order to discover the amount of water revenue which should be taken, it was imperative that any proposed system should combine with it the advantages of a water-rate, and should be framed so as those only who received water should pay water revenue. This was the more essential since it is the custom for those fields which are nearest the tank first to obtain water, and if there is any deficiency the fields furthest from the sluices get none.

264. The system which has been adopted is explained in full in my No. 154, dated 24th April 1874, and the engagements have been taken from the villages accordingly. The lump sum is to be made good from the fields actually irrigated each year, unless its incidence on the irrigated area exceeds a certain fixed maximum or falls below a certain fixed minimum. Thus in the case of Dilwara Tank there were 24½ acres

measured as talabi. The water revenue of the village was assessed at Rupees 1,068, being at a rate of Rupees 4-6 per acre, as the irrigated area appeared to represent the full capacity of the tank as it now exists, and the rate and the resulting assessment seemed fair and reasonable [illegible] Rupees 1,068, should [illegible] when its incidence on [illegible] tually irrigated area [illegible] mitted It was provided further that when the incidence of the assessed water revenue fell below Rupees 3-12, the actually irr[illegible] Rupees 3-12, and the excess credited t[illegible] irrigated area fluctuates between 213 [illegible] changed, though the water-rate varies each year. As soon as the incidence of the assessment shows pressure the pressure is relieved, and if the existing tank is extended or by greater economy in the use of water the irrigated area is enlarged, Government will reap a benefit during the term of settlement Well land below the dam has all been assessed as such, and as it will no longer pay owners of well land to take water from the tank, they must use their wells and the water may be carried to fields which are now unirrigated The advantages of the system seem to be—

First—A certain amount of stability is secured for the water revenue, for in all ordinary years there will be neither remissions nor enhancements

Second—When water is scarce, it may safely be presumed that those who get it can make larger profits out of it than they can when it is plentiful In such years they pay a higher price for the water On the other hand when water is cheap and plentiful those who get it pay less than the assessed rate In no case does any man who does not get water pay anything.

Thirdly—It is the interest of the headmen and each zemindar within the minimum, *i e*, in all ordinary years, to economize and spread the water, for each man's revenue is lightened thereby, while for the same reason it is the interest of each to bring within the irrigated area all land actually irrigated, and to prevent any one of their number defrauding Government

In the detailed working of this plan difficulties will no doubt arise, but I foresee none which are insurmountable Even now most of the putwarees thoroughly understand it, and there is nothing which the people will not understand when it begins to work

256 *Treatment of submerged land*—The land submerged in the beds of the large tanks has been left unassessed but a clause has been inserted in the engagements of those villages which have land both above and below the dam, providing that it shall be optional with the Deputy Commissioner to levy revenue on such land as emerges and is cultivated in any year in which a remission of water revenue is allowed The revenue thus to be levied has been assessed at a fixed rate generally 12 annas a beegah or Rupee 1-4 an acre There are several villages, however, which while they hold land in the bed of a tank, yet have no land below dam and pay no water revenue They are enumerated in the last column of Appendix A and consist of 26 villages in Beawur Tehsil,

and the Telis' Thok in Ajmere kusbah. There are no such villages in Todghur. In these villages the submerged area has been left unassessed and treated as a fluctuating mahal. It has been provided in the engagements that these villages shall be yearly inspected and the excluded land which shall be found cultivated shall be assessed at a fixed rate generally, also, Rupee 1-14 per acre. In this way the difficulty which has hitherto always attended the collection of revenue from submerged lands has been removed, a difficulty which was perpetually cropping up during the currency of Colonel Dixon's settlement.

266. *Rate-Report.*—During the cold season of 1872-73 I was engaged in forming circles and in collecting materials for a Rate-Report which was submitted on the 7th May 1873. The measurement of the villages in no one circle had been completed, and consequently it was impossible to verify the rates which were framed by reasoning from Colonel Dixon's rates, and the general rise in prices and such rates of collection as could be obtained from the imperfect statistics of the jaghire villages and such villages as had been let in farm. The rates fixed for each circle are shown in a Statement in Chapter XIIII, but they were rather too high, and I have not been able to work up to them. More particularly as regards the rates for talabi land I had not been able to arrive at any definite conclusion at the time of writing this Report. The aim was to form rates which should represent one-sixth of the produec, and the result of the application of the rates to the areas gives a total of 309,920. The value of the produce of a good average year has been estimated in Chapter VIII, at 18 lakhs.

CHAPTER XII.

ASSESSMENT STATISTICS.

Section I, Ajmere.

267. The accompanying Statement shows the area, past and present, f the khalsa villages in each assessment circle. The figures of present ›nte include.

Statement of Area, Tehsil Ajmere

No and Circle	Past and present compared.	No. of villages: Khalsa	No. of villages: Jaghire	No. of villages: Total	Total area in acres	Unassessable: Barren	Unassessable: Rent free	Unassessable: Total	Malgoozaree or assessable: Culturable: Old fallow	Culturable: New fallow	Culturable: Total	Cultivated: Chahi	Cultivated: Talabi	Cultivated: All	Cultivated: Barani	Cultivated: Total	Total assessable
1 Bamsar	Past	32	17	49	143,772	46 050	11 05	57 491	41 9*7	13,547	55,474	4 135	6 147	2,733	17 780	30 814	86,*99
	Present	56	17	73	144 096	45 453	11 413	56 805	47 112	7 307	54,419	4,404	5 416	2 307	20 513	32 791	87 210
2. Balghur	P	13	10	23	57 3*0	19,667	3,242	21 009	1* 048	6 445	16 493	4 223	2 006	1 486	9 2(3	16 918	35 411
	P sent	27	10	37	63 003	18 659	2 *17	20 906	19 794	2,505	*1 299	4 312	1 73*	1 805	12,849	20 709	42 097
3 Gangwana	Past	24	9	33	66 626	21 935	4 630	*6 565	11 4 3	5,521	16,004	2 034	780	869	19,478	23 067	40 061
	Present	33	9	42	*6 141	25 930	6 6,0	32,5*0	9 035	4 384	13 419	3 543	846	1,230	23 514	29 142	42 561
4 Ajmere	Past	11	5	16	63 *99	26 502	3 883	30 471	9 9*7	5 383	15 330	5 152	216	1 043	11 083	17 494	32,824
	Present	14	5	19	55 955	15 289	6 671	23 960	8,103	2,346	10 544	5 5*2	278	1 265	14 389	21 451	31 995
5 Pooshkur	Past	5	10	15	12,226	5 142	1,044	6 186	1 909	1 109	3 0*7	452	..	607	1 844	2,903	6 040
	Present	9	10	19	21 2*0	5 073	3 469	8 442	6 565	1 4 6	8 040	681	06	9 0	2 091	4 *39	12 779
Total	Past	85	51	136	345 *43	119 0*5	23 593	142 618	77 391	31 974	109 363	16,848	9 165	7 008	58 095	91 206	*00 574
	Present	139	51	190	353 4*4	111,303	31 490	142 *53	89 *03	18 018	107 7*1	18,553	8,303	7 718	74 256	108,9*0	216 641

however, the statistics of Nand, Rampoora, Khori, and Kholai in the Pooshkur Circle, with an area of 446 acres chahi, 97 abi, and 1,284 barani; and those of Harmara, in the Gangwana Circle, with an area of 222 acres chahi, 41 abi, and 1,374 barani. These five villages were added to the Tehsil in 1860. If these areas be deducted, the result for the whole Tehsil, as compared with the figures of last settlement, shows an increase of 1,037 acres irrigated by wells, a decrease of 800 acres irrigated by tanks, and increase of 510 acres abi, and an increase of 13,503 acres barani. Nearly the whole amount of increase in barani was measured by Colonel Dixon in fallow, and the extent of the barani cultivation is entirely dependent on the rainfall of the particular year in which the measurement took place. The greater part of the increase in chahi is accounted for by the fact that wells have been dug since last settlement in land below the tanks. Practically, therefore, the cultivated area is entirely stationary. There are 139 khalsa villages now as against 85 at last settlement, but only the five mentioned above have been added to the Tehsil. The remaining 49 villages are hamlets which have been separated from the parent village and assessed as distinct villages. The average area of each village is 2,585 acres. The following Statements show certain percentages on the cultivated area, the percentage of cultivated to assessable, and the agricultural statistics of the tehsil at last settlement and at the present revision :—

Name of Circle.	Past and present compared.	Percentages on cultivated area.									Percentage of cultivated to assessable.
		Manured land.	Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Bubbee crops.	Crops, 1st class.	Crops, 2nd class.	Crops, 3rd class.	
Ramsar	Past	10	13	20	9	58	...	...	...	...	36
	Present	13	14	16	7	63	30	1	53	46	38
Rajgbur	Past	11	25	12	9	54	...	...	...	...	48
	Present	8	20	8	9	63	28	1	40	59	49
Gangwana	Past	5	13	3	3	81	...	...	...	...	58
	Present	8	12	3	4	81	19	...	23	77	68
Ajmere	Past	7	29	1	6	64	...	...	...	...	53
	Present	12	26	1	5	68	25	2	32	66	67
Pooshkur	Past	13	15	...	33	52	...	...	...	...	49
	Present	21	14	2	20	64	29	6	38	56	37
Total	Past	8	18	10	8	64	...	...	...	...	45
	Present	11	17	8	8	67	26	1	38	61	50

Name of Circle	Past and present compared.	Ploughs.	Plough bullocks.	Head of cattle.	Population.	Number of Wells — In use — Old.	Number of Wells — In use — New.	Number of Wells — Out of use	Average depth of well in feet — To water	Average depth of well in feet — To bottom of well.	Average number of acres of uncultivated per head of cattle
Ramsar	Past	2 495	5 414	41 165		1 130	...		...		2½
	Present	3 114	6 479	41 184	22,568	1 114	408	563	17	28	2½
Rajghur	Past	914	2 864	14,010		696	...		...	...	3
	Present	1 620	3 360	19 403	11 977	61	156	204	13	24	2
Gangwana	Past	1 095	2 447	16 659		5 0			...		2½
	Present	1 80	4 439	21 448	13 667	509	240	188	23	36	2
Ajmere	Past	1 333	3 223	15 921		1 07		...	...	...	2½
	Present	1 434	3 416	18 959	10,069	753	320	183	16	32	1
Pushkur	Past	143	294	1 752	...	30		...	...	...	5
	Present	459	576	4,376	2 319	116	6	71	11	20	3
Total	Past	6 004	14 243	89 507	...	4 017	...				3
	Present	8 420	18 3[illegible]0	109 570	59 574	3 153	1 130	1 009	16	28	2

268 In the whole Tehsil there is 11 per cent. of the cultivated area manured, and 25 per cent. protected by wells and tanks There is only 26 per cent of rubbee crops and 50 per cent of the culturable area still remains to be brought under cultivation. There are 4,283 wells worked as against 4,042 in Colonel Dixon's time, giving an average of 4½ acres per well. The large number of 1,009 wells have been recorded as not worked. Some of these are entirely out of repair, but many of them are those which have been dug in situations where they only hold water in years of favourable rain. The well area can hardly be appreciably increased except by the construction of new embankments and the extension of old ones. There are on an average two acres of uncultivated land per head of cattle

269 *Comparison with former statistics*—It will be instructive to compare the statistics of agricultural wealth with those collected at the settlements of Mr Middleton in 1826, and of Mr. Edmonstone in 1836. In Mr. Middleton's time 1,850 wells were recorded with 3,678 ploughs. Ten years later, and after the famine of 1833 34, Mr Edmonstone found 3,185 ploughs and 1,575 wells Ploughs are now 8,420, giving an average of 13 acres per plough. In Colonel Dixon's time there were only 6,004 ploughs enumerated Plough bullocks and cattle have also increased since Colonel Dixon's time. It would seem, therefore, that the losses during the famine fell upon the accumulations of the years succeeding Colonel Dixon's settlement, and that though the Deputy Commissioner estimated that the cattle had diminished by one-third, and the ploughs by one-half during the disastrous years of 1868-69, yet the district is more full of agricultural wealth now than it was at the time of last settlement. The same fact as hereafter remarked is observable in Mhairwarra.

270. *Past and present demand*—The arrangements made at the present revision about cesses are in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in letter No. 52 R, dated 9th March 1874, liable to revision at next settlement. The arrangements are the same in all

Statement of Area, Mhairwarra.

Number	Circles.	Past and present compared	Number of Villages: Khalsa	Number of Villages: Jaghire	Number of Villages: Total	Total area in acres	Unassessable: Barren	Unassessable: Rent free	Unassessable: Total	Malgoozaree or Assessable: Culturable: Old fallow	Culturable: New fallow	Culturable: Total	Cultivated: Chahi	Cultivated: Talabi	Cultivated: Abi	Cultivated: Baranl	Cultivated: Total	Total Assessable.
1	Beawur	Past	129	...	129	89 65	40 864	71	41 135	7 425	4 363	11 768	3 818	8 027	5,206	1[illegible] 791	27 642	39 633
		Present	134	...	134	80 18	39 862	247	40 109	10 637	2 186	12 32	3 [illegible]90	3 768	4 637	13 659	27 165	39 897
2	Chang	Past	43	...	43	43 5 5	38 767	9	38 [illegible] 6	806	583	1 389	86	685	1 109	2,203	4 950	6 [illegible] 9
		Present	46		46	40 166	41 65	3	41 6 0	2 212	546	2 769	690	513	8 5	2 424	4 738	7 106
3	Shamghur	Past	61		61	73,321	58 592	91	59 783	3 658	609	4 265	1 710	1 37[illegible]	3 169	4 173	10 373	14,638
		Present	61		61	60 490	64 705	91	64, 96	5 967	654	5 811	1 677	1,351	3 259	3 59	9 73	15 684
	Total Beawur	Past	233		223	106 601	135 7 3	371	103 091	11 957	5 556	17 412	6,344	7 09[illegible]	9 563	19 107	43,065	60 ,07
		Present	241	...	241	00 692	146 34	393	146 026	16 0 6	3 255	21 301	6 466	7 690	7 0	19 810	41 66	63 067
1	Hathun	Past	19		19	58 092	57 635	83	53,718	582	210	795	906	893	708	1 168	3 673	4 964
		Present	35		6	69 85	63 616	90	63 706	1 490	603	2 053	986	1 133	343	1 657	4 049	6 082
2	Diwer	Past	34		38	53 401	43 06	234	47 940	1 725	376	2,101	3 613	709	516	3 417	7 00	9 961
		Present	37	...	[illegible]7	65 046	52 9[illegible]3	989	53 191	3 676	394	4 060	3 751	222	115	3 707	7 95	11 855
3	Todghur	Past	33	...	33	4,353	6[illegible] 453	119	62 572	1 663	651	2,216	3,595	1 304	1 081	3 696	9 876	11 881
		Present	35		35	83 046	74 6[illegible]3	121	74 794	4,018	737	4,785	3 732	1 161	464	3 5[illegible]9	8 856	13 669
	Total Todghur	Past	80	...	80	156 [illegible]38	150 704	436	160 230	3 969	1 139	5 108	8 008	2 406	2 303	6,181	20 594	26 006
		Present	68	...	68	223 297	181 212	4 9	191,691	9 153	1 724	10 876	8 489	2 406	923	8 933	20 730	31 606
	Total, Mhairwarra	Past	303	...	309	353 [illegible]37	295 617	607	300,3[illegible]4	15 956	6 094	2[illegible] 650	14,332	10 395	11 865	[illegible]7,313	63,903	86 513
		Present	329	...	329	433 982	337 416	870	338 316	27 168	5 0 9	32 177	14,936	10 096	9 692	29 773	62 406	94,673

Name of Circle	Past and present compared	Percentages on cultivated area: Manured land	Chahi	Talabi	Abi	Barani	Rubbee crops	Crops 1st Class	Crops 2nd Class	Crops, 3rd Class	Percentage of cultivated to assessable
Beawur	Past	21	14	22	10	45			...	...	70
	Present	13	13	21	15	51	43	1	56	43	69
Chang	Past	20	16	14	24	46					77
	Present	17	19	11	18	52	49	3	54	43	63
Shamghur	Past	25	17	13	31	40			—	...	71
	Present	17	19	14	29	38	61	3	76	21	63
Total	Past	23	15	19	22	44					71
	Present	15	15	19	19	43	47	1	61	38	56
Bhaelan	Past		23	25	2	33	...			...	82
	Present	35	24	25	8	41	60	6	66	28	66
Diwar	Past		47	3	7	63	...	...	...	...	79
	Present	20	43	2	1	49	45	8	54	39	66
Todghur	Past	...	37	14	11	38					81
	Present	15	42	13	6	40	57	10	62	28	65
Total	Past		38	12	11	30					80
	Present	19	40	12	4	44	52	8	60	32	66
Total Mhairwarra	Past		23	16	19	43		...			74
	Present	16	24	16	11	40	49	4	61	35	66

Name of Circle	Past and present compared	Ploughs	Plough bullocks	Head of cattle	Population	Number of Wells: In use: Old	In use: New	Out of use	Average depth of well in feet: To water	To bottom of well	Average number of acres of uncultivated per head of cattle
Beawur	Past	*6 2	5 241	25 956	...	791				...	2
	Present	2,613	5 094	37 156	25,071	651	230	352	19	34	1
Chang	Past	518	1 036	6 856		241					6
	Present	917	1 834	19 79	3 852	212	137	137	16	30	3
Shamghur	Past	1 2 0	2 560	9 436		425		...		...	7
	Present	1 654	3 308	25 730	10 939	420	445	211	17	34	3
Total	Past	4 420	8 840	41 2?7		1 437					5
	Present	5,113	10 926	79 708	39 022	1 183	812	700	17	3*	2
Bhaelan	Past	884	1 594	6,853		299	...		...		8
	Present	934	2 122	14,819	10 820	322	261	243	19	24	4
Diwar	Past	1 289	2 397	9 960	...	1 006		...	...		5
	Present	1,870	3,308	21 186	11 474	1 161	229	559	33	39	3
Todghur	Past	1 769	3 746	18 818		1 301					4
	Present	1 907	4 006	32 929	13 973	1 601	303	491	27	34	2
Total	Past	3 941	7 731	37 630		2 893					5
	Present	4 720	9 6 6	68 913	36 217	2 684	792	1 293	29	32	3
Total Mhairwarra	Past	8 361	16 571	73 857		4 052					4
	Present	9 833	19 752	1 48 641	76 139	4 167	1 604	1 993			3½

275. The present assessment of Mhairwarra is a reduction of 25 per cent. from the revenue fixed by Colonel Dixon, but is an increase of 12 per cent. on the amount of the summary settlement. I have been unable to work up to the rates in any circle. There was a considerable loss in water revenue. The rate for barani in Beawur Circle, was too heavy, and when the villages of Mhairwarra jut out into the Meywar plain, as in the pergunnahs of Jak, Shamghur, and Todghur, the barani could not bear the proposed rate. The rates generally were suitable for the good villages; those which strike one's eye in passing through the country, but an examination of each village whith the map and the knowledge of the capacity of a village, which can only be obtained by a comparison and collation of statistics, showed that the revenue rates were pitched rather too high. Including cesses, the assessment of Ajmere-Mhairwarra is 3,04,593, the result of the application of revenue rates gives Rupees 3,09,920. The reduction in the assessment of Ajmere-Mhairwarra amounts to 19 per cent.

276. *Meywar and Marwar-Mhairwarra*—The land revenue of the villages of Marwar and Meywar-Mhairwarra is not borne on the rent-roll. The receipts are paid into the personal ledger and credited periodically to the States concerned subject to deduction on account of costs of management. Statements D and E in the Appendix show the revenue and area of each territorial division of Mhairwarra.

PTER XIII.

ULTS OF ASSESSMENT.

piring and new revenue of each assessment circle, with the rates of
ch class of Soil. ' rates of the present

n *present assessment and*

		Former	ULTI- RA. Present.	Percentage of Irrigation.	Persent assessment with cesses of all kinds.	Rate of water revenue.
						Rs. a. p.
					60,215	3 7 1
					33,634	3 1 9
					28,711	2 3 8
					30,160	3 13 7
					7,633	......
			6 4	25	106,363	3 3 0
			8 6	31	18,220	2 13 1
			2	30	8,191	3 5 4
			5 8	33	21,432	3 9 5
			0 3	33	75,113	2 13 3
		7	2 0 3	47	10,503	1 2 8
	6	3 11 8	4 13 0	60	23,071	3 6 5
6	14 0	3 10 11	2 15 0	65	28,665	3 0 0
......	0 12 6	3 10 11	3 13 6	53	63,080	3 1 8
......	0 8 9	2 11 2	3 0 4	43	139,231	2 13 7
......	0 7 9	2 4 9	1 10 8	33	304,593	3 0 1

assessment have been calculated on the Government revenue exclusive of cesses, but including the deduction from the Government revenue allowed in favour of the lumberdars. The assessment of Ajmere with 25 per cent. of irrigation is at the rate of Rupee 1-6-4 per acre of cultivated as against Rupees 2-0-3 of last settlement. In the North-Western Provinces a rate of Rupees 2 with 50 per cent. of irrigation is by the consensus of nearly all Settlement Officers considered a full assessment. Here there is only 25 per cent. of irrigation, and there is no doubt that the sandy or stony unirrigated land of Ajmere produces even in the best year nothing like what the unirrigated land of the Doab produces. When the precariousness of the barani crop failing as it does probably one year out of three, is taken into consideration, the assessment may safely be asserted to be at a higher rate than the revised assessments of the North-Western Provinces. The rate on the cultivated area of the Beawur Tehsil is Rupee 1-10-3 with 33 per cent. of irrigation; in Todghur, where the soil is generally rich, it is Rupees 2-12-6 with 52 per cent. of irrigation.

278. *Weight of the assessment.*—In Chapter VIII an estimate of the value of the produce of an average year has been given, founded on prices current and an estimate of the crop on each class of soil. It appeared that the amount of the present revenue with cesses, Rupees 3,04,593, was about equal to one-sixth of the gross produce. It remains to verify if possible this estimate from other sources, for produce estimates from the nature of the case cannot be implicitly relied on and require to be checked in every way possible. There are two sources whence light may be thrown on the subject, the collections of farmers and the collections of jaghiredars.

279. *Argument from farmers' collections.*—In Appendix B will be found a Statement of the average collections from all the villages in Ajmere which had been under farm It has been already mentioned that 30 villages were given in farm in the year 1871, owing to inability or unwillingness to pay the arrears of the famine. The average rent-rolls given in the Statement are the average collections for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73. A few of them are for three years including the year 1870-71, and one, Jethana is for 20 years. The rate of collection on these farms was two-fifths the produce for all crops except maize and cotton, which pay a fixed rate, generally, about Rupees 2 per beegah or Rupees 5 per acre. A few privileged individuals paid one-third. The rent-rolls are in all cases what is known as the "Nikasee Kham," *i.e.*, they represent the value of the produce according to the kankut or estimate whether the whole was collected or not, and without any deduction for the cost of collection. I have no reason to believe these rent-rolls to be other than correct. The farmers knew that their leases would terminate as soon as the assessments were announced, and that they would not be renewed. The Seths, who were the principal farmers, could have had no motive to practise deception, and in each case either the farmers themselves or their Gomashtas brought their private accounts for inspection, and it was from these private accounts as explained by the farmers that I took down the rent-rolls with my own hand.

280. Though I believe these rent rolls to be a correct account of the amount actually collected or estimated, yet it is not probable that

they represent a full two-fifths of the produce. Several of the farmers and especially Seth Raj Mal, who had more farms than any one else, were so inexperienced in collecting rents and were so badly served that they did not collect nearly what they should have collected. Still some of them collected their full dues. Malji, the Kamdar of the Bandunwarra Thakoor, was not deceived by his tenants. Cheetar Sing and Saligram Jyotishi probably collected rather more than their due. Seth Fath Mal had very good gomashtas, and both he and Chand Mal spent a very large percentage in the cost of collection. On the whole, I cannot think, that they collected less than one-third. The total of the rent-rolls is Rupees 80,000, and the gross produce of these villages would therefore be valued at Rupees 2,40,000. The present assessment of these villages is Rupees 51,406 without cesses and Rupees 59,835 with cesses. From this it would appear that the assessment with cesses is very nearly equal to one-fourth of the produce.

281. *Argument from Jaghiredars' collections.*—With this may be compared the average collections in the jaghire estates for the last 10 years, where the revenue is always taken in kind. The jaghiredars have collected revenue for generations, nor have they any motive to understate their receipts. The average collections for 50 villages for which rent-rolls were procurable, were Rupees 70,876 without cesses, with extras of all kinds, Rupees 84,636. The rates of collection in the jaghire estates vary: in two or three one-half the produce is paid, in a few one-fourth only is taken, but the general rate of collection is one-third; and where quarter only is taken there are generally special cesses. In paragraph 69 of the Report of the Committee on jaghire estates, it is stated that the collections with extras may be taken as equal to one third the produce. The average value of the produce of these villages will therefore be equal to Rupees 2,53,908. The jaghire villages are in every circle of Ajmere, and the result of the application of the circle rates to their areas gives an assessment of Rupees 58,823. In the khalsa villages it will have been seen that the result by circle rates is equal to the assessment with cesses; and from this reasoning the conclusion would follow that the assessment with cesses in the khalsa of Ajmere is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the produce. The jaghire villages have been assessed for the purpose of levying cesses for roads, schools, and village post, and the actual assessment is Rupees 62,642, or as near as possible one-fourth of the estimated value of the gross produce. The villages were assessed at the same rates as the khalsa, but it should be added that though the assessment was not intentionally pitched at a higher rate than the khalsa, yet that whenever I was in doubt I leant to the side of severity. Thus the rent-rolls of the farmers and of the jaghiredars corroborate each other, and go to prove that the present assessment with cesses is equal to about one-fourth of the average produce.

282. *Argument from Colonel Dixon's direct collections.*—Colonel Dixon in his report on the settlement of Ajmere has given no estimate of the share of the gross produce, which he considered his assessment of Rupees 1,83,669 to take. The assessment, however, was based on the collections during the previous years when the revenue was collected direct and the records of these collections are extant. The highest collections were in the year 1847-48, when the revenue reached Rupees 1,67,237.

By this year the tanks had all been constructed and the year was a good one The rate of collection was two fifths the produce from all cultivators, except a few privileged individuals Colonel Dixon had had great experience in direct collections and himself superintended the estimates The collections, therefore, allowing for privileged rates and light assessment of freshly broken up land, ought to be equal to one-third the produce, and the produce would thus be valued at Rupees 5,01,711. It has been shown that irrigation and cultivation is stationary since last settlement The only cause, therefore, which can have affected the value of the gross produce is a rise in prices, for certainly no greater care is expended in the cultivation of the soil than heretofore, and the manured area has actually decreased Here reference must be made to the table of prices since 1818 at the commencement of Chapter VII, and, apart from the disturbing effects of scarcity years, there are grounds for asserting a general rise in prices The average price of barley for the five years before 1847-48 and of that year itself, is 28 seers, the average of the years 1861—67 is 20 seers and there is no year of scarcity in either of these periods The rise therefore is about 30 per cent the amount which was calculated in the rate-report Other things being equal, therefore, if Rupees 5,01,711 be the value of the produce in 1847-48, the value of the produce now will be increased by 30 per cent and will equal Rupees 6,52,221 The present assessment, with cesses of Ajmere is Rupees 1,66,362, and f[illegible] times this sum gives Rupees 6 65 448 The difference may be cred[illegible] to the account of the five Gwalior villages added to the d[illegible] 1860 By this argument the same conclusion is arrived at as has [illegible] reached by the statistics of collection in the jaghire and [illegible] villages viz, that the present assessment with cesses is a[illegible] to one-fourth the gross produce

283 *Colonel Dixon's Mhairwarra assessment*—In the [illegible] the settlement of Mhairwarra, Colonel Dixon has calculated [illegible] of his assessment He says (page 138) — The standard [illegible] at 75 per cent of the Government share when the [illegible] the barani crops ripen Thus in moderately good seasons [illegible] an equivalent to one fourth of the late assumed [illegible] one third from the cultivators In good seas[illegible] to the extent of 25 per cent on the Government share [illegible] forethought, and precaution cannot supply [illegible] exertions are limited to its preservation [illegible] ing the soil We must, therefore, prepare [illegible] according to circumstances whenever a[illegible] prevails Our assessment has been fixed [illegible] ment share (one third) during good seas[illegible] this rate to 50 per cent Still the [illegible] occasionally exist for it is a fa[illegible] the partial replenishment of the [illegible] the people to pay the rents as fix[illegible] have not alone been regarded [illegible] the rent at a lower amount [illegible] exertion on the part of the [illegible] has been to obviate idleness [illegible] closely employed for the [illegible]

their minds to return to their pristine habits of irregularity." The calculation is a little obscurely worded, but what is meant is that assuming the produce of a moderately good year to be represented by the figure 225, the Government demand wiill be represented by 75 or one-third the produce. The value of the produce in a good year may be represented by the figure 300, in which years the assessment will fall at the rate of one-fourth the produce, while in bad years remissions must be allowed.

284. The former revenue of Mhairwarra may therefore be taken as equivalent to one-third the produce of a moderately good year. The assessment was Rupees 1,72,562, and the value of the produce would therefore be Rupees 5,17,686. There are no lists of prices obtainable before the settlement, but 30 per cent. may be added for the rise in prices. Other things being equal, therefore, the value of the produce of Mhairwarra now would be Rupees 6,73,028, and the value of the produce of the whole district would be 13¼ lakhs, whereas it is estimated in Chapter VIII, at 18 lakhs.

285. *Conclusions.*—Which then of these estimates is correct? And does the present assessment with cesses fall at the rate of one-fourth or one-sixth the produce? In Chapter VIII, the out-goings of the cultivators have been calculated at Rupees 3,04,593 for revenue, Rupees 2,77,328 for interest on debt, Rupees 6,96,148 for cost of production. The total is thus Rupees 12,78,069, leaving but half a lakh of rupees for the profits of the agricultural classes in the whole of Ajmere-Mhairwarra, if the whole produce is worth only Rupees 13¼ lakhs. In favourable years, no doubt, they would make a profit, but in ordinary years it would appear they have just enough to live on and no more. I believe myself that the assessment with cesses in Beawur and Ajmere is about one-fifth of the gross produce of an ordinarily good year, and that in Todghur it is about one-sixth. Ajmere and Beawur are absolutely. stationary. In Todghur irrigation has increased between 5 and 6 per cent., and an allowance must be made for a considerable increase in the cultivation of poppy which is a most paying crop. The land in Todghur is so minutely divided that it is cultivated to the highest degree. Still the assessment of Todghur is not really lighter than that of the rest of the district. The rawuts are a stay-at-home race, and the average size of a holding is less than an acre. The cultivated area is half that of Beawur, while the population is much the same, and the people would starve if much more land were devoted to opium, or be obliged to buy food. But if they come into the market as purchasers of food, they will find that the purchasing power of the money they have made by opium has largely diminished.

286. Though the assessment is certainly not light yet it would have served no good end to have reduced it further. The people are accustomed to pay a heavy assessment, and if suddenly relieved by too much would be demoralized, while the grain-dealers and mortgagees would have reaped the profit. The orders, in accordance with which the settlement was made, were to equalize the demand and to fix a sum which the people could pay in an ordinarily good year, regard being had to the demand which hitherto they have discharged. This has been done, and if remissions are allowed when the tanks fail to fill, the demand is not, I think, too heavy.

CHAPTER XIV.

Revenue-free holdings.

287 *Jaghire.*—The revenue free holdings of Ajmere have from ancient times been distinguished into [illegible] difference between these two is, that a grant of an entire village or of a sh[illegible] ...ure estates, [illegible] ...alf jaghire [illegible] is Rupees 68,407, and of this amount Rupees 29,557 is the revenue of the endowments of institutions and sacred buildings, the remainder is enjoyed by individuals or by corporations The printed Report of the Committee on jaghire estates, dated 16th May 1874, contains a careful summary of the history and statistics of each estate, and it is unnecessary in this place to do more than refer to that Report.

288 *Bhoom no longer a revenue free tenure*—Besides jaghire and milk there is also the peculiar tenure known as bhoom which has been sufficiently described in Chapter III This tenure is now under the orders of the Government of India as conveyed in letter No 230R, dated 24th September 1874, no longer revenue-free, and the tenure of the bhoomias has been assimilated to that of the istumrardars They are a feudal militia bound to attend when called upon to put down riots or to pursue dacoits and rebels Each bhoom holding is bound to furnish either a horseman or a footman on such occasions, and yearly to pay a fixed amount of nuzzerana The statistics of each bhoom holding are given in Appendix H

289. *Orders of Government regarding revenue-free holdings*—Ordinary revenue-free holdings fall broadly into three classes —

1st—Grants on account of charitable institutions and sacred buildings

2nd— Personal grants which are hereditary.

3rd—Grants for a life or term of lives

On this subject the orders of Government given in letter No 403R, dated 14th December 1871, should be quoted in full —"3. It is well known that rent-free tenures were rarely given in perpetuity by a Native Ruler, except for the purpose either of endowing a religious or charitable institution, or of perpetuating a succession of holy men whose vows bound them to celibacy, neither of which cases would alienations have been recognized by a Native Government As [a general rule other grants were either hereditary or without further specification, than that annual payment was to be made to a particular individual The former under Native Governments were invariably limited to the lineal heirs of the grantee, and were continuable as long as such heirs survived The latter were often renewed to heirs by the issue of fresh Sunnuds on the death of the holder.

290 "The transfer for a consideration of grants of this description would His Excellency in Council believes, have been as little recognized by a Native Ruler as that of grants of the description first mentioned,

and the inability to alienate is to be inferred from the admitted fact that the tenures would lapse on the failure of heirs. But His Excellency in Council is willing to commute the prospective liability of these holdings to entire resumption for the payment of a regular annual quit-rent of one-fourth of the amount at which, if resumed, they would be assessed. In consideration of the payment of this quit-rent, the holders would be left to deal with the land as they pleased, and to sell or mortgage it under the ordinary law applicable in Ajmere to such transactions. This then should be one of the operations to be undertaken in the course of the re-settlement now commencing in the province. It should be applied only in the case of personal grants, grants in favour of sacred buildings or charitable institutions remaining in force as heretofore entirely rent-free, but not transferable."

291. These orders were reiterated in letter No. 67R., dated 9th March 1872:—"It is the object of Government to get rid for ever of the liability to resumption and to permit unreserved sale or mortgage in return for a quit-rent of one-fourth of the ordinary assessment, and His Excellency in Council considers it advisable to offer these terms in cases, in which the land granted is still in the possession of the original grantee, and to impose them without offer when the land has been alienated.

292. *Rules observed in the investigation*.—In July 1873 a set of Rules to be observed in the investigation of the revenue-free holdings of the district was submitted to the Commissioner, and these rules received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in his No. 805, dated 29th September 1873: the gist of these rules is as follows:—

1. The Register prepared by Colonel Dixon under the orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 4311, dated 28th September 1844, shall be accepted provided the grantee is in possession.

2. Grants made to charitable institutions and sacred buildings are in perpetuity so long as the institution or building exists, but are not transferable. All mortgages of land held under such grants shall be considered null and void, the mortgagee being left to recover his money in the Civil Court from the mortgagor personally.

3. Hereditary grants which have been transferred by sale or mortgage shall be assessed at one-fourth the ordinary rates.

4. The rate of one-fourth is a perpetual rate, though the sum assessed is liable to variation at each revision of settlement.

5. In life grants where more than one life is mentioned in the grant, no portion of the grant shall be resumed until all the lives are extinct.

6. Life grants made by Colonel Dixon to patels in Mhairwarra on account of good service to Government shall be continued during the good behaviour of the grantees and their lineal heirs.

7. When the land held revenue-free by a maafeedar is shown by measurement to exceed by more than 5 per cent. the amount to which he is entitled, the excess shall be resumed, and a settlement made with the ex-maafeedar if he is also the owner. The maafeedar shall be allowed to point out the fields belonging to his grant.

8 Commutation from grain to cash payments shall be made at village rates when both the owner of the land and the maafeedar desire such commutation, but not when the maafeedar objects

9 All resumptions shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of resumption

293 *Procedure adopted*—The whole duty of investigating the maafee grants was assigned to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pundit Mal araj Kishen, who has performed this laborious task with care and judgment, and the results of this enquiry have been separately reported The first step was to collect all the files in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner relating to the maafee holdings Their number was 1,537 1,130 in Ajmere, 105 in Beawur, and 302 in Todghur Cases already settled by the inclusion of the holding in the khalsa, or by the execution of an order for the resumption of a life tenure were separated from the file, and the remaining cases were divided into five classes—

1st—Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings

2nd—Personal grants which are hereditary.

3rd—Life grants

4th—Grants during pleasure of Government on condition of good behaviour.

5th—Grants held on condition of service (Chakirana)

The only inquiry made in Colonel Dixon's time was as to the liability of each holding to pay revenue No distinction was made between grants to institutions and personal grants, nor were the number of sharers in the alienated revenue and their shares recorded The next step in the procedure therefore was to summon all the maafeedars and to record their evidence as to the nature of the holding, the number of sharers, and the share held by each and the question of transfer A genealogical tree of the maafeedars in each holding was added to the file The evidence of the transferees was also recorded, and a statement in the subjoined form was prefixed to each misl —

Form of Maafee Statement

Serial Number	Name of Village	Entries according to Maafee files					Entries according to present possession						Order as regards excess.	Final order	Report of completion.	No of holding in settlement misl.	Remarks
		Names of maafeedars	Amount of land			final Abst as order	Names of maafeedars and shares	Amount of land			Decrease	Excess					
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated	Total			Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total							

294 *Statistics of these holdings*—The following Statement shows the detailed area of each class of maafee in each tehsil There are 744 holdings in Ajmere, 78 in Beawur, and 166 in Todghur The classified

abstract shows the area of land which has been alienated by Government and the amount of the alienated revenue :—

Statement of Maafee holdings by tehsils.

Serial Number.	Name of tehsil.	Nature of Maafee.	No. of holdings.	Detail of area in acres.					
				Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	Ajmere .	Institutions . .	327	1,011	91	53	1,378	1,709	4,242
2	Do. .	Hereditary . .	364	2,069	262	146	3,538	1,590	7,605
3	Do. .	Life grants . .	49	92	2	3	264	124	485
4	Do. .	During pleasure .	4	10	2	...	9	9	30
	Total .	... ..	744	3,182	357	202	5,189	3,432	12,362
1	Beawur .	Institutions . .	57	121	84	41	76	17	339
2	Do. .	Hereditary . .	18	21	7	5	18	8	53
3	Do.	Life grants . .	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
4	Do. .	During pleasure .	2	1	2	...	...	...	3
	Total .	......	78	143	93	46	96	25	403
1	Todghur .	Institutions . .	68	46	17	...	32	32	127
2	Do. .	Hereditary . .	59	151	6	12	104	64	337
3	Do. .	During pleasure .	30	19	5	...	7	5	35
4	Do. .	Chakirana . .	9	...	2	...	5	1	8
	Total .	... ...	166	215	30	12	148	102	507

Classified Abstract of Maafee Holdings.

Serial Number.	Nature of Maafee.	Number of holdings.	Detail of area in acres.					Total.	Amount of alienated Revenue.
			Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Uncultivated.		
1	Institutions . .	452	1,177	192	94	1,487	1,758	4,709	6,692
2	Hereditary . .	441	2,241	274	163	3,660	1,663	8,001	12,880
3	Life grants . .	50	92	2	3	266	124	487	558
4	During pleasure .	36	29	9	...	16	14	68	163
5	Service grants. .	9	...	1	...	5	1	7	6
	Total.	988	3,539	478	260	5,434	3,560	13,271	20,289

295. *Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings.*—The majority of the grants in favour of institutions and sacred buildings are endowments of Hindoo temples, and were made by Colonel Dixon whose

practice it was on the foundation of a new hamlet to set apart a beegah or two for the local divinity In only one case was it found that the temple connected with a maafee holding has not been kept up but allowed to fall into disrepair, and though this holding is properly liable to resumption, yet it has been proposed to allow it to remain revenue-free for the life-time of a widow who is now in possession and who has no other means of support The memory of many of these grants is preserved in copper plates a form of title deed which has outlasted all revolutions, and which were buried in the ground in times of disturbance These grants generally conclude with the following *Slokas* of ungrammatical Sanscrit —

Abdatam paradatum je palant vasumdhara Te narah Swargam jaente yavat chandra divakarah

Abdatam paradatum jemetant vasumdhara Te narah narak jaente yavat chandra divakarah

"What has been given now is given in perpetuity, those who protect this land shall go to heaven for as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and those who resume this land shall stay in hell as long as the sun and moon shall endure " Another common device to ensure the perpetuity of a grant was to draw the figures of a cow and a pig emblems to awe Hindoo and Mahomedan governments, and in the tablet erected by Dudhahari an ascetic who received a grant from Colonel Dixon, the figures of two Europeans in a sitting attitude said to represent Moses and Jesus Christ, are added as an emblem to awe Christian Governments

296 In 13 cases the land attached to a temple was found to have been mortgaged, and the transfers were nearly all owing to the pressure caused by the recent famine The mortgagees have been directed to recover their debt from the personal property of the manager In one case only had there been a sale, and in this case the temple as well as the land had been transferred, and the duty of service in the temple was performed by the transferee In many cases it was found that an objectionable custom unknown under Native rule had sprung up owing to the neglect of the endowments of institutions displayed by our Government The managers have begun to consider the property hereditary, and it has been divided among their heirs The assets are thus frittered away, and are not really spent on the temple In order that the object of these grants may be attained, it is necessary as the Extra Assistant Commissioner observes, that one person should always succeed as manager, and that neither the duty of service at the temple nor the assets of the land should be divisible among heirs The manager should make no allowances from the income of the shrine for the support of his relatives, but until a book is regularly kept up showing expenses and [illegible] iodical inspection by Government [illegible] do what they please

[illegible] —In the second class, personal hereditary grants, the land was generally given as a reward for service (Jildu Khidmut) or as a means of support (madad maash) the majority [illegible] Mogul Empire and the power of transfer [illegible] n granted in any of the Sunnuds Trans- [illegible] and sales, have been common, and to 29 villages the rule of one-fourth assessment has been applied In the

Ajmere Tehsil in 25 villages there have been transfers in 62 cases, and revenue to the amount of Rupees 537 has been assessed. In Beawur there has been one transfer and the land transferred has been assessed at Rupees 2. In Todghur there have been three transfers in three villages, and an assessment of Rupees 5 has been imposed. The total revenue assessed is Rupees 344. Where the whole holding has been mortgaged, the revenue will be collected from the transferee, where a portion only has been transferred it will be collected from the maafeedar. These holdings have in course of time been so minutely subdivided that a share often consists of only a few square yards. Divisions have gone on more extensively among the Hindoo holdings than among those belonging to Mahomedans. The recording of the shares for the first time raised a considerable number of disputes, but the record has been framed on the basis of possession, and in the genealogical tables which have been prepared, and in the evidence which has been recorded, the Courts will now have some ground on which to proceed in the decision of these disputes.

298. *Life grants.*—Life grants are only 50 in number and call for no particular remarks, except as to the procedure to be adopted in future in their resumption. There has been no record of shares, yet the practice has been that the amount of share belonging to each sharer should be resumed on his death. Very few shares, however, were resumed, and the rule that no part of a holding dependent on joint lives should be resumed till all the lives are extinct will avoid much difficulty in future.

299. *Grants during good behaviour.*—When Colonel Dixon governed Mhairwarra he made several life grants of small patches of land averaging in size one and a half beegah to certain headmen who had rendered good service to the State. Four patches of land, in all six beegahs, were resumed on the death of the patels, but on the representation of Major Lloyd Government sanctioned the continuance of the grants till the expiration of the term of settlement, and directed the grants which had been resumed to be restored. The grantees attach an importance to these grants quite out of proportion to their intrinsic value, and the gain to Government by their resumption would be very small. The Chief Commissioner in the letter above quoted has sanctioned these patches of land being held during good behaviour.

300. *Service land.*—Chakirana maafee is nearly all unirrigated land and is only found in Todghur. It is land held by village servants which has received the sanction of Government. In the Statement of revenue-free holdings requiring sanction, which has been separately submitted, some few holdings of this class are to be found.

301. *Cesses.*—No maafee holding has hitherto paid any cesses on account of local funds. The orders of Government, however, enjoining the levy of a cess of 30 per cent. on account of roads, schools, and district post apply to maafee holdings equally with khalsa, and the proposal of the Committee on bhoom and rural police was that Rupee 1-14 per cent. on the amount which would had been assessed had the holding not been revenue-free, should be taken as a chowkeedaree cess. (Section 32, paragraph 3 of their Report.) This proposal was sanctioned by Government among others in letter No. 230 R., dated 24th September 1874, so that the total tax on maafeedars is 5 per cent. of the reve-

nue which would have been assessed. The annexed Statement shows the amount of these cesses by assessment circles :—

Statement of cesses in Maafee holdings.

Serial Number	Name of Tehsil	Name of Circle	Revenue by village rates			Cesses at 5 per cent: District Fund at 1 upees 3-2			Chowkeedaree at Rs 1 1/4 per cent			Total.		
			Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p
1	Ajmere . .	Ramsar . . .	6 204	0	0	193	0	0	117	0	0	312	0	0
2	" . .	Rajghur	1,836	0	0	47	8	0	28	8	0	76	0	0
3	" . .	Ja gwana	3 149	0	0	97	8	0	68	8	0	156	0	0
4	" .	Ajmere . . .	6 688	0	0	215	0	0	129	0	0	344	0	0
5	"	Pooshkur . . .	409	0	0	12	8	0	7	8	0	20	0	0
	Total		16 157	0	0	567	8	0	340	8	0	908	0	0
1	Beawur . .	Beawur . . .	761	0	0	25	10	0	15	6	0	41	0	0
2	" . .	Chang . . .	12	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
3	. .	Shamghur .	240	0	0	7	8	0	4	8	0	12	0	0
	Total		1 013	0	0	33	12	0	20	4	0	54	0	0
1	Todghur . .	Bhailan . .	145	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0
2	" . .	Diwer . .	680	0	0	21	14	0	13	2	0	35	0	0
3	. .	Todghur .	295	0	0	9	6	0	5	10	0	15	0	0
	Total		1 120	0	0	36	4	0	21	12	0	58	0	0
	Grand Total .		20 299	0	0	637	8	0	382	8	0	1 0 0 0	0	0

302 *Maafees in Jaghire estates*—There were 308 misls connected with revenue-free holdings in the jaghire estates and the sanctioned rules for the investigation of these, provided that all revenue-free land should be recorded whether given by Government or by the jaghiredar These holdings are chiefly in the estates of the shrines of Khwaja Sahib and Miran Sahib, and the majority of them are founded on grants of the Emperors at the time of the endowment of the shrine. All transfers to strangers have been recorded and an excess over 5 per cent. has been resumed. Now that for the first time the estates have been measured, the managers will be able to apply for the resumption and assessment of invalid tenures The accompanying Statement shows the detailed area of these holdings The amount of revenue at village rates which has been alienated on these holdings is Rupees 11,820, and the cesses are Rupees 591, of which District Fund cess is Rupees 369-6, and Chowkeedaree Rupees 221-10

Statement of Maafee holdings in Jaghire estates

Serial Number	Nature of Maafee	Number of holdings.	Detail of area in acres: Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi	Barani.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	Institutions . .	84	163	14	10	221	122	580
2	Hereditary .	327	2,310	63	103	1,400	1,463	5 359
3	Life grants .	5	24		2	1	1	26
4	Chahi ana .	12		2		13	16	31
	Total	423	2 515	79	114	1 635	1 622	5 965

CHAPTER XV.

Records.

303. *New system of record adopted.*—The system of record which has been adopted and sanctioned for this settlement was originally worked out by the present Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maharaj Kishn, when serving in the Punjab. It was tried in the district of Pathankot, but was disapproved of as introducing a discordant element into the Punjab system. Maharaj Kishn has prepared a specimen settlement misl for incorporation in the Report, and as the system which has been adopted differs from that generally pursued and owes its origin to him, I have deemed it only fair to him to translate the misl and the original, and the translation will be found in the Appendices. The misl is in every way a complete one, though the village of Bhagwanpoora does not exist, and the system of record can be easily and thoroughly understood from it.

304. *Description of the record.*—The basis of the record is the Pedigree Table of all owners, which shows their descent from the ancestor who originally obtained land in the village. The tribe which founded the village comes first, and in succession the other castes alphabetically. Owners who have died childless, who are absent, who are out of possession, and who are minors, are distinguished by colours, and a short note is added opposite their names. Each owner or body of owners then receives a separate number which is the number of his holding. The revenue-paying holdings are first numbered, and the revenue-free holdings which are numbered in red ink complete the tale of holdings in the village. These numbers then and the names of the owners having been entered at appropriate distances in the blank khuteoni, measurement began. In the specimen misl the first field measured happened to belong to the shamilat, and it was entered in the space left for the fields of holding No. 7. At the same time the index to the khuteoni was filled in by placing opposite to the printed serial No. 1 the number of the holding 7, and this process proceeded till all the fields were measured, placed under their owners' names in the khuteoni, and referred to the holdings to which they belong in the Index. Mortgaged holdings and the holdings held by tenants were entered as subordinate holdings of the original one. As has been already explained, the measurement and the entries were periodically checked as the work proceeded. The Statement of wells and the Statement of revenue-free land were also prepared while the measurement was in progress.

305. *Attestation.*—A khusra khuteoni in one was thus obtained, and the papers were now subjected to an attestation by a munsarim, who, at the same time, prepared the Wajib-ul-Arz. The duty of this official was in the presence of the putwaree and of the whole village to go through each holding, comparing carefully the record with the latest putwaree's papers, and if necessary with the record of last settlement, and to explain all discrepancies in the column of remarks. Corrections were made in red ink and signed by the munsarim. The settlement misl was now complete with the exception of the khewat, which consists of columns 21, 22, and 23 of the khuteoni. The papers having been finally attested by the Superintendent, who was bound to attest each holding, were sent to the Fairing Office.

306. *Distribution of the revenue assessed.*—When the revenue of the villages had been announced, the rates at wh ch each kind of land had been assessed were sent to the Superintendents, and the work of distributing the revenue commenced The rates were, in the first instance, applied by the putwarees to the area of each hol ling, and the result shown in a rough paper called the " Chitta Tafrik." This paper was then taken by a munsarim t [illegible] ents taken from the [illegible] the people to abide b [illegible] the punchayat were in all cases chosen by the people, though the number varied in different villages, the rates were then explained, and the sums assessed on each holding were read out Objections to any particular assessment were heard and decided by the punchayat. Where doubt existed as to the f irness of an assessment, the munsarim took the objectors and the members of the punchayat to the fields, and the question of the rates at which they should be assessed was then and there decided The decision of the punchayat is final, unless there is reason to believe that there has been corruption or misconduct on the part of its members, and the punchayats have done their work most satisfactorily on the whole In nearly all villages there was considerable increase and decrease of the average rate on individual fields, and the award of the punchayat has been accepted without objection.

306 *Completion of the settlement misl*—When the amount of the assessment had been distributed, the 10 per cent cesses for putwarees and District Funds were added by the munsarim to the assessment of each holding at the rate of so many annas in the rupee, and the "Chitta Tafrik " was then ready for the attestation of the Superintendent. After his attestation the paper was sent to the Fairing Office where the revenue and cesses of each holding were entered in columns 21 and 22 of the khuteoni A separate staff was set apart for this work, and the totals were again thoroughly tested Each misl then underwent a summary inspection by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the final rubkar was written and the completed misl was ready for transmission to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

308 *Receipt books given to each owner*—Each owner of land has received a small book showing the amount of revenue and cesses for which he is responsible. In the book is a sufficient number of receipts to last for the ten years of the settlement, and each owner has it in his power to keep a record himself of the sums which he shall yearly pay to the headman through whom he pays his revenue.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

309. *Mhairwarra villages in which the revenue is shared*—It may be mentioned here that in 1822 it was found necessary to institute a full enquiry into the claims of Ajmere, Meywar, and Marwar, as to certain villages. The Court of Investigation recommended that the nine villages mentioned in the margin be held in trust, and [illegible] of

Anakar	Nai Bara.
Behar	Nai Choota.
Bar Kochran	R dhana.
Khera Nimri	Somana.

Tarabur

Government, dated 28th June 1837, half the net revenue of the villages was assigned to the Maharana of Oodeypoor, the villages being then included in Ajmere-Mhairwarra. Under orders dated 8th July 1825, the Thakoor of Massooda receives half the net revenue of the five villages of Jak, Shamghur, Lulua, Ragpoora, and Kheta Khera; and the Thakoor of Khurwa receives half the net revenue of the villages of Kana Khera and Kesarpoora. The Thakoor of Khurwa also receives one-fourth of the net revenue of the villages of Fathpoor 1st, and Tikrana Gujaran. The revenue of certain fields in the Khurwa village of Gwarri is divided in equal shares between Government, the Thakoor of Massooda, and the Thakoor of Khurwa.

310. *Cesses.*—Statement F. in the Appendix shows the amount of the various cesses which have been taken at the present revision. The arrangements about cesses were sanctioned in the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 52R., dated 9th March 1874, but it was declared in paragraph 7 that the sanction accorded was for the term of settlement only, and that the orders of Government on the whole subject were open to revision at next settlement.

311. *Circle of headmen.*—It was determined to appoint three classes of headmen. The first, for whom no better name has been proposed than Zaildars or tribal headmen, are in reality headmen of a given cluster of villages. It is their duty to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the villages in this circle, to bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner all facts deserving of notice, to use their best endeavours to adjust disputes, and, as far as in them lies, to assist in the due administration of the district. They are not to interfere in the collections, but to work through the village headmen. They are to receive 1 per cent. on the gross Government revenue of their circles. The amount to be distributed among them is Rupees 2,790, and it is intended that they shall be appointed by the votes of the lumberdars in the several villages; but as yet owing to the form of Sunnud to be granted to them not having been sanctioned, no appointments have been made. It is hoped that these gentlemen who will be the most influential men in the khalsa and jaghire villages, will be of considerable assistance in reconciling petty differences and making known orders in the Revenue Department.

312. *Lumberdars.*—A sum of Rupees 16,778 or 6 per cent. has been deducted from the gross sum assessed on each village for the payment of Zaildars and lumberdars, the latter of whom receive 5 per cent. In each village it was determined to form two classes of village headmen, called respectively lumberdars and patels, and the duties of these two classes are distinct. There are 468 villages in the district, and the number of the lumberdars is 611. Each village has, at least, one lumberdar; but in the larger villages it was found impossible to restrict the number to one, owing to the different castes which reside in the village. The number of lumberdars, however, has been kept down as much as possible. The lumberdar alone receives the 5 per cent. fees, and is considered a subordinate revenue official. He is the representative of the village in its corporate capacity. His duties are to keep an account of the common receipts and disbursements, to give information of crime, to ascertain that the village chowkeedars perform their duties,

to furnish supplies when called on, and generally to carry out all lawful requisitions of Government. In so far as the lumberdar is a collector of revenue he is merely a patel.

313 *Patels*.—It was found that one of the greatest difficulties in collecting the revenue arose from the fact that no one of the many headmen appointed at last settlement was responsible for any fixed share of the assessment, and as a matter of fact the tehsildar demanded the revenue from those among the headmen whom he considered the most substantial in the village. At the present revision any well recognized division of a village has been allowed to choose a patel through whom their revenue shall be paid, but owing to disputes among the people it was found impossible to order that each man in the division should pay through the chosen representative. The lumberdars and patels were

nent of each

be shown the

sent to the

Superintendents who were instructed when distributing the revenue to record the vote of the owners of each holding as to which of the chosen headmen, whether lumberdar or patel, he desired to pay his revenue through. Lists of holdings were then made out according to headmen, and each headman has been given a list of his own constituents with the sums he is expected to collect from them and pay into the treasury. A counterpart list has been filed in the settlement record, so that in case of default the tehsildar can at once tell which of the headmen is in arrear and can demand the balance from him. In this way it has been endeavoured to make the headmen a strictly representative body as they ought to be, and to ensure that each man shall bear his own burden.

314 The patels do not receive pay from Government except in a few of the largest villages, where the amount of the 5 per cent cess was too large to give to one lumberdar, and in which there was a number of patels. In accordance, however, with old custom, each patel has been allowed a remission of a portion of the revenue chargeable on his holding or share of his holding. The revenue having been first equitably distributed, the sum assessed on the land belonging to a patel has been reduced by one fourth, and the deficiency spread over the other holdings. In some cases where the patels were newly appointed, no reduction from their assessment was allowed. There are 506 patels who pay revenue at a reduced rate, and 26 patels who pay revenue at full rates. At last settlement a remission from the full rates was allowed in the case of Brahmans, Mahajans, and Rajpoots, but at the present distribution of the assessment, these distinctions have not been regarded.

315 *Headmen in Jaghire villages*.—No interference has been exercised in the matter of the appointment or remuneration of headmen in the jaghire estates. The jaghiredars, however, have been called on to state the names of the headmen in their villages and the remuneration they receive, which is generally the right to pay at a privileged rate. These lists have been filed in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for future reference.

316 *Putwarees*.—The provision for the payment of the putwarees at last settlement was a cess of 6 pie per rupee of the Government assessment, or Rupees 3-2 per cent. This was found in most cases entirely

insufficient. The putwarees were too few in number, the circles of many of them were quite unmanageable; while all but a very few were miserably underpaid. In 1859 they were graded, and in 1867 the grades were revised according to the scale of pay current in the North-Western Provinces. Three grades were formed of Rupees 120, 100, and 80 per annum, respectively. No good men could be got to take service at these rates, and vacancies in Mhairwarra where the pay was lowest could not be filled up. As soon as the survey commenced arrangements were made for the collection of an extra cess, by which every putwaree who was employed in measurement received at least Rupees 10 a month, and from July 1874 a new grading was established. Ten per cent. of the net Government revenue has been taken as cesses in each village: of this amount Rupees 3-2 per cent. is a lump cess for District Funds, and Rupees 6-14 per cent. is credited to the Putwaree Fund. The amount of the cess in Ajmere-Mhairwara is Rupees 18,045.

317. It was in the Beawur Tehsil that the circles were most unmanageable, and the putwarees most underpaid. In this tehsil nine new circles were formed; in the Ajmere Tehsil six, and in the Todghur Tehsil one. The following abstract shows the number and grading of the putwarees according to the present arrangement. It is hoped that in a few years arrangements may be made by which all the putwarees will reside in their own circles, and houses may be given to them where their records may be kept in safety.

Tehsil.	Number of Putwarees.	Grades of pay.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Ajmere	9	20	180
"	13	17	221
"	11	15	165
"	16	13	208
Total	49	...	774
Beawur	5	15	75
"	9	13	117
"	19	11	209
Total	33	...	401
Todghur	4	18	72
"	7	15	105
"	12	11	132
Total	23	...	309

Grand total 105 putwarees drawing Rupees 1,484 per mensem, or Rupees 17,808 per annum, thus leaving Rupees 237 in the Fund for rewards and promotions. The putwarees are now well paid, and even in Beawur none receive less than Rupees 11 a month. As vacancies occur in the higher grades the most deserving putwarees should be promoted, and the man who is newly-appointed should not necessarily succeed to

the pay of the putwaree whose circle may have become vacant. It will be observed that the pay of the putwarees in Beawur is Rupees 4,812 per annum, though the amount of the putwaree cess in Beawur is only Rupees 4,464. The putwarees in Ajmere are sufficiently highly paid, and Ajmere has been made to contribute something towards raising the low pay of the Beawur putwarees, who at last settlement received only Rupees 2,864.

318 *Jaghire Putwarees*.—The jaghire villages have for the first . . . . putwarees had hereto . . . . . . nen in each village who . . . were styled putwarees, but they . . . . . ants of the jaghiredar who rendered assistance in the collection of his rent or revenue. Arra . . . . appointment of distinct officials, and . . . . The arrangement . . . . putwarees' villages are not conterminous Owners of . . . . . . land pay a putwaree cess of one anna a beegah yearly to the jaghiredar, who adds to this cess Rupees 2-14 per cent of the assessment his estate would bear had the revenue not been alienated and pays the total into the jaghire Putwaree Fund In this way a sum of Rupees 3,615 yearly has been obtained. The putwarees have been formed into four grades as follows —

		Rs.		Rs.
2 at	. . . . .	20	=	40
4 ,,	. . . . .	17	=	68
6 ,,	. . . . .	15	=	90
8 ,,	. . . . .	12	=	96
Total 20				294

Total yearly cost Rupees 3,528, leaving a small balance for rewards and promotions

319 *Chowkeedars*.—No provision has been made at this settlement for the levy of a chowkeedaree cess. The proposals of the Committee on bhoom tenures, which sat in August 1873, have been sanctioned in their entirety by the Government of India No chowkeedars will be appointed in khalsa or jaghire villages, which contain less than 200 houses, but Mahajans in such villages will pay a cess of Rupee 1 per house per annum to the lumberdar who is responsible to Government or to the jaghiredar who is similarly responsible. In villages containing more than 200 houses chowkeedars will be appointed who will be paid Rupees 4 a month from the proceeds of a house tax on non-agricultural residents, and who will be under the orders of the lumberdar or jaghiredar as the case may be. In the istumrar estates the istumrardar appoints his own chowkeedars.

320 *District Funds*.—The cesses for District Funds, Road, School, and Post cesses have, under the orders of Government, been taken in a lump sum and . . . . total amount . . . . Administration The . . . will be added . . . . upees 8,213. To this to levy at the . . . . which it is proposed . . . . . . per cent. on half their estimated income. The cesses on jaghiredars are at Rupees 3-2 per cent. of the

assessment their estates would bear, and amount to Rupees 2,015. The maafeedars are assessed also at 3-2 per cent. on the sum at which the land would be assessed if the revenue had not been alienated.

321. *Settlement charges.*—The total cost of the settlement, including the measurement of, and the preparation of a record in the jaghire estates (for which a special grant of Rupees 11,000 was made) has been up to the 30th November 1874 Rupees 2,24,783-10-10. This expenditure will not be recouped to Government now that the revenue has been deduced otherwise than indirectly in the prosperity and contentment of the people. There was a balance unexpended of Rupees 8,827-3-11 on the 1st December 1874, and this sum will be more than sufficient to complete the work.

322. *Notice of Officers.*—Pundit Maharaj Kishn joined his appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner in February 1872. Throughout his carèer he had been employed in the Punjab settlements, and to a mind of considerable originality he has united an intimate knowledge of the details of his work. He has supervised his subordinates well, and the work he has done himself has been thorough and satisfactory. Nearly all the case work of the settlement has been done by him, and his decisions have been seldom appealed against and still more rarely have they been modified. His character has stood high wherever he has been, and I earnestly recommend his services to the favourable notice of Government.

Ramnath, the Superintendent of Beawur, and Punna Lall, Superintendent of Todghur, have both done excellent work, nor could I say which of the two has displayed most zeal in the performance of his duties. Ramnath was a stranger from the Punjab, but he speedily acquired the confidence of the Mhairs of Beawur, and the records in this tehsil, where the majority of the villages are small, are perhaps the best in the district. Punna Lall was new to settlement work, but he set himself vigorously to master it, and as Tehsildar he had learnt to know the rawats thoroughly, and they had learnt to know and trust in him. Without such an officer in the post of Superintendent, a satisfactory settlement of the Tehsil of Todghur, where the land is so minutely subdivided as it is, would have been very difficult. Of the services of the Deputy Superintendents, Pohlo Mal and Srichand, I am able to speak in terms of unqualified praise.

(Sd.) J. DIGGES LA TOUCHE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

List of Tanks whose water revenue has been separately assessed in a lump sum with the villages whose land is submerged.

Number of village Note Book	Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil rate.	Rates. Water-rate	Water Revenue.	Minimum rate.	Maximum rate.	Amount of submerged land.	Fixed rate on submerged land.	Villages with submerged land which is yearly to be assessed.	Amount of land submerged.	Fixed rate on submerged land.	Remarks.
				Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs a p		Rs.	Rs. a. p	
5	Ramsar	Nearan	Amrpoora	4 10 7	0 14 0	3 12 0	514	4 0 0	3 2 0	10	1 14 0				These tanks irrigate both harvests.
21	Ditto	Ditto	Bhyron Khera	4 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	170	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	..	...	...	
22	Ditto	Ditto	Bhagwanpoora	4 3 6	0 7 0	3 12 0	259	4 0 0	3 2 0	18	1 14 0	...	...	...	
61	Ditto	Ditto	Dhola Danta	4 11 0	0 15 0	3 12 0	718	4 0 0	3 2 0	30	1 14 0	...	...	...	
61	Ditto	Ditto	Kabri Chat	4 8 6	0 12 0	3 12 0	260	4 0 0	3 2 0	13	1 4 0	...	...	...	
125	Ditto	Ditto	Nearan	5 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	900	4 0 0	3 2 0	77	1 14 0	..	...	...	
48	Ditto	Dubrela	Dubrela	5 11 0	1 5 0	4 0 0	1,014	5 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Rajghur	Ratakhera	Durathu	5 5 0	0 15 0	4 0 0	1,143	5 0 0	3 12 0	24	1 14 0	...	...	..	
64	Ditto	Ditto	Ratakhera	5 5 0	0 15 0	4 0 0	184	5 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
57	Ramsar	Ramsar	Ramsar	4 10 3	0 14 0	3 13 0	3,750	4 0 0	3 2 0	301	1 14 0	...	...	...	
67	Ditto	Ditto	Raghonathpura	4 8 6	0 12 0	3 12 0	131	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	..	...	...	
69	Ditto	Srinuggur	Srinuggur	4 11 0	0 10 0	4 1 0	155	4 11 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Ajmere	Ana Sagur	Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tells Thok	72	1 9 0	
7	Ramsar	Aheran	Aheran	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	278	3 7 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Ditto	Baheran	Baheran	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	203	3 7 0	2 3 0	...	..	...	...	...	
10	Ditto	Burol	Burol	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	149	4 1 0	2 13 0	..	..	...	...	...	
24	Ditto	Bhagwantpura	Bhagwantpura	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	109	3 12 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Ditto	Pharkia	Pharkia	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	230	4 1 0	3 13 0	...	..	...	...	...	
30	Ditto	Bheem	Fohiri	4 1 0	0 11 0	3 7 0	603	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Ditto	Jatea	Jatea	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	15	2 13 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Ditto	Naya Talao	Jalaora	3 13 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	311	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Ditto	Parmanand	Jaswantpoora	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	169	2 3 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Ditto	Chandolai	Chandolai	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	363	3 2 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	..	The remaining tanks of Ajmere do not irrigate the rubbee harvest.
47	Ditto	Danta	Danta	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	93	3 7 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	..	...	
55	Ditto	Dhal	Dhal	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	233	2 13 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	..	...	
56	Ditto	Dowalia	Dewalia	2 8 0	0 7 0	2 0 0	45	3 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
70	Ditto	Sanodh	Sanodh	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	825	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	..	...	...	...	
71	Ditto	Sanproda	Sanproda	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	388	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
72	Ditto	Surajpoor	Surajpoora	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	377	3 2 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
73	Ditto	Soelan	Soelan	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	210	3 7 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
74	Ditto	Sudapoor	Sudapoor	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	259	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
80	Ditto	Kanpoora	Kanpoora	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	663	3 7 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Ditto	Kalyanpoora	Kalyanpoora	3 13 0	0 10 0	3 3 0	88	2 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
94	Ditto	Kesarpoora	Kesarpoora	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	173	2 13 0	1 14 0	...	...	..	...	...	
105	Ditto	Loharwara	Loharwara	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	688	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	...	..	.	..	

106	Ditto	Luchmipoora	Luchmipoora	2 8 0	0 7 6	2 0 6	81	2 8 0	1 9 0			...	...		
111	Ditto	Lerera	Lacra	4 1 0	10 0	3 7 0	391	4 1 0	2 13 0			...			
116	Ditto	Maosa	Maosa	4 8 0	12 6 0	3 12 0	469	4 1 0	3 2 0		...	...			
135	Ditto	Hathibata	Hathibata	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	250	3 12 0	2 8 0			...	...		
136	Ditto	Hanwuntea	Hanwuntea	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	185	3 2 0	1 14 0		...				
6	Balghur	Ansari	Ansari	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	58	3 7 0	2 3 0	...	...	...			
11	Ditto	Balwanta	Balwanta	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	75	3 2 0	1 14 0	...			...	...	
17	Ditto	Brgcheawas	Brigcheawas	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	528	3 2 0	1 14 0	...		...	...		
20	Ditto	Bthur	Bihur	3 2	0 10 0	2 8 0	290	3 2 0	1 14 0	...		...		...	
25	Ditto	Sirakwala	Bhimpoora	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	25	2 3 0	1 9 0	...			...		
58	Ditto	Jagpoora	Jagpoora	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	103	3 12 0	2 8 0	...		...	...	...	
52	Ditto	Ditto	Dhola Danta	4 2	0 10 0	3 7 0	239	3 12 0	2 13 0		...	...		...	
41	Ditto	Chat	Chat	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	406	3 7 0	2 13 0	...			...	...	
79	Ditto	Alipoora	Alipoora	3 3 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	144	2 3 0	1 4 0				...		
129	Ditto	Phul Sagar	Nageloo	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	1 430	3 12 0	2 13 0	...					
4	Gangwana	Akhri	Akhri	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	150	3 2 0	2 14 0	...	...				
18	Ditto	Buria	Buria	3 7 0	0 10	2 13 0	205	3 7 0	2 3 0	...	...		...	...	
19	Ditto	Bodhol	Bodhol	2 13 0	0 10 0	2 3 0	162	2 13 0	1 14 0		...		...		
43	Ditto	Chacheawas	Chacheawas	3 2 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	65	3 2 0	1 14 0						
45	Ditto	Chaurasiawas	Chaurasiawas	3 3 0	0 10 0	2 9 0	130	3 3 0	1 14 0		...	...		...	
101	Ditto	Googra	Googra	2 13 0	0 10 3	2 3 0	170	2 8 0	1 9 0		...	...			
108	Ditto	Lohagul	Lohagul	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	81	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...		
30	Ditto	Mohammea	Mohammea	2 13 0	0 10 0	2 3 0	66	2 13 0	1 14 0		...				
181	Ditto	Makurwale	Makurwale	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	453	3 7 0	2 2 0		...		...		
132	Ditto	Naraliea	Naralie	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	135	3 2 0	1 14 0			...		...	
10	Ajmere	Shamla	Jehana	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0	608	4 1 0	2 13 0	...	...				
9d	Ditto	Kerani Sahib Wala	Keranipoora	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	99	3 2 0	1 14 0	...	...		...	...	
		Total Ajmere	61 villages				25 016		...	571		One village ...	72	...	
94	Beawur	Dilwara	Dilwara	6 6 2	0 15 2	4 6 0	1 068	5 0 0	3 12 0	125	1 14 0	Tasmal lat	20	1 14 0	All Beawur tanks with the exception of the first two irrigate both harvests.
91a	Ditto	Ditto	Mandawas	4 6 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	208	4 6 0	3 2 0	32	1 14 0	Lasuria	11	1 14 0	
94	Ditto	Ditto	Daula poor			2 8 0		...				Saheepoor	5	1 14 0	
174	Ditto	Kalinjar	Kalinjar	4 7 6	0 11 9	3 12 0	615	4 6 0	3 2 0	71	1 14 0	Ditto	...		Daulatpoor has been assessed at a rate to be levied each year as the coming of water from Dilwara had obtained.
114	Ditto	Ditto	Rajeawas	4 15 0	1 3 0	3 12 0	1 203	4 6 0	3 2 0	87	1 14 0	Ditto			
77	Ditto	Jowaja	Jowaja	5 3 0	0 13 0	4 6 0	1 023	5 0 0	3 12 0	4	1 14 0	Bhuria Khera Kalan	2	1 14 0	
131	Ditto	Ditto	Rupana	5 0 0	0 10 0	4 6 0	140	5 0 0	3 12 0	25	1 14 0	Bharwanpoor	24	1 14 0	
103	Ditto	Kabra	Kabra	5 10 0	1 4 0	4 6 0	301	5 0 0	3 12 0	105	1 14 0	Bunatan Khera	17	3 2 0	
178	Ditto	Kalkankur	Kalkankur	4 6 11	1 4 11	3 2 0	216	3 12 0	2 8 0		...	Bebar	*2	2 8 0	Chabi and now submerged will when cultivated pay Rupees 4 per acre
191	Ditto	Ditto	Kishnpura	3 1?	0 10 0	3 2 0	284	3 14 0	2 8 0		...	Baria Bhao	54	2 8 0	
114	Ditto	Ditto	Himmutpoor	3 2 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	97	3 12 0	2 8 0						
101	Ditto	Ditto	Ghazipur	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	34	3 12 0	2 8 0	...					
110	Ditto	Ditto	Lapoora Dhanar	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	274	3 12 0	2 8 0			Khera Daud	41	1 14 0	
90	Ditto	Ditto	Dhola Danta lat	2 13 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	172	3 12 0	2 8 0			Rampur Dada	53	1 14 0	* Rupees 2 8 will be paid for water on all land irrigated from Kalikankar talao
9	Ditto		Amrpoora	3 12 0	1 9 0	2 3 0	13	*				Amrpoora	54	1 14 0	
77	Ditto	Palal	Palad	4 9 6	0 13 6	3 12 0	465	4 6 0	3 2 0	168	1 14	Rupaheli	11	1 14 0	
79	Ditto	Gohana	Gohana	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	700	3 12 0	2 8 0	80	1 14 0	Ratankhera	18	1 14 0	
67	Ditto	Dewatan	Dewatan	4 13 4	1 1 4	3 1? 0	154	4 6 0	3 2 0	70	1 14 0	Jagpoora	20	1 14 0	
	Ditto	Ditto	Baria Heera	4 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	25	4 6 0	3 2 0						

List of Tanks whose water revenue has been separately assessed in a lump sum, etc.—concluded.

Number of village Note Book.	Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of village.	Rates.			Water Revenue.	Maximum rate.	Minimum rate.	Amount of submerged land.	Fixed rate on submerged land.	Villages with submerged land which is yearly to be assessed.	Amount of land submerged.	Fixed rate on submerged land.	Remarks.
				On Talabi.	Soil-rate.	Water-rate.									
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
25	Beawur	Dewatan	Bambepoora	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	138	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	Malpoora	62	1 14 0	
20	Ditto	Ditto	Baria Nagga	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	184	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
181	Ditto	Ditto	Kishnpoora	4 6 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	143	4 6 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	
177	Ditto	Ditto	Kalatbankhera	3 9 6	0 7 6	3 2 0	97	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
138	Ditto	Sarbena	Sarbena	3 7 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	366	3 ·2 3	2 8 0	12	1 14 0	...	...	...	
229	Ditto	Ditto	Nabarpoora	3 9 6	0 7 6	3 2 0	263	3 12 0	2 8 0	13	1 14 0	...	...	...	
130	Ditto	Ditto	Surajpoora	3 12 (	0 10 0	3 2 0	31	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
369	Ditto	Kaliawas	Kaliawas	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	59	3 12 0	2 8 0	17	1 14 0	...	...	...	
39	Ditto	Ditto	Bhawanikhera	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	50	3 12 0	2 8 0	10	1 14 0	...	...	...	
220	Ditto	Ditto	Malpoora	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	150	3 12 0	2 8 0	15	1 14 0	Jethpoor	14	1 14 0	
102	Ditto	Ditto	Rampoora	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	66	3 12 0	2 8 0	11	1 14 0	Rampoora	18	1 14 0	
153	Ditto	Parwarish	Sheonathpoora	3 4 6	0 7 6	2 13 0	177	3 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	Sheonathpoora	11	1 14 0	
61	Ditto	Ditto	Jalea 1st	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	222	3 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	Jalea 1st	31	1 14 0	
58	Ditto	Ditto	Tikrana	3 4 6	0 7 6	2 18 0	65	3 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	Thikrana	21	1 14 0	
205	Ditto		Govindpoora	1 14 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	106	1 14 0	1 4 0	...	...	Govindpoora	17	1 14 0	
207	Ditto		Guneshpoora	3 2 0	0 5 0	2 13 0	205	3 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	Guneshpoora	39	1 14 0	
215	Chang	Lusani	Lusani 2nd	5 12 6	0 12 6	5 0 0	290	5 10 0	4 6 0	75	2 8 0	Kesurpoora	12	1 14 0	
119	Ditto	Ditto	Rawat Mal	6 7 4	1 7 4	5 0 0	415	5 10 0	4 6 0	...	...	Bhoojpoora	21	1 14 0	Talabi to be assessed at Rupees 3 13 when it emerges.
62	Ditto	Jalea 2nd	Bass Roopa	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	197	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	Bas Roopa	11	2 8 0	
64	Ditto	Ditto	Bass Lala	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	84	3 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	Bas Poota	55	3 2 0	
217	Shamghur	Lotana	Lotana	5 2 6	0 12 6	4 6 0	328	5 0 0	3 12 0	34	2 8 0	...	...	...	
131	Ditto	Ditto	Surujpoora	5 0 0	0 10 0	4 6 0	306	5 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	
117	Beawur	Ratain Khera	Ratiankhera	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	106	1 14 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	These tanks only irrigate khureef.
155	Shamghur	Jowashiya Khatarlai	Shamghur	2 5 6	0 10 0	1 11 6	411	2 13 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	Beawur.	43 villages	...	...	...	11,939	...	...	853	...	26 Villages	734	...	
57	Bhaelan	Roopnagur	Kherakalan	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	416	4 6 0	3 2 0	20	1 14 0	...	...	...	
84		Bheem Modi-kankur.	Mundlan	3 0 9	0 8 9	2 8 0	728	2 13 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	
39		Bheem	Dhoti	3 0 9	0 8 9	2 8 0	73	2 13 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	These tanks only irrigate khureef.
	Total	Todghur	3 villages	...	..	...	1,217	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
	Total	Mhairwarra	46 villages	...	...	...	13,156		..	873	...	26 Villages	734	...	
	Total Ajmere	Mhairwarra	107 villages	...	...	...	37,172	..	...	1,444	...	27 Villages	806	...	

Appendix B.

Statement showing collections of farmers.

No. in village Note Book	Circle	Village.	Former assessment.	Average rent-roll	Present net assessment	Name of Farmer
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
30	Ramsar	Tchari	4,040	4,047	2,259	Chand Mal (Seth).
35	Ditto	Jatea	1,208	920	522	Cheetur Sing
36	Ditto	Jalaora	1,360	1,064	749	Fath Mal (Seth).
37	Ditto	Jaswantpoora	} 946	1,682	909	Malji
68	Ditto	Rampoora				
60	Ditto	{ Rampoora Srinuggur	} 1,566	1,742	1,036	" "
69	Ditto	Srinuggur	7,478	7,175	4,007	Fath Mal "
47	Ditto	Danta	1,286	1,241	684	Chiter Sing
57	Ditto	Ramsar	6,970	5,241	6,299	Raj Mal (Seth).
70	Ditto	Sanodh	2,450	2,697	1,742	Kalu Ram.
82	Ditto	Kanakheri	1,846	3,103	1,342	Jumna Dassoswal
85	Ditto	Kalianpoora	233	227	154	Brij Lall Bahadur Sing
94	Ditto	Kesurpoora	525	593	360	" "
95	Ditto	Kekri	5,058	4,925	3,704	Raj Mal (Seth).
97	Ditto	Gadheri	1,030	968	661	Poonum Chand
105	Ditto	Loharwara	3,342	2,909	2,026	Kalu Ram.
106	Ditto	Luchmipoora	380	285	182	Raj Mal (Seth)
112	Ditto	Mohanpoor	394	367	213	Fath Mal "
113	Ditto	Manpoora	490	840	350	" "
125	Ditto	Nearan	2,153	2,510	1,791	Chand Mal "
134	Ditto	Naulakha	410	475	289	Fath Mal "
135	Ditto	Hathibata	1,385	1,393	804	" "
136	Ditto	Hanwantea	1,192	1,482	871	Malji "
	Total	Total	46,369	45,852	29,857	
6	Rajghur	Ansari	609	865	611	Saligram Jyotishi.
11	Ditto	Balwanta	1,092	1,090	477	Ajoy Raj Nahr
20	Ditto	Bithur	1,564	1,358	1,155	Raj Mal (Seth)
49	Ditto	Darathu	5,025	5,581	3,742	Chand Mal "
103	Ditto	Goela	2,096	4,490	2 351	Aman Sing.
129	Ditto	Nagelao	3,200	4,757	2,498	Raj Mal (Seth).
131	Ditto	Nureawas	911	1,078	634	Choga Lall
	Total	Total	14 497	19,219	11,898	
4	Gangwana	Akhri	1,530	1,085	858	Kalu Ram
18	Ditto	Bobani	1,313	1,229	814	Raj Mal (Seth)
109	Ditto	Lohagul	611	869	323	Brij Lall
121	Ditto	Makurwali	1,989	2,056	1,632	Raj Mal (Seth)
137	Ditto	Hurmara	3,000	2,712	1,509	Rawat Mal, Fath Lall
	Total	Total	8,443	7,451	5,133	
39	Ajmere	Jethana	5,107	7,461	5,018	Ratu Sing Mehta.
		GRAND TOTAL	75,416	79,983	51,406	

Appendix C.

Statement of area of Istumrar Estates under the Court of Wards.

Serial Number.	Name of Estates.	Number of villages.	Total area.	Unassessed.			Detail of Malgoozaree Land.									
							Uncultivated.			Cultivated area.					Total of malgoozaree area.
				Waste.	Maafee.	Total.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Total.	Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Total.	
1	Junia . .	16	38,174	2,873	...	2,873	22,385	560	22,945	2,402	741	926	8,287	12,356	35,301
2	Pisangun . .	11	31,846	9,439	...	9,439	10,643	2,961	13,604	2,447	422	112	5,822	8,803	22,407
3	Sathana . .	6	11,609	1,443	...	1,443	7,242	462	7,704	707	344	195	1,216	2,462	10,166
4	Kybania . .	2	5,115	369	...	369	3,028	105	3,133	352	322	286	653	1,613	4,746
5	Pranhera . .	1	9,947	502	...	502	5,199	813	6,012	629	228	217	2,359	3,433	9,445
6	Kadhera . .	1	6,202	1,458	...	1,458	1,907	79	1,986	676	9	13	2,060	2,758	4,744
7	Goela . .	3	8,182	1,338	...	1,338	5,105	307	5,412	586	214	52	580	1,432	6,844
8	Shokla . .	1	5,060	1,150	...	1,150	2,329	82	2,411	130	149	30	1,190	1,499	3,910
9	Kuronj . .	1	4,536	243	...	243	1,578	21	1,599	103	22	1,038	1,531	2,694	4,293
	Total .	42	1,20,671	18,815	...	18,815	59,416	5,390	64,806	8,032	2,451	2,869	23,698	37,050	1 01,856

Appendix D

Territorial Distribution of Mhairwarra

Name of Tehsil	Territory	Past and present	Number of Villages	Total Area	Unassessed: Barren	Unassessed: Revenue-free	Unassessed: Total	Assessable Land, Uncultivated: Culturable waste	Uncultivated: Fallow	Uncultivated: Total	Cultivated: Chahi	Cultivated: Talabi	Cultivated: Abi	Cultivated: Barani	Cultivated: Total	Total Assessable
Beawur	Khalsa	Present	187	1 45 255	91 905	3 0	92,216	18 031	2 712	17 743	4 951	7 186	2 297	16 873	35 297	53 040
Todghur	Ditto	Present	23	65 176	59 560	58	59 648	1 204	3 6	1 590	969	969	329	1 671	3 938	5 528
Total	Ditto	Present	2 0	2 10 431	1 51 495	369	1 51 863	16 235	3 098	19 333	5 920	8 155	6 616	18,544	39 235	58 568
Beawur	Marwar	Past	15	23 83	19 856	1	19 857	603	732	1 335	604	64	202	1 031	1 991	3 326
		Present	20	24 812	20 683		2 683	1 124	365	1 4 9	597	50	309	1 675	2,610	4,1[illegible]9
Todghur	Ditto	Past	4	16 336	15 402	4	15 406	65	97	162	319	125	7	2[illegible]9	778	930
		Present	4	20 142	18 647	5	18 652	485	2[illegible]7	71[illegible]	341	81	2	334	778	1 490
Total	Ditto	Past	19	39 419	35 2[illegible]8	5	35 263	669	6[illegible]3	1 497	953	189	367	1 260	2 769	425
		Present	24	41 934	39 33[illegible]	5	39 335	1 609	593	2 2[illegible]1	939	131	390	1 959	3 419	5 619
Beawur	Meywar	Past	20	39 21	34 091	54	34 145	1 593	616	2 109	918	5 8	990	991	3 4[illegible]7	5 5 6
		Present	34	39 6[illegible]5	33,646	81	33 727	861	208	2,069	918	454	1 113	1 342	3 8[illegible]9	5 893
Todghur	Ditto	Past	57	1 13 692	93 114	349	9[illegible] 463	3 813	2 333	6 146	6 [illegible]9	1,306	1 041	5 277	14 493	[illegible]0 6[illegible]9
		Present	61	1 37 9 9	1 12 975	416	1 13,391	7 463	1 111	8 574	7 159	1 356	5[illegible]1	6 939	16 014	24 589
Total	Ditto	Past	77	1 52 813	1 26 203	403	1 26 608	5 4 6	2 [illegible]49	8 255	7 647	1 984	2 071	6 263	17 9 0	26 205
		Present	95	1 77 604	1 46 621	497	1 47 118	9 324	1 319	10 643	8 077	1 810	1,886	8 270	19 843	30 486

Appendix E.

Statement showing territorially the Revenue and Cesses of Mhairwarra

Territory.	Tehsil.	Demand of last settlement.	Demand of summary settlement.	Present Assessment. Land Revenue. Dry aspect.	Land Revenue. Water Revenue.	Land Revenue. Total.	Cesses. Lumberdars' fees.	Cesses. Putwarees' fees.	Cesses. District Fund.	Cesses. Total.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British	Beawur	78,540	51,317	33,035	19,977	53,012	3,416	3,663	1,686	8,765	61,777
	Todghur	13,304	9,269	6,786	3,087	9,873	611	653	296	1,560	11,433
	Total	91,344	60,586	39,821	23,064	62,885	4,027	4,316	1,982	10,325	73,210
Marwar	Beawur	5,108	3,594	3,223	147	3,370	216	232	105	553	3,923
	Todghur	2,976	1,393	1,564	220	1,784	116	124	55	295	2,079
	Total	8,084	4,987	4,787	367	5,154	332	356	160	848	6,002
Meywar	Beawur	11,854	8,139	6,950	1,146	8,096	524	569	253	1,346	9,442
	Todghur	60,780	40,146	38,358	4,168	42,526	2 751	2,954	1,346	7,051	49,577
	Total	72,634	48,285	45,308	5,314	50,622	3,275	3,523	1,599	8,397	59,019
	Total Marwar and Meywaor.	80,718	53,272	50,095	5,681	55,776	3,607	3,879	1,759	9,245	65,021
	Total Mhairwarra	1,72,562	1,13,858	89,916	28,745	1,18,661	7,634	8,195	3,741	19,570	1,83,231

Appendix F.

Statement showing Water Revenue and Cesses.

Tehsil.	Circle.	Land Revenue.			Cesses.				Total Land Revenue and Cesses.
		Dry aspect.	Water Revenue.	Total.	Lumberdars' fees	Putwarees' fees.	District Funds.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmere	Ramsar	33,056	18,650	51,706	3,309	3,577	1,623	8,509	60,215
	Rajghur	23,508	5,386	28,894	1,849	1,994	897	4,740	33,634
	Gangwana	22,779	1,884	24,663	1,580	1,694	774	4,048	28,711
	Ajmere	30,308	767	31,075	1,986	2,136	972	5,094	36,169
	Pooshkur	6,558	...	6,558	420	449	206	1,075	7,633
	Total	1,16,209	26,687	1,42,896	9,144	9,850	4,472	23,466	1,66,362
Beawur.	Beawur	22,936	15,886	38,822	2,495	2,685	1,227	6,407	45,229
	Chang	5,463	1,811	7,273	471	501	236	1,208	8,481
	Shamghur	14,810	3,573	18,383	1,190	1,278	531	3,049	21,432
	Total	43,208	21,270	64,478	4,156	4,464	2,044	10,664	75,142
Todghur.	Bhaelan	5,797	3,271	9,068	576	627	282	1,495	10,563
	Dewair	19,835	755	20,590	1,320	1,418	648	3,381	23,971
	Todghur	21,076	3,449	24,525	1,572	1,691	767	4,030	28,555
	Total	46,708	7,475	54,183	3,478	3,731	1,697	8,906	63,089
	Total Mhairwarra	89,916	28,745	1,18,661	7,634	8,195	3,741	19,570	1,38,231
	Total Ajmere-Mhairwarra	2,06,125	55,432	2,61,557	16,778	18,045	8,213	43,036	3,04,593

Appen

Bhoom State

Serial number of Bhoom.	Serial number of village.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Caste of Bhoomia.	Name of Mukhya Bhoomia.	DETAILED				
						Number of shares.	Total area.	Unassessable.		
								Barren.	Maafee.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							B. b			
1	1	Ramsar	Aheran	Rahtore	......	12	187 3	9 3	...	9 3
2	2	Ditto	Nepoli	Sosodia	......	10	320 10	1 0	...	1 0
3	3	Ditto	Dewalia	Rahtore	......	8	213 6	4 7	...	4 7
4	4	Ditto	San, roda	Ditto	......	8	459 16	27 14	...	27 14
5	5	Ditto	Dhai	Ditto	......	38	975 10	164 0	...	164 0
6	6	Ditto	Loharwara	Ditto	......	18	689 1	14 2	..	14 2
7	7	Ditto	Danta	} Gor	......	11 {	3,1 2	19 3	..	19 3
...	8	Ditto	Jatea		......		194 9	13 18	..	13 18
8	9	Ditto	Tibari	Rahtore	......	7	490 11	118 14	...	118 14
9	10	Ditto	Kekri	Ditto	Thakoor Kalyan Sing.	1	4,235 16	6 16	...	6 16
10	11	Ditto	Baheran	Ditto	......	17	517 11	0 6	..	0 6
11	12	Ditto	Barol	Ditto	......	14	5‑9 18	23 5	..	23 5
12	13	Ditto	Pharkea	Ditto	......	12	366 2	5 13		5 13
13	14	Ditto	Silana	Ditto	......	82	1,825 19	134 10	...	134 10
14	15	Ditto	Chandolai	Ditto	Thakoor Bhyri Sal.	1	344 8	16 0	...	16 0
15	16	Ditto	Dubrela	Ditto	......	17	807 4	5 5	...	5 5
16	17	Ditto	Dhigarea	Ditto	......	6	593 0	19 0	...	19 0
17	18	Ditto	Ringuot	Ditto	......	7	461 14	31 17	..	31 17
18	19	Ditto	Rampoora Ramsar	Ditto	......	10	524 2	2 11	..	2 11
19	20	Ditto	Soolan	Ditto	......	3	128 16	1 0	...	1 0
20	21	Ditto	Sa'apoor	Ditto	......	3	310 9	0 15	..	0 15
21	22	Ditto	Lavera	Gor	......	8	352 19	20 17	...	20 17
22	23	Ditto	Neara	Do.	......	13	443 8	12 1	...	12 1
23	24	Ditto	Hauwantia	Rahtore	......	16	896 18	8 1	...	8 1
24	25	Ditto	Sanodh	Gor	...	9	923 19	54 10	.	54 10
24	25	Ditto	Total Ramsar	Circle	......	326	16,653 11	714 8	..	714 8
25	26	Ajmere	Arjanpoora Khalsa	Gor	......	28	635 1	5 14	...	5 14
26	27	Ditto	Bargoon	Pathan	......	7	169 16	6 11	...	6 11
27	28	Ditto	Tabiji	Gor	......	10	47 6	0 3	...	0 3
28	29	Ditto	Jethana	Rahtore	......	2	318 7	4 1	...	4 1
29	29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	......	15	955 8	16 1	...	16 1
30	30	Ditto	Dumara	Ditto	......	41	421 4	1 8	..	1 8
6	5	Total	Ajmere	......	......	103	2,555 2	33 18	...	33 18
31	31	Gangwana	Hanseawas	Rahtore	......	54	191 6	...	..	...
32	32	Ditto	Hosbiara	Pathan	......	9	282 8	5 8	...	5 6
33	33	Ditto	Ararka	Rahtore	......	52	857 8	8 0	...	8 0
34	34	Ditto	Akri	Ditto	......	4	148 18	0 7	...	0 7
35	35	Ditto	Bubaicha	Ditto	......	4	306 16	8 8	..	8 8
36	36	Ditto	Boohol }	Pathan {	......	9 {	189 16	7 11	...	7 11
...	37	Ditto	Ladpoora }		......		19 0	0 11	...	0 11
37	38	Ditto	Bobani	Rahtore	......	24	1,9 0	0 13	...	0 13
38	39	Ditto	Makarwali	Ditto	......	31 {	160 0	1 14	...	1 14
...	40	Ditto	Padampoora				82 3	2 12	..	2 12
39	41	Ditto	Tillornean	Kachwaha	......	11	800 17	166 18	...	166 18
40	42	Ditto	Jatri	Rahtore	Chatr Sing	1	130 6	19 19	...	19 19
41	42	Ditto	......	Kachwaha	Pertap Sing	1	98 4	1 8	...	1 8
42	43	Ditto	Chatri	Pathan	......	23	254 17	1 15	...	1 75
43	44	Ditto	Chacheawas	Rahtore	......	22	194 2	13 0	...	13 0
44	45	Ditto	Ramuer Dhani.	......	......	26	1,669 14	35 19	...	35 19
45	46	Ditto	Sarana	Kachwaha	......	44	303 8	4 1	...	4 1
46	47	Ditto	Khodan	Rahtore	......	24	235 12	5 11	...	5 11
47	48	Ditto	Gudha	} Pathan	......	9 {	110 24	14 0	...	14 0
...	49	Ditto	Goriawas				34 12	...	...	...

dix G.

ment, Ajmere

AREA OF BHOOM									NATURE OF SERVICE		Amount of nuzzerana
ASSESSABLE								Total Malgoozaree	Horseman	Footman	
Uncultivated			Cultivated								
Culturable	Fallow	Total	Chahi	Talabi	Abi	Baranl	Total				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Rs
80 16	8 6	89 2	54 15	..		34 3	89 18	179 0		1	18
165 0	10 2	173 2	14 17			129 11	144 8	319 10		1	7
10 0	19 19	29 19	38 10	...		140 10	179 0	203 19		1	14
86 4	12 5	98 9	35 7	6 19		289 8	334 13	432 2	..	1	17
49 3	58 17	109 0	143 18		46 0	513 12	701 10	811 10	1	–	59
93 9	39 14	133 3	224 18			317 1	541 16	674 19	1	..	77
9 6	20 13	29 19	130 17		4 19	76 5	263 1	291 19	1		75
7 14	7 3	14 17	1 7 0		...	58 14	165 14	180 11			
66 15	1 0	67 15	21 5	3 16	33 7	247 14	304 2	371 17		1	16
1 30[illegible] 8	499 0	1 761 8	1 7 12	20 3	23 4	2 261 13	2 437 12	4 2[illegible] 0	1		81
188 4	1 0	189 4	48 9		...	279 12	3[illegible]3 1	617 5		1	20
64 7	21 9	55 16	63 7	29 10		399 0	490 17	673 13	..	1	139
4 11		4 11	76 1	14 3	17 2	218 14	365 18	330 9		1	33
465 1	146 11	611 12	2 6 3	30 3	46 17	776 14	1 0 9 17	1 691 9	1	..	93
193 3	9 18	203 1	11 7	31 3	18 8	64 9	125 7	3 8 8	–	1	11
113 14	14 7	123 1	48 7	6 11	30 15	633 5	6 3 19	801 19	1	..	29
68 3	21 9	89 12	37 3	5 9		442 2	484 8	6 4 0	1	..	24
67 1	22 6	100 9	16 9	2 15	33 1	208 3	320 8	4 9 17	..	1	14
229 3	107 14	335 17	81 7	..	..	104 7	185 11	621 11		1	28
1[illegible] 11	..	16 11	7 10			103 15	111 5	127 16		1	4
279 5	6 12	265 17	23 17	...	..		23 17	309 14		1	8
1 13	23 7	40 0	132 18			169 4	29[illegible] 2	352 2	1	..	45
24 15	10 14	35 9	118 1	193 16	37 18	25 13	375 14	411 7	1		67
134 4	6 1	139 5	68 10			16[illegible] 2	250 1	344 17		1	31
298 6	24 19	3[illegible]3 5	198 2	11 13	19 1	2[illegible]5 9	616 4	869 9	1		75
4 051 16	1 093 7	5 134 3	[illegible] 115 17	408 13	314 12	7 965 19	10 805 0	15 939 3	10	14	874
194 9	18 8	212 17	212 13			173 17	416 10	6[illegible]9 7		1	60
..			77 19		4 5	81 2	163 5	163 5		1	26
..	..	..	45 9	...	1 14		47 3	47 3	..	1	15
115 9	14 4	129 12	45	..	..	139 14	194 14	314 6		1	16
421 13	132 11	564 3	109 15	..		275 9	3 5 4	939 7		1	40
...	8 1	8 1	216 11		..	173 4	419 15	427 16	1		81
731 9	173 4	904 13	767 6	..	6 19	843 6	1 616 11	2 621 4	1	5	254
91 13		91 13			...	99 13	99 13	191 6		1	2
	5 5	6 5		..		271 15	271 15	277 0		1	4
12 6	78 8	80 14	128 1[illegible]	..	7 8	6 2 19	758 14	849 6		1	53
			24 10	..	..	1 4 1	148 11	148 11	..	1	11
1 16	83 3	84 19	60 7			203 3	263 9	349 8	..	1	22
25 12		25 12				147 13	147 13	173 5		1	6
..			11 18	..	..	6 11	18 9	18 9			
6 9		6 9	22 13			99 5	111 18	118 7		1	9
3 13		3 18	110 15	...	..	43 13	154 8	1 8 6		1	60
31 8	3 6	34 14	44 17	..			44 17	79 11			
16 2	17 7	33 9	437 13	...	23 1	139 16	600 10	633 19	1	..	145
		—	20 2			90 5	110 7	110 7		1	7
		..	38 16			60 0	96 16	96 16		1	13
	120 9	120 9	89 17		..	42 16	132 13	2 3 2		1	29
1 13	6 1	7 14	131 11	13 2		28 15	173 8	161 2		1	64
153 15	145 1	298 16	7 5 9			6 9 10	1 3 4 19	1 633 15	1		236
11 0	35 4	46 4	1[illegible]9 9			1[illegible]4 0	253 3	299 7		1	4
–	69 13	69 13	22 14		23 19	93 15	140 8	230 1		1	1
	2 18	2 13			5 7	84 9	93 16	66 14		1	
			...			34 12	34 12	34 12			

Bhoom Statement

DETAILED

Serial number of Bhoom.	Serial number of village.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Caste of Bhoomia.	Name of Mukhya Bhoomia.	Number of sharers.	Total area.	Unassessable. Barren.	Unassessable. Maafee.	Unassessable. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							B. b.			
48	50	Gangwana .	Magri .	Rahtore Satawat.	......	7	14 9	...	...	...
49	...	Ditto .	Ditto .	Do. Jodha	......	4	102 0	1 0	...	1 0
50	51	Ditto .	Mohami .	Pathan .	......	97	114 8	9 2	...	9 2
51	52	Ditto .	Harmara .	Kachwaha .	......	11	2,793 15	99 15	...	99 15
21	23	Total .	Gangwana .	......	......	407	9,254 19	407 12	...	407 12
52	53	Rajghur .	Nageloo .	Rahtore .	......	15	859 6	113 2	...	113 2
53	54	Ditto .	Bhaonta .	Ditto .	......	93	599 15	5 15	...	5 15
54	55	Ditto .	Balwanta .	Ditto .	......	3	116 5	5 7	...	5 7
55	56	Ditto .	Kalosra .	Ditto .	......	12	1,425 6	30 13	...	30 13
56	57	Ditto .	Nurlawas .	Ditto .	......	15	40 9	...	...	...
57	58	Ditto .	Naudla .	Gor .	......	38	559 12	61 19	...	61 19
58	59	Ditto .	Durathu .	Rahtore .	......	15	214 14	4 15	...	4 15
	60	Ditto .	Rata Khera.				30 0	...	...	...
	61	Ditto .	Jagpoora .				26 6	...	...	...
	62	Ditto .	Chat .				29 7	...	...	...
	63	Ditto .	Dhola Danta				33 0	...	..	...
	64	Ditto .	Motipoora .				30 6	...	...	...
7	12	Total Rajghur	......	......	......	191	3,964 6	221 11	...	221 11
59	65	Pooshkur .	Bausell .	Rahtore .	......	21	103 0	1 4	...	1 4
60	66	Ditto .	Rampoora Naud.	Ditto .	......	5	533 19	2 6	...	2 6
61	66	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	......	6	305 13	4 8	...	4 8
62	67	Ditto .	Naud .	Ditto .	......	22	1,251 17	281 19	...	281 19
63	68	Ditto .	Surajkhand.	Ditto .	......	27	75 12	0 9	...	0 9
64	69	Ditto .	Kholai .	Ditto .	......	38	228 3	21 3	...	21 3
65	70	Ditto .	Khori .	Ditto .	......	21	155 6	7 6	...	7 6
66	71	Ditto .	Laheswa .	Ditto .	......	14	1,008 1	265 13	...	265 13
67	72	Ditto .	Kanus .	Ditto .	Phul Sing .	1	58 9	0 10	...	0 10
		Total Pooshkur	......	......	......	155	4,709 0	584 18	...	584 18
										JAGHIRE
68	73	Ramsar .	Bhatiani .	Rahtore .	Thakoor Runjit Sing.	1	1,533 16	181 10	...	181 10
69	74	Ditto .	Baioja .	Ditto .	......	11	214 12	5 7	...	5 7
70	...	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Makhan Sing	1	112 6	3 13	...	3 13
71	75	Ditto .	Beer .	Ditto .	Raja Perthi Sing (Kishenghur).	1	261 8	11 9	...	11 9
72	76	Ditto .	Bancori .	Ditto .	......	4	364 18	17 14	.	17 14
73	77	Ditto .	Dilwari .	Ditto .	......	11	153 11	1 5	...	1 5
74	78	Ditto .	Sitawarian .	Ditto .	......	20	2,114 5	287 11	...	287 11
75	79	Ditto .	Nabab .	Ditto .	......	9	244 11	36 17	...	36 17
	80	Ditto .	Kadampoora	Ditto .	......	...	58 6	8 8	...	8 8
76	81	Ditto .	Kesurpoora.	Ditto .	......	3	66 4	0 6	...	0 6
77	82	Ditto .	Khyria Meeran Sahib.	Ditto .	Thakoor Bhabut Sing.	1	199 1	9 18	..	9 18
78	83	Ditto .	Kanea .	Ditto .	......	2	62 10	1 11	...	1 11
79	84	Ditto .	Khyria Khwaja Sahib.	Ditto .	Thakoor Bhabut Sing.	1	222 13	16 8	...	16 8
80	85	Ditto .	Morajhari .	Ditto .	Ditto .	1	591 4	21 6	...	21 6
81	86	Ditto .	Chandsain .	Ditto .	......	2	266 16	0 19	...	0 19
82	87	Ditto .	Jharwasa .	Gor .	......	22	275 12	19 16	...	19 16
		Total Ramsar	......	......	......	90	6,741 12	623 18	...	623 18

Ajmere—continued

AREA OF BHOOM										NATURE OF SERVICE		Amount of nuzzerana
ACRES PER									Total malgoozaree	Horseman	Footman	
Unculivated			*Cultivated*									
Culturable	Fallow	Total	Chahi	Talabi	Abi	Barani	Total					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		..				14 9	14 9	14 9		1	Rs 1	
8 0		8 0	69 4			31 14	100 19	101 6		1	21	
1 13	6 5	6 15	25 2			73 6	93 8	105 6		1	9	
275 9	629 19	1 105 8	637 14	13 4	63 13	874 1	1 589 12	2 691 0	1		[illegible]	
633 3	1 421 19	2 055 1	2 703 17	26 2	123 3	3 934 0	6 793 6	8 817 7	3	19	245	
267 1	79 17	346 18	96 5	45 3		237 18	399 6	746 4		1	41	
6[illegible] 5		52 5	272 4			269 11	541 15	594 0	1		91	
12 7	39 6	51 12	23 2			36 4	59 6	110 19		1	8	
79 13	169 14	249 7	307 3			839 3	1 145 8	1 3 1 13	1		111	
3 0	..	3 0				40 6	40 6	40 8	..	1	1	
32 0	21 3	53 3	110 19	14 16	15 8	303 7	444 10	497 13	..	1	44	
47 14		47 14	51 13	4 8	25 11	80 13	163 5	201 19				
	...				9 18	20 2	30 0	30 0				
..		...	..	2 13		23 13	26 6	26 6		1	30	
3 1		3 1		21 12		1 14	26 6	29 7				
	..		..	18 17		14 3	33 0	33 0				
1 1	11 6	12 7	...			17 19	17 19	30 6				
495 5	371 6	816 10	861 6	110 9	50 17	1 993 13	2 926 5	3 712 15	2	6	3 6	
15 15		15 15	8 13	44 15	31 13		85 1	100 16	..	1	11	
8 19	171 11	180 10	139 9			212 14	351 3	431 13		1	47	
27 11	81 0	108 11	77 14			205 0	282 14	391 5		1	20	
101 0	206 0	307 0	71 15	15 5	76 2	499 16	664 19	969 18	..	1	43	
	3 18	3 18	26 4	14 7	30 5	0 9	71 5	75 3		1	14	
14 4	5 0	14 19	90 7			102 4	192 11	207 0		1	30	
2 4	1 0	3 4	137 14	..		7 2	144 16	148 0		1	41	
89 15	55 10	938 5	263 4			449 19	704 3	1 642 8	1		87	
3 6	..	3 6	...		63 15	0 19	64 14	67 19		1	7	
1 055 13	619 4	1 674 17	814 0	74 7	191 15	1 469 8	2 540 5	4 124 2	1	8	131	
VILLAGES												
1 022 7	45 6	1 067 13	47 10	78 0	67 2	92 1	284 13	1 352 6		1	34	
1 10	6 19	8 9	108 2	2 3	34 0	56 11	200 16	209 5		1	40	
			15 5	..	26 10	66 18	108 13	109 13		1	9	
6 16		6 16	70 2		1 0	172 1	243 3	249 19	..	1	20	
39 15	24 7	64 2	40 3	12 14	33 1	197 5	283 3	347 4		1	23	
	9 12	9 12	44 10	4	..	98 4	143 14	152 6	..	1	16	
1 177 12	3 0	1 180 12	89 19			556 3	640 2	1 8[illegible] 14		1	37	
71 17	17 0	88 17	31 7	8 14		73 16	118 17	207 14				
			10 19	9 2		29 17	49 18	40 18		1	19	
50 16		50 15	16 3				16 3	66 14		1	8	
77 16	7 17	85 15	103 8				103 8	189 3		1	33	
			60 19				60 19	60 19		1	19	
89 15	7 19	97 14	25 1	41 14		41 15	108 10	206 4		1	14	
126 13	8 0	134 13	136 12	6 13	..	292 0	435 5	[illegible]		1	49	
62 5	10 6	72 11	38 16			154 11	193 6	2 [illegible] 17		1	15	
19 [illegible]	16 9	35 11	83 13	11 11	63 17	61 4	220 5	275 16		1	27	
2 746 5	156 1	2 903 0	921 7	170 11	225 10	1 807 6	3 214 14	6 117 14		16	275	

Bhoom Statement

Serial number of Bhoom.	Serial number of village.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Caste of Bhoomia.	Name of Mukhya Bhoomia.	Number of shares.	DETAILED — Total area.	UNASSESSABLE. — Barren.	UNASSESSABLE. — Muafee.	UNASSESSABLE. — Total.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
83	[illegible]	Ajmere	Doral	Rahtore	Mehtab Sing	1	147 14	0 17	...	0 17
84	[illegible]	Ditto	Khwajpoora	Pathan	...	7	101 6	2 14	...	2 14
85	90	Ditto	Makhupoora	Ditto	...	11	64 14	1 8	...	1 8
		Total Ajmere	...	...	...	19	302 14	4 19	...	4 10
[illegible]	91	Gangwana	Untra	Rahtore	...	3	120 1	5 13	...	5 13
[illegible]	92	Ditto	Khwajpoora Bewal	Kachwaha	...	19	739 6	2 12	...	2 12
[illegible]	93	Ditto	Kayar	Rahtore	...	17	339 1	15 11	...	15 11
[illegible]	94	Ditto	Gangwara	Pathan	...	97	1,035 6	6 1	...	6 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Gegal	Rahtore	Agar Sing	1	211 10	1 12	...	1 12
61	[illegible]	Ditto	Magra	Kachwaha	...	39	320 5	1 17	...	1 17
6	6	Total Gangwana		...	...	176	2,814 17	33 6	...	33 6
92	97	Rajgurh	Anta Mateera	Saiyid	...	3	73 0	5 2	...	5 2
[illegible]	98	Ditto	Bedhwara	Rahtore	...	11	493 10	7 10	...	7 10
[illegible]	99	Ditto	Pecholian	Ditto	...	42	972 4	11 0	...	11 0
[illegible]	100	Ditto	Dantra	Ditto	...	26	1,001 6	8 2	...	8 2
[illegible]	101	Ditto	Puthwa	Ditto	...	16	107 17	0 8	...	0 8
97		Ditto	Ditto	Gor	...	7	18 17	0 3	...	0 2
[illegible]	102	Ditto	Talalera	Rahtore	...	2	167 18	1 6	...	1 6
[illegible]	103	Ditto	Mangleawas	Ditto	Devi Sing	1	136 15	0 18	...	0 18
8	7	Total Rajgurh		...	...	104	3,012 5	34 14	...	34 14
[illegible]	104	Peeshkur	Bhagwanpoora	Rahtore	...	50	802 0	14 13	...	14 13
101	105	Ditto	Tillora	Ditto	...	61	163 12	1 2	...	1 2
102	106	Ditto	Chawunda	Ditto	...	4	131 14	2 15	...	2 15
103	107	Ditto	Kishnpoora	Ditto	...	18	613 16	115 13	...	115 13
104	108	Ditto	Ganahera	Ditto	...	22	174 0	0 1	...	0 1
105	109	Ditto	Nafla	Ditto	Amr Sing	1	11 3	...	...	...
6	6	Total	Peeshkur	...	...	156	1,893 5	134 4	...	134 4
106	110	Gangwara	Karel	Rahtore	...	233	823 13	...	...	...
107	111	Pisangan	Meywarla	Ditto	...	18	861 10	33 15	...	33 15
108	112	Ditto	Bichwalean	Ditto	...	11	435 9	...	—	...
109	113	Ditto	Sadh	Ditto	Pertap Sing	1	104 15	...	...	...
4	4			Total	Istumrar	263	2,223 7	33 15	...	33 15
				Istumrar	in acres	...	1,053 0	13 0	...	13 0
6	72			Total	khalsa	1,242	37,133 18	1,062 7	...	1,062 7
				Khalsa	in acres	...	14,855 0	785 0	...	785 0
38	37			Total	jaghire	539	14,777 13	831 1	...	831 1
				Jaghire	in acres	...	5,911 0	332 0	...	332 0
109	113			GRAND	TOTAL	2,044	54,547 18	2,827 3	...	2,827 3
				GRAND TOTAL	IN ACRES	...	21,810 0	1,130 0	...	1,130 0

Ajmere—concluded.

AREA OF BHOOM									NATURE OF SERVICE		Amount of nuzzerana.
ASSESSABLE								Total malgoozaree.			
Uncultivated.			*Cultivated.*								
Culturable	Fallow	Total	Chahi	Talabi	Abi	Barani	Total		Horseman	Footman	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Rs
10 13	0 6	10 19	30 10	..		96 8	135 18	146 17		1	14
...	..		40 18	..		58 14	97 13	97 13		1	14
...	..	...	49 11			3 15	53 6	53 6		1	16
10 13	0 6	10 19	129 19		..	156 17	296 16	207 15		3	41
...		..	93 19	..		21 9	114 8	114 8		1	30
5 19		5 19	70 16	..		659 18	730 14	736 13		1	32
30 18	42 4	73 2	64 14	..		184 14	249 8	322 10		1	24
8 3	10 16	19 19	175 5	..	..	855 1	1 030 6	1 049 5	1		69
2 5	99 19	101 4	23 14	...	..	116 9	139 3	240 7	..	1	9
	49 16	49 16	56 19	...	...	211 13	263 12	318 8		1	26
47 5	201 15	249 0	483 7			2 049 4	2 533 11	2 781 11	1	5	185
2 1	8 6	10 7	40 0	..		18 0	58 0	68 7		1	13
18 10	103 7	121 17	92 0			262 6	354 6	476 3		1	34
157 16	49 4	206 0	337 11		16 11	401 2	755 4	961 4	1		116
48 10	1 0	49 10	540 15		..	462 19	1 003 14	1 053 4	1		180
4 2		4 2	103 7	..	..		103 7	107 9		1	93
	..		18 15		..		18 15	18 15		1	6
48 16	29 10	69 6	24 4			73 2	97 6	166 12		1	9
11 17	42 2	53 19	43 16		..	35 2	81 18	135 17	..	1	14
291 12	223 9	515 1	1,200 8	..	16 11	1 255 11	2 472 10	2 987 11	2	6	405
121 12	108 10	230 2	264 16	..	23 12	260 17	557 5	787 7	1	..	93
25 16		25 16	117 9			19 5	136 14	162 10		1	38
6 18		6 18	44 0			78 1	122 1	128 19		1	15
26 2	89 14	115 16	216 3	41 1	13 13	111 10	382 7	499 3	1		78
64 17	3 2	67 19	5 9	18 15	32 6	59 10	116 0	173 19		1	9
					10 2	1 1	11 3	11 3		1	1
235 5	201 6	436 11	647 17	59 16	78 13	639 4	1 375 10	1 762 1	2	4	234
..			371 19			455 14	828 13	829 13	1		126
			67 14	135 9		624 12	827 15	877 15		1	49
	..		74 2	..		364 7	438 9	438 9		1	29
95 6	..	95 6	46 10			362 19	409 9	504 15		1	20
95 6		95 6	560 5	135 9		1 808 12	2 504 6	2 569 12	1	3	223
38 0	..	38 0	224 0	64		724 0	1 002 0	1 010 0			
6 963 5	3 517 19	10 495 4	7 767 6	619 15	686 6	16 116 0	24 689 7	35 174 11	17	50	2 734
2 787 0	1 407 0	4 194 0	2 907 0	218 0	275 0	6,416 0	9 870 0	14,070 0			..
3 331 0	783 11	4 114 11	3 382 18	230 7	320 14	5 893 2	9 933 1	13 946 12	5	39	1 243
1,333 0	314 0	1 647 0	1 353 0	92 0	133 0	2 369 3	3,932 0	6 579 0			
10,393 11	4 301 10	14 695 1	11,210 9	935 11	1 007 0	23 872 14	37 025 14	61 720 15	23	89	4 200
4 158 0	1,721 0	5,879 0	4 414 0	394 0	403 0	9 529 0	14 810 0	20 629 0			...

Appendix H.

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum in the Ajmere-Mhairwarra District.

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunnah Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Paochor.	Water revenue of lifts.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL	TODGHUR.									
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		1	3	Bhaclan	......	Asan	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	...	8	...	...	9	...	There is no tank in this village.
		2	0	Ditto	......	Amrpoora	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	...	2	...	...	6	...	Ditto.
		3	7	Ditto	... ..	Baggri	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	...	8	...	...	30	...	
		...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Modiya Jhungar	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This is quite filled with silt and useless.
	1	4	8	Ditto	Ditto	Bhilphana	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	...	2	...	...	4	...	
1	...	5	11	Ditto	Bamunhera-ka-Talao	Bamunhera	3 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	...	45	20	...	113	...	The talabi is irrigated by ods and Persian wheels on the dam.
		6	12	Ditto	Kala Chuta-ka-Talao	Bagmal	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	...	83	6	...	311	...	Irrigation is sometimes from sluice.
2	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruparel *urf* Gundon-ka Talao.	Ditto	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	5	...	...	19	...	...	
3	...	7	19	Ditto	Bara Talao	Banjari	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	43	...	...	162	...	...	Irrigation sometimes from lifts.
4	...	..	...	Ditto	Jogi Santhra	Ditto	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	15	...	7	56	...	...	
5	...	...	...	Ditto	Bara Talao	Banjari Thok Puda bazar.	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	14	...	...	42	...	...	
4	...	8	21	Ditto	Kharonjon-ka-Talao	Barakhan	4 10 6	0 13 0	3 14 6	54	...	1	211	...	...	
6	...	...	...	Ditto	Gogola-ka-Talao	Ditto	4 10 6	0 12 0	3 14 6	...	17	...	...	67	...	
30	...	9	23	Ditto	Gaon Pas-ka-Talao	Palreo	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	37	...	...	120	...	...	
7	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Nichala	Ditto										
8	...	...	...	Ditto	Patlon-ka-chanra	Ditto	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	10	...	6	33	...	...	
0	...	...	...	Ditto	Sand Bhaga	Ditto										
10	..	...	...	Ditto	Somapa	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	No irrigation from this tank.
11	...	10	37	Ditto	Charpalanki Nadi	Charplan	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	...	7	9	...	22	...	Ditto.
13	...	11	41	Ditto	Kan Krot	Dewal Fattepoor	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	2	35	20	6	93	...	
13	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Khari Pat	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Only cultivation in Agor.

6		12	43	Ditto	Kharonja-ka-Talao	Deolatan	4 0 0	0 14 0	3 2 0	7	9	...	23	9	...	
15		13	48	D tto	Ruppat Boriyana	Boriyana	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	4		3	15	...		
30			...	Ditto	Gogola	Dit o	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	4		6	15	...	...	
16		14	49	Ditto	Gadhapa	Rasatan	4 0 0	0 14 0	3 2 0	37	...	...	116			
21		15	52	Ditto	Samel ka-Talao	Sima	2 13 0	0 10 0	2 3 0	36		4	79		...	
17		16	53	D tto	Jhapadah	Kalalia	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	14		12	40		...	
18		...	...	D tto	Rorwaka ka Talao	D tto	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	19	...	15	53		...	
...	3			D tto	*Tingach ka Talao*	Ditto					...			...	...	
19	...	17	54	Ditto	Nichala Talao	Kot Kirana	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0		23	2	...	75	...	
20	...			Dit o	*Gaon* [illegible]-ka Dharm Talao	Ditto	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	This was a *talao for watering* cattle in 1803; it was *repaired* by Government and benefits the well.
21		...		*Ditto*	Samel ka Talao	Ditto	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	2	10	10	...	33	...	*Sometimes* irrigation from sluice two acres in Kirana pay no water revenu
22		17	54	Ditto	Kirana-ka Talao	*Ditto*	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		There are ods on this talao, but they were out of use since the famine
23	...	...		Ditto	Ruppat Kirana	Ditto	...		...	...	...	6	...		...	Benefits the wells of Pitha Khera. The tank *leaks*
24		18	56	Ditto	Lasaniya-ki Pal	Khormal	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	1	13	14		37		One acre in Rampoora by sluice; no water *revenue*.
25		19	57	D tto	Bhyeapa *urf* Pada Bazar.	Khera Kalan	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	78	12	3	219	34		
26				Ditto	Harela	Ditto	3 9 0	0 11 0	2 13 0		42	2	...	118		
27				*D tto*	Gamala	Ditto	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	16	...	11	42	...		
28				Ditto	Bajra	*Ditto*				...	...	25	...		...	Repaired last year; no irrigation.
30		*20*	*85*	D tto	Gogola ka Talao	Khera Sathu	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	...	48		...	160	...	
6				1 tto	Kharonja ka Talao	*Ditto*	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	8	...		30	...		
31		...		*Ditto*	*Baharwas*	*Ditto*			...	...	...	33	...		...	
	3			D tto	Rappat Shikasta	Ditto	...			...		...	...	...	...	Built for benefit of wells.
29	...	...	...	Ditto	Jaspalanki Nadi	Ditto	...	...	...		...	5	...	...	...	
	4			D tto	*Gelawala Nadi*	Ditto		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Does not hold water
	6			D tto	Nadi Rajatial	Ditto			...	...	...	...	...		...	
30	...	21	69	*D tto*	*Gogola ka Talao*	Gogola	4 12 0	0 12 0	4 0 0			3	...	180	...	
31				D tto	Baharwas	Ditto			...		45	5	...			
31	...	22	18	*D tto*	D tto	Ganeshpoora	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	75	...	...	141	...	...	*Irrigation sometimes* from ods
	6	43	82	Ditto	Bhoja ral	Morian	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0		5	2	...	19	...	The tank is broken.
32		24	83	Ditto	Murda ka Talao	Mowasa	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	...	15	7	...	56	...	The ods are on the embankment.
33	...	25	87	Ditto	Loharon ka-Talao	*Negarian*	} 4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	17		8	64	...	}	Loharon ka Talao was repaired after measurement.
30			...	D tto	Gogola ka Talao	Ditto										
33	6			Total	Bhaelan Circle			...		*487*	*410*	*257*	1 485	1 370		
34		26	16	Dawer	*Naka Mahadeo*	Birjal	5 12 0	1 4 0	4 8 0	21		...	108		...	
	7	27	17	Ditto	Bansawari ki Nadi	Bansawari		...			...			...	...	Built to benefit the wells.

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.)

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunnah Note book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pacchor.	Water revenue of lifts.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL TODGHUR—*continued.*										
							Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*				*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
35	...	28	20	Dawer	Mandela	Bagar	5 12 0	1 4 0	4 8 0	32	...	...	144	...	...	Built to benefit the wells.
	8	...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Ditto	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Barani in Pacchor, but tank has a small catchment.
	9	...	...	Ditto	Birjalia-ka-Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	29	25	Ditto	Kharka Baleki Rappat	Pipli	3 2 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	The Ruppat feeds wells; the talabi is under ods unconnected with it.
37	...	30	37	Ditto	Mamadeo	Thorian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Only built to benefit wells.
35	...	31	32	Ditto	Mandela	Telra	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	4	...	...	16	...	...	
38	...	32	36	Ditto	Naka Mahadeo *urf* Gwar Chandla.	Chapulean	6 0 0	1 4 0	4 12 0	59	...	...	280	...	...	
39	...	...	...	Ditto	Noulia Pag	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	The Pacchor is chahi. It was repaired this year and irrigated some chahi.
40	...	32	36	Ditto	Dhana Biram	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Useful for wells.
41	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Pukhta Nyagaon.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	...	33	43	Ditto	Mandela	Dhawala Kalan	4 8 0	12 0 0	3 12 0	3	...	...	11	...	...	
35	...	34	41	Ditto	Ditto	Dhawala Khurd	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2	...	...	8	...	...	
	10	35	45	Ditto	Dewarla-ka-Talao	Dawer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Agor or Pacchor.
42	...	36	63	Ditto	Gamela-ka-Talao	Kala Guman	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	The Pacchor is chahi.
43	...	...	...	Ditto	Khara-ka-Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Agor is in Meywar.
44	...	...	...	Ditto	Kharla-ka-Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Cultivation in Agor.
45	...	...	...	Ditto	Khatelu-ka-Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	Ditto.
46	...	...	...	Ditto	Nadi Nawa Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
47	...	...	...	Ditto	Nadi Ratna	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Built this year.
48	...	37	66	Ditto	Ajaniya	Kachbali	2 13 0	0 10 0	2 3 0	73	...	...	160	...	...	

49		..		Ditto	Rappat Bohkhara	Ditto	2 13 0	0 10 0	2 3 0	6		..	13			This Ruppat sometimes irrigates a field or two in Dhawa a Kalan and Udpoora
60		39	70	Ditto	Gandhonki Ruppat	Godha Lakha			..	..						Benefits the wells
51		39	73	Ditto	Mahla Gomaka	Godla Mota				..						Benefits the wells in Agor
52		40	76	Pitto	Gudha Keshaka Talao	Godha Kesba	...	..		..			..		..	Benefits the wells.
53		41	80	D tto	Mooklawas ka-Talao	Mooklawas										No Agor or Pacchor
54		42	81	Ditto	Jut ya ka Talao	Mandawar				...	...	12				Benefits Agor
55				Ditto	Tarke ka Talao	D tto			..	...		..		...		Repaired last year; benefits Agor
66		43	88	D tto	Goela ki Nadi	Nabri			..	..						Cultivation in Agor
	11			D tto	Ruppat Shikasta	Ditto	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0		5	..	..	18		Broken for many years used to feed ods on the bank
23	5			Total	Dawer Circle					203	15	31	740	15	..	
57		44	1	Todghur	Akba Jitghur-ka Talao	Akhayjitghur	4 10 0	1 6 0	3 6 0	125		1	415			
58				Ditto	Kund ya ki Ruppat	D tto										
59		45	2	Ditto	Amner-ka Talao	Amner	3 8 0	11 0 0	2 13 0	..	9	2		23		The Pacchor is chahi and the tank feeds the wells
	1?			D tto	Ruppat Duda	Ditto	..	...			...					
60		46	9	D tto	Bhikhera ki Nadi	Bhikhera				1		6			..	
61		47	10	Di to	Charhat ka Talao	Bala Charhat	4 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	14	..	2	42			The Pacchor is chahi
							6 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	10	2		76	8	..	
62		48	13	Ditto	Nadi Nala	Barar	6 4 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	111	38	1	414	152		
63				D tto	Ruppat Dadi	Ditto	4 0 0	0 13 0	3 4 0	55		..	179		..	
64		48	13	D tto	Dhulera	Ditto	4 0 0	0 13 0	3 4 0	63	8	22	202	26		
65				D tto	Hamela	Ditto	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	13	..	2	39	...		
66			..	Di to	Kusalpoora	D tto	4 1 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	17	..	10	55			
55		...		D tto	Semlia (Suuerkorl)	Ditto	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	2			6			
67				D tto	Nadi Banla urf Gogatan	Ditto	..		..		...	3			..	Cultivation in Agor and benefits wells
68				Ditto	Khajuria	Ditto			..		...	3	..		..	Cultivation in Agor
69				D tto	Bayon ka Talao	Ditto							--			Benefits wells
70		49	14	D tto	Dedalla ka Talao	Barsawara	4 0 0			2		4	..			Chahi in Pacchor
71		50	18	D tto	Nake ka Talao	Bali	3 0 0	0 15 6	2 0 6	13	..		24	..	..	
72			..	Ditto	Talak ka Talao	Ditto	3 0 0	0 15 6	2 0 6	17		23	35	..		A new village talao beneath this which also irrigates
73				Ditto	Loharon ka Talao	Ditto		..		..			..			No sluice, only useful for wells
74		51	22	Ditto	Sadarlal ki Nadi	Palran						4	..			Cultivation in Agor
75		52	26	Ditto	Titri ka Talao	Titri	3 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	23		15	36	..	...	
76				Ditto	Kakeriya ki Ruppat	Ditto	3 8 0	0 7 8	2 0 6	43	..		87	..		Irrigation sometimes from lift.
77		53	28	Ditto	Naya Talao	Togi	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	14	7		53	26		
78				D tto	Bara Talao	D tto	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	11	4	2	41	16		
79		54	9	Ditto	Tibana ka Talao	Tibana	4 8 0	1 1 0	3 7 0	11	\	17	38			
	13			Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	D tto		..	..						..	Some land in Pacchor
	14	55	31	Ditto	Ruppat na tamam	Thikarwas Kalan			..		...			..		Colonel Dixon laid foundations but the tank was never completed

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunna Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pacchor.	Water revenue of lift.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL TODGHUR—(concluded.)										
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
80	...	56	38	Todghur	Derian-ka-Talao	Derian	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	8	...	4	8	...	...	
81	...	57	39	Ditto	Simburia-ki-Bariaka	Dhoti	2 8 0	0 7 6	2 0 6	3	...	...	6	...	...	Tank broke this year.
82	...	...	...	Ditto	Neri-ka-Talao	Ditto	2 8 0	0 7 6	2 0 6	11	...	3	22	...	...	This village also gets water from Bhim talao.
83	...	...	...	Ditto	Chipi Kuri	Ditto	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	
84	...	58	50	Ditto	Samelia-ka-Talao	Samelia	3 12 0	0 15 0	2 13 0	29	...	...	82	...	...	Cultivation in Agor.
85	...	59	51	Ditto	Semlia	Sunar kori	2 8 0	0 15 0	1 9 0	3	...	1	5	...	...	Sometimes irrigation from ods.
86	...	...	...	Ditto	Pautia-ka-Talao	Ditto	2 8 0	0 15 0	1 9 0	6		5	9			
87	...	60	55	Ditto	Jalpa-ki-Ruppat	Kakra	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	Ditto ditto.
88	...	...	...	Ditto	Thanantan-ki-Ruppat	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Built to provide water for the wells along the nullah.
89	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruparel-ki-Ruppat	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
90	...	61	58	Ditto	Devi Sagur	Kukar Khera	5 4 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	31	...	...	124	...	...	
	15	...	...	Ditto	Thara Bala	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91	...	62	59	Ditto	Phul Sagur	Kalotra	{5 4 0 {3 0 0	1 4 0 1 0 0	4 0 0 2 0 0	10	11	...	40	22	...	The lower rate is for the ods.
92	...	63	60	Ditto	Kabari-ka-Talao	Kabari	3 0 0	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	
93	...	64	64	Ditto	Naya Talao	Kaladeh	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	36	...	19	135	...	...	Pacchor of Talao is chahi.
94	...	...	...	Ditto	Khejarlai	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
95	...	65	68	Ditto	Naya Talao	Ghata	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	11	...	13	31	...	...	Khejarlai burst this year.
96	...	66	...	Ditto	Ruppat Sanbor	Mundlan	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Benefits wells.
97	...	...	...	Ditto	Gwar Balotan	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Ditto.
98	...	...	...	Ditto	Dukurian-ka-Talao or Dungaji.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Cultivation in Agor, benefits wells.
	16	...	...	Ditto	Rupputna Tamam near Neri.	Ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Foundations only laid.
99	...	67	85	Ditto	Rata Bhata	Naloi	3 12 0	0 15 0	2 13 0	...	11	...	...	31	..	

100				Ditto	Lalpoora-ka Talao	Ditto	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	20		15	75		..	
101	...	..		Ditto	Ruppat Dhara	Ditto	4 0 0				41	..	..	..		Fills the wells.
45	6			Ditto	Total Todghur Circle			...		719	63	216	2 309	305		
101	16			D tto	Grand Total Todghur	..			..	1 419	518	509	4 534	1 690	..	
						TEHSIL BEAWUR.										
1	..	1	1	Beawur	Bara Talao	Audhideori	3 12 0	0 13 6	2 15 6	42		22	124		...	There is also a village tank.
2		2	2	Ditto	Dholi Chat	Autitmund	4 3 6	1 1 6	3 2 0	27	..	20	84			
	1			D tto	Nya Talao	Ditto	...					9	..			This tank has but a small catchment, and all the water leaks out.
3	..	3	3	D tto	Motiyan	Amrpoor near Kalikaukur	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	40	..	30	44	..		
4		4	10	Ditto	Barianwala or Shim Bhoopurwala	Beawur	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	23		35	47	..	39	
5	..			Ditto	Jhal	Ditto	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	40		78	81	..	73	
6		5	12	Ditto	Lakkhajiwala	Baria Bhao	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	26	..	8	41		7	
7	...	6	14	Ditto	Dhonchla	Baria Jugga	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	65		12	97	...	11	
7		7	15	D tto	Ditto	Baria Shahna	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	79	...	18	123	..	17	
	2	8	26	Ditto	Balahi Kherawala	Bulahikhera		..				4			..	This tank is just behind the village
8	...	9	28	Ditto	Baneoriwala	Baneori	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	48		10	60		7	
9		10	32	D to	Barkhala	Barkhala	3 12 0	0 13 6	2 15 6	36	..	5	107		..	The abi is submerged
	...	11	36	Ditto	Ditto	Buti Salar	2 4 0	..	...	..	4		..	..	..	Only *one od* on Kalikaukur tank
10		12	36	Ditto	Bassaywala	Bassay	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	78		24	65	..	23	
11		13	37	Ditto	Khara Bala	Bhagwanpoora	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	45		10	136			
12	...	14	40	D tto	Naya Talao Tikranawala	Bhawanikhera	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	15	...	23	23		21	The talabi is sometimes irrigated from ods
13		15	41	D tto	Baelan	Baelan	3 12 0	0 13 6	2 15 6	33		43	116			
33	..			Ditto	Runghurwala	Ditto		..	..	...		15			16	
	3			Ditto	Ruppat Balawala	Ditto			..						...	This is a broken and useless Ruppat
		16	42	Ditto	Ditto	Bhojpoora	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6		4			8	..	
	4	17	47	Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Bhyroukhera	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6		7	64		14	..	Four acres *besides* are irrigated from a village nadi.
14	..	18	50	Ditto	Surli	Bhyrosupa	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	23		20	24		19	
15		19	52	Ditto	Pakhara	Pakhriawas	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	12		3	19	..	3	
		20	53	Ditto	Narbaddia	Pertappoora	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	30		..	75		..	
12		21	57	Ditto	Naya Talao Tikranawala	Tikrana Gujaran	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	23	..	32	36	..	30	
16	..	24	58	D tto	Sirola	Tikrana Maidratan	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	70		34	109		27	This village also gets water from the Parwarish Tank.
17	...	23	59	Ditto	Usariya	Thakurwas	0 12 8	..	...	6		7		...		This little tank is practically useless
19		24	60	Ditto	Gaon Upperla	Thani Thok	2 3 0 2 13 0	0 10 0 0 13 6	1 9 0 2 0 0	6	35	20	9	71		The *rate* Rs 2-3 is for the tank, Rs 2 13 for the ods
8		25	61	Ditto	Baneori	Jalla, 1st	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	17	...	..	27			
	..	26	67	Ditto	Hethan Kherawala	Jugpoora	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	2	...		3	..	...	This village also gets water from the Parwarish tank.
2		27	70	Ditto	Dholi Chat	Jethpoor	2 13 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	5		5	8		..	
	5			Ditto	Naya Talao	Ditto	...	...	...		...	6		...	...	Tank *does not* hold water.

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.

Serial Number.		Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunna Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates.			Talabi area in acres.		Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pacchor.	Water revenue of lift.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
Of tanks in repair.	Of tanks in disrepair.						On Talabi.	Soil-rate.	Water-rate.	Irrigated by sluice.	Irrigated by lift.					
						TEHSIL BEAWUR—continued.										
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19	...	28	72	Beawur	Moringa	Jethghur	1 0 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	11	...	13	12	...	...	
20	...	29	76	Ditto	Janharkherawala	Janharkhera	2 8 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	26	...	61	46	...	91	
21	...	30	84	Ditto	Durgawaswala	Durgawas	1 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	33	...	24	41	...	23	
22	...	31	87	Ditto	Dungawala	Dungar Khera	1 6 0	0 5 0	1 1 6	17	...	20	19	...	12	
23	...	32	88	Ditto	Naya Talao	Daulatpur Bulahiyan.	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	26	...	65	28	...	35	
24	...	33	89	Ditto	Anup Sagar	Daulatghur	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	50	...	50	55	...	31	
25	...	34	90	Ditto	Ad	Dhola Danta, 1st	2 13 0	0 12 6	3 0 6	37	...	38	76	...	...	
	6			Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	35	91	Ditto	Ruppat	Ditto, 2nd	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	...	17	...	...	50	...	
26	...	36	92	Ditto	Ditto	Dhobo	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	...	2	...	...	6	...	
27	...	37	97	Ditto	Ditto	Dewatan Thok Baria Hira.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This broken Ruppat is on the nullah.
28	...	38	99	Ditto	Rahman Kherawala	Rahmankhera	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	This is a tank built by the Irrigation Department, but there is no culturable land either above or below dam.
29	...	39	100	Ditto	Nadi Rampoorwali	Rampoor Mewatan	1 0 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	29	...	23	32	...	14	There is no irrigation from the tank, as a nullah intervenes between it and the culturable land.
30	...	40	101	Ditto	Gyanawala	Rampoor Gyaun	1 1 6	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	
		41	103	Ditto	Ditto	Rampoor Duda	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	...	27	...	...	80	...	
31	...	42	104	Ditto	Chapra	Rutnpor Surdura	1 1 6	0 3 9	0 13 9	31	...	15	27	...	...	This village received water also from a village tank in Pakhuriawas.
16	...	...	...	Ditto	Serola	Ditto	1 1 6	0 3 9	0 13 9	11	...	8	10	...	...	
86	...	...	...	Ditto	Kalalia	Ditto	1 1 6	0 3 9	0 13 9	89	...	...	76	...	...	
32	...	43	105	Ditto	Mahola	Ramsar Mahola	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	9	...	8	10	...	7	
7	...	44	106	Ditto	Dhouchla	Ramsar Balahiyan	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	41	...	14	45	...	9	
25	...	45	107	Ditto	Ad	Ramsar Inda	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	21	...	7	43	...	...	
33	...	46	108	Ditto	Bichu Chaura	Ramawas	1 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	27	...	35	34	...	33	

8				Ditto	Banecri	Ditto						18	..	..	17	
34	..	47	109	Ditto	Phuta Talao	Ramkhera Dhanar	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	12	..	19	13		12	This is a broken Ruppat.
	7			Ditto	Kahju ke-Nalawalla	Ditto			..		..					
35	...	48	112	Ditto	Ramghurwala	Ramghur	4 3 6	1 4 0	3 15 6	45	..	16	134			
		49	114	Ditto	Nahurpoorwala	Rajpoor Buchan	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	5			6	...		
	...			Ditto	Khadlawala	Ditto		..	..		...	6	..	..	5	
		50	117	Ditto	Sura Baori	Ruj ian Khera				..		23			21	The talabi is in the list of large tanks.
36	..	51	118	Ditto	Ratunpoorwala	Ratunpoor Jhunta	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	5		11	10		10	
37		52	123	Ditto	Roherakh rawala	Rohera Khera	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	57		41	116		45	
38				Ditto	Ruppat Rastawala	Ditto	2 13 0	13 8 0	2 0 6		9			18		
11		53	129	Ditto	Khara Bala	Suradhna	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	35			105	..		Irrigation sometimes from ods
39		54	130	Ditto	Surajpoorwala	Surajpoor	3 3 9	..	..	2		10	..	...	..	This village receives water from Sarbeus Talao
40		55	135	Ditto	Naya Talao	Surgaon	3 8 0	...	...	11		45				There is a natural reservoir called Sagur in this village, for which a way has been cut through the sand hills
41	..			Ditto	Sagar	Ditto						125			..	
42		56	136	Ditto	Sarmalcanwala	Sarmalean	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	57		60	116		58	
43		57	137	Ditto	Naya Talao	Sarkana	0 10 0			20		4				This is a poor little tank.
44		58	139	Ditto	Sanwawala	Sanwa	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	41	...	27	64	...	25	
45	..	59	140	Ditto	Nadeo	Sahespoor	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	23	..	16	25			
46		60	142	Ditto	Jaggawala	Ditto	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	31		31	49		29	
47	..			Ditto	Jalawala	Sohawa	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	31		31	48		29	
48		61	146	Ditto	Dedia Be	Singharia	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	37		25	75		28	
49		62	147	Ditto	Semla	Semla	0 15 0	..		2		4	..			A very poor little tank
50	..	63	148	Ditto	Saidaria	Saidaria	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	49		60	100		58	
51		64	154	Ditto	Sandia	Shahpoor Kallnjar	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	47		25	73		24	
	8			Ditto	Bataora	Ditto						..				Broken since 1863.
52		65	163	Ditto	Fathghurwala	Futhghur	1 6 6	0 5 0	1 1 6	44	..	23	48		27	
53		66	164	Ditto	Ruppat Ratunpoorwala	Fathpoor, 1st	3 12 0	0 13 6	2 15 6		40			119		The Ruppat feeds the ods.
56				Ditto	Ratunpoorwala	Ditto	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	3		12	6		11	
		67	165	Ditto	Ditto	Fathpoor 2nd	1 9 0	0 7 9	1 1 6		4			4		There is also a village tank here
	9		1	Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Ditto		...	..		..			..		This is on the nullah.
	10			Ditto	Nayi Nadi	Ditto				..		5	...	..	..	This was built some 12 years ago
	11	68	169	Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Kaliawas		...		..						
64		69	177	Ditto	Naya Talao	Kalatan Khera	1 4 0			6		6			..	This tank is little better than a nadi
65		70	178	Ditto	Gaon ka Talao	Karlau	2 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	43		25	46		15	
66				Ditto	Khadla	Ditto	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	43		16	68		14	
66		71	183	Ditto	Kusalpoorwala	Kusalpoor	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	13		23	20	..	22	
67		72	184	Ditto	Khirni Kherawala	Khirni Khera	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	36	...	17	56		16	
54		73	185	Ditto	Ad	Khud a Khera	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	35	..		71			Sometimes irrigated by ods.
68		74	186	Ditto	Khadla	Khadla Khera	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	27	...	21	43		19	
50				Ditto	Naya Talao	Ditto	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	6	..	3	9	...	3	
26				Ditto	Ruppat Dhola Dunta	Ditto	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0		5	..		5		
60		75	187	Ditto	Ruppat	Khejuria									...	Benefits the wells
61	.	76	189	Ditto	Daud	Khera Daud	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	6	26	13	11	49	..	Ods on Kahkunkur
62	.	77	199	Ditto	Naya Talao	Kesarpoor Pursa	1 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	49		20	60	..	16	
64	.	78	202	Ditto	Borka	Kotra	{2 13 0 / {1 9 0	0 13 6 / 0 7 6	2 0 6 / 1 1 6	73	21	40	60	43	...	

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunnah Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pacchor.	Water revenue of lifts.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL BEAWUR—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*				*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
	12	...	...	Beawur	Nagan-ke-borewala	Kotra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This Rupput has silted up.
	13	79	203	Ditto	Rupput	Garhi Thorian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	14	80	204	Ditto	Phuta Bala	Gopalpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	...	81	205	Ditto	Gora Chaura	Govindpoora	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	Benefits the wells a little.
65	...	...	...	Ditto	Rupput Jalea-ki-Nadi	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
66	...	82	208	Ditto	Kundal	Lakina	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	51	...	69	104	...	64	
67	...	83	218	Ditto	Naya Talao	Mandawas	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	The talabi is irrigated indifferently from this tank and Dilwara Tank.
68	...	84	220	Ditto	Chumaron-ki-Nadi	Malpoor Kaliawas	1 9 0	...		11	...	10	...	...	...	Irrigated also from Kaliawas.
21	...	85	223	Ditto	Durgawarwala	Malipoora	1 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	20	...	14	25	...	13	
2	...	86	224	Ditto	Dholi Chat	Mandera	4 3 6	1 4 0	2 15 6	33	...	17	98	...	...	
69	...	87	226	Ditto	Merianka Talao	Merian	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	The tank is a poor one and leaks.
	15	...	...	Ditto	Rupput Shikasta	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This is on the nullah.
70	...	88	228	Ditto	Naya Talao Nahurpoorka.	Nahurpoor	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	The Pacchor is irrigated from Sarbena.
71	...	89	232	Ditto	Becharli	Nyanagur	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	The tank supplies water to the town wells, but leaks and does not irrigate.
72	...	...	...	Ditto	Rupput Palwala	Ditto	3 0 0	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
73	...	...	...	Ditto	Nala Wali Rupput	Ditto	3 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
41	...	90	233	Ditto	Sagar	Nayasar	1 9 0	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	
74	...	91	235	Ditto	Narbaddia	Narbad Khera	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	109	...	3	273	...	...	
75	...	92	236	Ditto	Singhariawala	Nundri Maldeo	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	40	...	22	63	...	24	
76	...	...	...	Ditto	Chota Talao	Ditto	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	18	...	10	28	...	6	
...	...	93	237	Ditto	Kalalia	Nundri Medrutan	0 15 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	...	...	Ditto	Nadi Shikasta	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	...	...	...	Ditto	Rupput Nundri	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broken at the time of measurement; benefits the wells.
11	...	94	238	Ditto	Khara Bala	Harajpoora	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	

78	...	95	239	Ditto	Ruppat Sullawala	Himmetpoor				...	...		...		...	The water from Kalikunkur tank flows through this Ruppat.
79	...	96	240	Ditto	Hethan Kherawala	Hithan Khera	3 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	4		12	6		11	
133				Ditto	Morlayan (Saroth)	Ditto	3 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	1		...	3	...		
79	18	...		Total	Circle Beawur					2 412	218	2 103	4 066	467	2 171	
80		97	4	Chang	Amrghurwala	Amrghur	3 8 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	5	...	7	9	...	10	
81		98	7	Ditto	Amrpoorwala	Amrpoor	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...		There is no *sluice to the* tank.
82		99	11	Ditto	Peoku Barewala	Baria Ajba	4 4 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	4	...	8	14		...	
	17	100	17	Ditto	Laluwala	Baria Lumba	...	...	...	...	...	4	...			Tank leaks and is useless.
	18			Ditto	*Dalla-ki-Ruppat*	Ditto		...	...		...		...	...		Has silted up.
	19		...	Ditto	Gaon pas wali	Ditto	...	...			...			...		*Ditto* ditto.
	20	101	18	Ditto	Guard ki Ruppat	Baria Mota				...	...	7	...			
	21	102	21	Ditto	Ruppat Shikasta	Baria Teja						...			...	
	22	103	33	Ditto	Rupana-ke Nalewali	Baral	3 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	...	14	...		21	...	The Ruppat is broken. Irrigation by ods.
83		104	54	Ditto	Nalewala	Punaira	3 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	22		40	65		...	*Irrigation* sometimes from ods.
84		105	58	Ditto	Phutiawala	Taraghur	2 3 0	0 10 0	1 9 0	18	...	...	23			
	23	106	6[illegible]	Ditto	Ruppat Kannurwali	*Jalea*, 2nd Bas Rupa		...		...	...		...	...	...	Has silted up.
		107	63	Ditto	Jalea wala (first class)	Jalea 2nd Bas Pitta	6 0 0	0 15 0	4 1 0		40	...		163	...	
133		108	65	Ditto	Buta Bhata	*Jalea 2nd Bas Durga*	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 12 0	19	...		71		...	
85	...	109	68	Ditto	*Jagmalpoorwala*	Jagmalpoor	3 8 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	27		24	47	...	36	
86		110	79	Ditto	Kalalia	Chang	...					33		...		*Pacchor* is in Ratunpoor Surdara.
	21			Ditto	Belmalkela	Ditto	...	...		...	...	14		...	...	These two tanks are practically one.
87		111	80	Ditto	Chautawala	Chunra Nimri	...		...		...	7				
88				Ditto	Nada	Ditto	3 6 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	6		9	12	...	...	
	25	112	81	Ditto	*Kala Nada*	Chitar					...		...		...	
	26		...	Ditto	Ram Sagar	Ditto					...		...		...	
89		113	82	Ditto	Upurka	Chila Bara	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	17	...	13	51	...		
90	...			Ditto	Nichala	Ditto	3 4 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	2		13	3	...		
91				Ditto	Ruppat Mohali	*Ditto*	3 4 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	5	...	1	9		...	
92			...	*Ditto*	Ruppat Upurwali	Ditto		...	...	...	...	5	...		...	Water goes into *Cichali* Ruppat.
93	...	114	85	Ditto	*Dada Bhilwala*	Davola	3 0 0	...		4	...	19	...	...		
94	...		...	Ditto	Baria Ajba Ruppat	Ditto	4 4 0	...		1	...	13	...	...	...	
	27	115	93	Ditto	*Ruppat Ojaria*	*Dhola*	...			...	...	7	...	...	...	
80	...	116	110	*Ditto*	Amrghurwala	Ramghur Chang	3 6 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	16		11	28	...	17	
95		117	125	Ditto	Rupnaghur Wala	*Rupnaghur*	3 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	25	...	60	31	...	75	
	28	118	150	Ditto	Ubrani ka Chaura	Siliberi		...	...	...	...					
	29			Ditto	Borwar Wali	Ditto	...	...	...			11	...	...		
96		119	190	Ditto	Nai ki Sawanawali	Khera Nimri	2 8 0			2		7	...	...	...	
97	...	120	192	*Ditto*	Bankia	Khera Danti	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	8	...	4	8	...	...	
131	...				Bor a Naka	Ditto	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	24	...		24	...		
	30	121	212	Ditto	Pana Baoriwala	Lakhina Pana Baori		...	...		...			...	...	
	31			Ditto	Pahara-ki Ruppat	*Ditto*						4		...	...	
				Ditto												

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunnah Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pachor.	Water revenue of lifts.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL BEAWUR	—continued.									
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
98	...	122	220	Chang	Powariya	Naikalan	2 0 6	0 5 0	1 11 6	14	...	17	25	...	...	
	32	...	...	Ditto	Lasaniya	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	...	123	230	Ditto	Bor Talai	Nai Khurd	3 4 0	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	
100	...	124	231	Ditto	Nichala or Bankio	Naya Khera	3 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	20	...	20	60	...	...	
101	...	...	...	Ditto	Uparla	Ditto	2 8 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	10	...	7	18	...	10	
22	16	...	...	Total	Chang	...	...	...	...	219	54	380	493	184	118	
102	...	125	5	Shamghur	Dadra	Akhayghur	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
	33	126	6	Ditto	Narayan Deowala	Amrpoor Bar	4 6 0	0 15 0	3 7 0	...	0	...	...	21	...	
103	...	127	9	Ditto	Nadi	Ummedpoor	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	52	...	27	57	...	17	
104	...	128	13	Ditto	Bajora	Baria Bhao	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	1	...	5	3	...	...	
105	...	...	...	Ditto	Sunrai	Ditto	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	8	...	...	21	...	...	
106	...	...	...	Ditto	Gemra	Ditto	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	15	...	3	36	...	...	
	34	129	22	Ditto	Tantla	Baria Hira	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	
107	...	130	23	Ditto	Rao	Bar	1 6 0	0 15 0	3 7 0	31	...	23	107	...	...	
108	...	...	...	Ditto	Dudela	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
109	...	131	21	Ditto	Loharon-ka-Talao	Badni	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
110	...	132	22	Ditto	Rajput Palunu	Burkochran	1 1 0	1 2 0	3 2 0	4	...	1	13	...	...	Benefits the wells.
111	...	...	...	Ditto	Jharwa	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
112	...	133	11	Ditto	Hukma-ki-Nali	Bhurtwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benefits the wells.
113	...	...	...	Ditto	Lumba-ka-Talao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
114	...	134	15	Ditto	Khatela	Bharia Khera Khurd.	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	12	...	15	36	...	...	
115	...	...	...	Ditto	Orara	Ditto	2 13 0	0 13 6	2 0 6	18	...	40	36	...	13	
116	...	135	16	Ditto	Rajput Bharia Khera	Bharia Khera Kalan.	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	14	...	3	35	...	...	
117	...	134	14	Ditto	Bhyron Kherawala	Bhyron Khera	3 3 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	13	...	20	33	...	...	

118		137	49	Ditto	Sujalla	Bhyron Khera (Jethghur)	3 8 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	29		22	73		24	
119		138	51	Ditto	Rajwa	Billawas	4 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	8		10	25	...		
	35			Ditto	Phutla Ruppat	Ditto						...		...		
120		139	66	Ditto	Sameta	Jak	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	47		10	96			
121		...		Ditto	Kunpa Baori	Ditto	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	8		14	16			
122				Ditto	Golia	Ditto	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	3	...	4	6		...	
	36			Ditto	Dand a	Ditto	...	...				...				
	37	...		Ditto	Raj ki rel	Ditto						...			...	
	38	...		Ditto	Goranda	Ditto										
	39	140	71	Ditto	Jethpurwala	Jethpoor Mananagla	0 15 0		...	19	...	14	...	...		Water revenue will be levied when this tank is repaired
123		141	93	Ditto	Silota	Jethghur	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	95	...	20	193	...	...	
	40			Ditto	Man Sagar	Ditto	...		...			12		...		
	41	142	74	Ditto	J tawala	Jitakhera	...	...				...		...		
124	...	143	78	Ditto	Chauran ki rel	Jaynagar	2 0 6	0 16 0	1 1 8	21	...	10	23			
125		144	86	Ditto	Dungar Kherawala	Dungurkera	5 0 0	0 15 0	4 1 0	37		16	150	...	...	
126				Ditto	Sankra Bhata	Ditto	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0		13	6		37	...	
127	...	145	95	Ditto	Deo Kherawala	Deokhera						5	...	...	...	
128		146	96	Ditto	Rao ka Chanra	Deokhera (Mananagla)	3 12 0	0 10 0	3 2 0	18		10	50	...		
	42	147	116	Ditto	Dadela	Bajor	0 15 0	...	...	...		15		...		Water revenue will be levied when the tank is repaired
129		148	120	Ditto	Naya Talao	Bagpoora	3 0 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	12		8	13	...		Irriga ion also from ods
130		149	121	Ditto	Ratnpoorwala	Ratnpoor Ghata	3 0 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	30	...	10	33	...		
131	...	150	126	Ditto	Boria Naka	Budhana					...	3	...	...		Pacchor is in Khera Danti
132		151	131	Ditto	Rata Bhata	Surajpoora	...	...	...		...	67				
133		152	132	Ditto	Morlayan	Saro h					...	5		...	...	Pacchor is in Helean Khera.
134				Ditto	Ruppat Nayagaon	Ditto	4 6 0	0 15 0	3 7 0	28		29	96	...		
	43	...		Ditto	Luranki Ruppat	Ditto						1		...		
135	...	153	144	Ditto	Bukhtawala	Surlian	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	13		12	13	...		
136				Ditto	Nadi Balir yan	Ditto	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	13		4	13			
145				Ditto	Kala Dara	Ditto	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	9		...	10			
	44			Ditto	Naya Talao	Ditto										
137	...	154	15	Ditto	Birka Talao	Sowajna Chainpoor	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	19		10	59	...		
138		155	157	Ditto	Dadela	Shekhawas						33		...		Pacchor is in Futehpoor
139		156	158	Ditto	Ghatewala	Sheopoor Ghata	2 13 0	0 12 6	2 0 6	3		12	6	...		
	45	157	159	Ditto	Asan ke-nale wala	Sheopoora	2 0 6	0 12 6	1 4 0		4			5		Water revenue will be assessed when the tank is repaired.
140		158	160	Ditto	Ban a Bas	Sheonagri	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	3		3	9	...	...	
141		159	161	Ditto	Nadi	Umraori						5				
138	...	160	166	Ditto	Dadela	Fathpoor	4 6 0	0 15 0	3 7 0	9			31			
	46	161	16	Ditto	Rankra	Fa a Khera						4				
142		162	172	Ditto	Nadi	Kana Khera	3 12 0	0 12 6	2 15 6	6		6	18	...		
143		163	173	Ditto	Gaonwala	Kana Khera (Shamghur)	3 14 6	0 12 6	3 2 0	33		20	103	...	...	
144			...	Ditto	Kundia	Ditto	3 14 6	0 12 6	3 2 0	34	...	40	106	...		
145		164	174	Ditto	Naya Talao	Kaladara			...			7				Pacchor is in Surlian.
	47	165	194	Ditto	Khetawala	Kheta Khera (Shamghur)		...							...	
146		166	196	Ditto	Kherika kherawala	Kherika Khera	4 6 0	1 4 0	3 2 0	25	...	40	78			
147		167	198	Ditto	Keerawala	Kesarpoor Hattun	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	16	...	7	40			

List of Government Tanks other than those whose revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, etc.—continued.

Serial Number. Of tanks in repair.	Serial Number. Of tanks in disrepair.	Serial Number of villages.	Number of villages in Pergunnah Note Book.	Name of Circle.	Name of Tank.	Name of Village.	Rates. On Talabi.	Rates. Soil-rate.	Rates. Water-rate.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by sluice.	Talabi area in acres. Irrigated by lift.	Area of Agor.	Water revenue of Pacchor	Water revenue of lift.	Water revenue of Agor.	Remarks.
						TEHSIL BEAWUR—concluded.										
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
148	...	168	200	Shamghur.	Relawala	Kesurpoora (Shamghur).	3 14 6	0 12 6	3 2 0	17	...	12	63	...	...	
149	...	169	216	Ditto	Gorana	Lulua	3 12 0	0 15 0	2 13 0	110	...	50	394	...	...	
150	...	...	...	Ditto	Bhim	Ditto	3 12 0	0 15 0	2 13 0	23	...	6	62	...	..	
151	...	...	...	Ditto	Ruppat Goranawali	Ditto	3 13 0	0 15 0	2 13 0	8	...	...	22	...	...	The land under these two Rupputs is mixed.
152	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
153	...	170	222	Ditto	Bhindakar	Manan Nagla	4 1 0	0 15 0	3 2 0	6	...	12	19	...	...	
154	...	171	241	Ditto	Gophara	Hattun	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	5	...	8	13	...	...	
53	15	...	...	Total	Shamghur Circle	......	...	...	...	912	23	749	2,200	63	84	
154	47	..	...	Total	Tehsil Beawur	......	...	...	...	3,603	295	3,232	6,759	714	1,403	
						TEHSIL AJMERE.										
	1	1	9	Ramsar	Anundpoor-ka-Talao	Baheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	2	30	Ditto	Rani Sagar	Jalaora	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	3	50	Ditto	Barol Tank	Dhigarea	2 8 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	...	10	...	...	10	...	
1	...	4	57	Ditto	Rambari	Ramsar	3 7 0	0 10 0	2 13 0	27	...	28	76	...	...	
	3	5	58	Ditto	Ruppat Shikashta	Rampoora Ramsar.	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	6	69	Ditto	Srinuggur Tank	Srinuggur Thok Baglepoora.	4 11 0	0 11 0	4 0 0	3	...	...	12	...	...	This land is irrigated from the drainage channel of Srinuggur Tank.
2	...	7	82	Ditto	Kana Kheri-ka-Talao	Kana Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	There is sometimes a little irrigation.
3	...	8	85	Ditto	Bara Darya	Kekri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	Ditto	Kesholao	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	Benefits the wells.
5	...	...	...	Ditto	Nitwali Nadi	Ditto	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	36	...	21	101	...	...	There is no sluice.

6	.	8	95	Ditto	Machola	Kakri	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	25	..	13	70	..	...	
7			..	Ditto	Kedola	Ditto	3 8 0	0 11 0	2 13 0	24		13	66		...	
8	..			Ditto	Nahr Nadi	Ditto	..		..	..	8	3	..	23		
9	..	9	97	Ditto	Mission Tank	Aaapoor	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	10	...	3	40	..		This tank has only recently been made
10		10	.		Nadi	Gudhi			..		...					No sluice to the tank; benefits the wells
	4	11			Harkiya	Maosa					..				..	
11		12			Nepoliwala	Nepoli	3 3 0	0 7 6	3 10 6	9	..	...	24			The *Agor is partly chahi*
11	4			Total	Ramsar	..			..	134	18	144	331	43		
12		13		ur	*Bhoos Nada*	Balwunta		...	..	..		17	..	.	...	
		14			Ruppat Sh kasta	B thur	..	..		..						
	..	15	.		Surkari Talao	Bhawanta			..	..	..	..				
		16	.		Nadi Seyyidon	Bhimpoora	..		..			...	..			
13		17			Balajiwala	Duratha	..		..		..	16	...	...		Well is d in the Pacchor
14	..	18			Baoriwala	Kaklana	2 3 0		..	1		21				There is no *Pacchor* to this tank
15		19			Dol wala	Gola	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	43	..	108	46			
16					Jharoka	Ditto	1 9 0	0 7 6	1 1 6	12		17	13			
17		20			Luckhipoorawala	Luckhipoora	...	...		..	..	10				
18		21			Majapoorwala	Majapoor			..		...	6		...		Tank has silted up
19		2			Bara Talao	Nandla	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	6		5	16	..	..	
20					Gaonka Talao	Ditto	3 2 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	16	..	11	40	...	..	
	8	23			Naharpoorwala	Naharpoor	..	..			..	...	—	...	..	The tank is useless; *does not hold water*
21		24			Gaontali Kucha	Nariawas	..			..		30		..		Benefits the wells
10	4				Total	Rajghur	..	...		77	...	240	114	..		
22		25		wana	Dadolai	Ararka	3 3 0	7 6 0	1 11 6	6		80	14	..	..	
	9	..			Seekola	Ditto		...			..			..	..	This tank was fed by an anicut across the nullah, but is long since useless
23	..	26			Tillornaanwala	Tillornean	4 1 0			17	..	94		..	..	
24		27			Rasulpoorwala	Rasulpoora	2 13 0	2 10 0	3 3 0	9	..	63	20	..		
25	...	28			Saranawala	Sarana	..	...	..		..	...			..	This tank is useless *though sound.*
26		29			Kankariyawala	Kankar Da		..	..	..	..	16		...	...	Chahi in Pacchor.
27	.	30			Goriawaswala	Goriawas	1 9 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	8	..	32	10			
28		31			Naukiya	Lohagal	2 3 0	0 7 6	1 11 6	7	..	3	12		...	
29		32			*Ladpoorwala*	Ladpoora	2 3 0	0 7 6	1 11 6	11		21	19		..	
		33			Mohamee tank	Mohami	4 1 0	0 10 0	3 7 0		55		..	189	...	
8	1			otal	Gangwana		..			60	55	278	75	189		
30	..	34		e	Beesulya	*Ajmere*		...	..	..	..	96	..	.	..	Wells in Pacchor
31					Chilia *Bibi*	Ditto			...	...	..	..				Water goes to Government garden; Agor is *seldom cultivated*

Appendix I

Statement showing the total revenue of Ajmere District

Year.	Collections from khalsa villages	Government land and resumed tenures	Collections from istumrardars	Customs	Abkaree	Stamps.	Income Tax	Miscellaneous	Talao cess	Road cess	Grand Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1849-50	1,66 100 0 0	..	1 20 813 10 7	98 919 13 2	4 9[illegible]0 10 9	16 173 6 8		6 106 0 4	4 542 0 0	1 764 0 0	4 17 339 9 4
1850-51	1 54,536 6 10		1 20 813 10 7	1 09 673 10 8	6 261 12 9	18,171 14 0	...	3 563 1 2	5 125 0 0	1 819 0 0	4 16 964 10 0
1851-52	1 71 817 4 0		1 20 813 10 7	1 13 939 13 9	5,295 10 6	11 91 0 6	...	2 550 8 0	5,125 0 0	6 847 0 0	4 37 449 15 4
1852-53	1 73 559 3 0		1 20 813 10 7	90 573 2 3	5 202 3 4	12 79 8 0	..	3 775 6 4	5 125 0 0	6 847 0 0	4 17 693 1 6
[illegible]	1 77 906 0 2	825 5 6	1 20 183 10 7	1 10 508 2 6	5 202 3 4	14,806 6 0	..	3 136 4 8	5 125 0 0	6 317 0 0	4,24,219 0 6
[illegible]	1 74 19 9 0	669 3 5	1 [illegible]0 613 10 7	97 148 10 8	5 320 9 0	11 159 14 0	...	3 262 13 5	5 125 0 0	6 883 0 0	4 24 607 5 1
[illegible]	[illegible] 7 1	8 9 1 9	1 20 813 10 7	1 04 149 4 10	5 755 0 0	12 942 12 0		3 941 5 10	5 125 0 0	6,883 0 0	4 34 223 10 1
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	1 003 11 7	1 27 093 10 7	96 877 15 5	5,[illegible]55 0 0	15 618 4 0	... ..	4 136 8 0	5,125 0 0	6,888 0 0	4 32 878 7 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	672 0 8	1 [illegible]7 090 10 7	96 056 4 9	5 755 0 0	14 720 14 0	..	3,668 6 0	5 125 0 0	6 678 0 0	4,32,186 5 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]58 5 9	1,27 090 10 7	1 18 3 2 14 4	5 755 0 0	14 685 2 0		3 0 6 10 3	5 125 0 0	6,8 8 0 0	4 53 259 10 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	1 26,016 2 7	1 21 372 6 5	6 424 15 0	18 451 2 0		6 1[illegible] 13 8	5,125 0 0	6,878 0 0	4 73 353 15 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 2[illegible] 016 2 7	93 228 8 4	8 700 0 0	21 494 5 0	57 488 0 0	6 103 11 0	8 459 14 1	17 815 0 8	5 00 899 9 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 26 016 2 7	1 10 704 5 4	8 700 0 0	45 644 12 0	60 981 0 0	6 113 11 5	5 125 0 0	6 8[illegible]8 0 0	6 45 635 6 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2 7	1 11 396 4 11	8 700 0 0	1 03 691 6 11	52 957 0 0	6 144 7 11	5 125 0 0	6 872 0 0	5 95 699 15 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2 7	1 10 597 1 4	8 7 0 0 0	6 668 7 0	60 029 13 1	6,535 12 8	5 125 0 0	6 873 0 0	5 65 530 6 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 24 717 8 6	8 751 5 5	71 093 0 0	46 939 2 0	8 034 14 6	5 125 0 0	6 872 0 0	5 71 059 1 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 1[illegible] 0 5	11 126 7 6	85 535 11 0	10 398 12 0	14,037 7 9	5, 25 0 0	6 872 0 0	5 47 8[illegible]5 8 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 10 1[illegible] 9 11	22 523 9 1	71 412 9 6	13 390 0 0	33 079 9 0	8,771 9 3	7 98 6 10	6 05 163 4 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2	32 432 11 4	94 666 6 10	20 738 0 0	26 404 2 1	8 777 15 9	7 798 14 10	6 12 485 3 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2 2	29 421 13 6	1 02 939 7 0	13 ,00 15 9	37 0 2 12 8	8 797 15 9	7 798 14 10	5 41 997 13 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,441 1 2	12 253 5 9	1 17 684 12 9	35 863 2 0	31 0 7 10 4	8 246 11 0	7 741 11 0	5 37 049 3 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 11 0	21 010 6 11	1 01 475 6 0	62 603 10 1	45 943 0 6	8 212 8 0	7 713 10 7	5 84 786 10 4
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6 0	16 293 11 0	84 761 5 0	15 639 15 7	61 371 5 0	8,211 14 0	8,7.5 7 7	4 9[illegible] 180 11 7
		[illegible]	[illegible]	..	14 762 0 0	1 16,153 0 0	8 548 0 0	677 0 0	5 125 0 0	1 939 0 0	4 58,5[illegible]2 4 9
				..	18 4[illegible]7 0 0	1 35 373 0 0	..	749 0 0	5 060 8 0	1 693 0 0	46 807 0 7

Appendix J.

Statement showing the prices of produce in Ajmere during the famine of 1868-69.

Month and year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.		Moth.		Bajra.		Jowar.		Grass.		Bhoosa.	
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.
June 1868	16	11	23	1	...		...		20	10	20	6	...		...	
July „	16	4	21	8	...		...		19	8	20	0	40	0	30	0
August „	16	5	22	6	...		...		16	14	17	8	...		25	0
September 1868	10	0	12	5	...		...		10	9	12	0	12	0	15	0
October „	7	13	9	1	...		...		7	13	8	7	18	0	24	0
November „	7	4	8	6	...		...		7	14	8	0	16	0	...	
December „	7	0	8	7	...		...		7	2	7	8	...		11	8
January 1869	7	3	8	9	...		...		7	4	7	6	11	8	...	
February „	7	12	8	13	...		...		7	4	7	11	12	0	14	10
March „	7	9	8	15	...		...		7	1	7	7	11	2	14	0
April „	6	14	8	15	...		...		7	0	7	0	11	9	17	6
May „	6	12	8	4	6	0	6	11	6	12	6	8	12	8	17	14
June „	6	7	8	8	6	0	6	8	6	0	6	2	13	0	17	8
July „	6	8	9	0	6	6	5	4	5	12	6	1	12	4	26	10
August „	5	12	6	8	5	12	4	14	5	3	6	0	13	12	40	0
September „	4	9	5	8	4	12	4	12	4	4	4	14	14	14	...	
October „	5	12	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	4	6	8	14	4	...	
November „	6	0	7	8	9	4	4	14	9	8	8	11	14	4	...	
December „	6	9	8	7	10	11	6	0	10	2	10	12	40	0	...	
January 1870	6	14	10	0	11	6	8	6	11	13	12	0	80	0	...	
February „	7	12	11	0	13	0	10	8	12	12	12	14	100	0	...	
March „	7	4	12	6	13	11	11	8	13	10	14	11	80	0	...	
April „	9	0	15	0	15	12	14	0	15	11	17	5	65	0	60	
May „	9	14	15	2	15	8	12	4	14	5	16	0	60	0	70	
June „	9	0	14	6	13	8	10	8	13	4	14	7	60	0	70	

Appendix K.

FORM OF SETTLEMENT MISL.

VILLAGE OF BHAGWANPOORA, CIRCLE RAMSAR PERGUNNAH, AND DISTRICT AJMERE, BHYACHARA.

List of papers in the Settlement Misl.

DETAIL.		Names of head men	TOTAL AREA.			TOTAL DEMAND.									Detailed list of papers.
						LAND REVENUE.			CESSES.			TOTAL.			
Thokas.	Pattis.		Khalsa.	Maafee	Total.	Khalsa.	Maafee	Total.	Khalsa.	Maafee.	Total.	Khalsa.	Maafee.	Total.	
			B b	B. b.	B. b	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	
		Rama, son of Bhawana Jat.	90 4	17 6	107 10	75 0 0	3 8 0	78 8 0	7 0 0	0 5 3	7 5 3	82 0 0	3 13 3	85 13 3	1. This list. 2. Hadbast map. 3. Field map. 4. Village note book. 5 Pedigree table. 6. Index. 7. Khuteoni. 8. Statement of wells. 9. Lakhiraj 10. Darkhwast. 11. Wajibularz. 12. Final Rubacar.

Circle.	Pergunnah	*Name of* Putwaree.	*Name of* village.	Tenure.	Khalsa, Jaghire, or shares	*Prevailing* caste	Number of years inhabited.
Ramsar.	Ramsar .	Badri son of Sheo-narayan	Bhagwan-poora.	Bhyachara	Khalsa .	Jat .	40 years.

Classification of Area for assessment purposes in Acres.

Name of Survey.	Total area.	EXCLUDED				ASSESSABLE AREA.										
						UNCULTIVATED			CULTIVATED.							
									Irrigated			*Unirrigated.*				
		Barren.	Hill	*Revenue free*	Total.	Culturable	*Fallow.*	Total.	Chahi.	Talabi.	Total	Abi.	Baranl.	Total.	Total cultivated.	Total assessable
Revenue survey . .	43	4	...		4	3	1	4	14	4	18	2	15	17	35	39
Last settlement . . .	42	3		1	4	3	1	4	14	4	18	2	15	17	35	39
Putwarees' papers, 18 .	Papers not forth coming															
Ditto, 18 .	As at last settlement.															
Ditto, 18 .	Ditto ditto.															
Present measurement																
Khalsa	36	4	..	...	4	3	1	4	14	4	18	2	8	10	29	32
Maafee . . .	7		--	..				.			...		7	7	7	--
Total .	43	4		...	4	3	1	4	14	4	18	2	15	17	35	32

Assessment Statistics.

Capabilities.	Past.	Present.
Area manured	.	.
Percentage on Cultivated Area.		
Area under crops—		
1st order	.	.
2nd „	1	43
3rd „	.	67
Area irrigated	.	61
Rubbee area	.	59
Pahikhast cultivation	.	7
Resident „	.	.
Area held by maurusee tenants	.	.
„ by owners	.	93
Culturable area	.	10
Cultivated area per plough—		
Khalsa	.	4
Maafee	.	7
Ploughs of residents	4	6
Ploughs of non-residents	.	1
Detail of cattle.		
Large cattle—		
Bullocks	30	42
Cows	15	20
Buffaloes	7	10
Total	52	72
Beasts of Burden—		
Camels	.	1
Horses	.	1
Asses	.	.
Total	.	2
Sheep and goats	35	50
GRAND TOTAL	87	124
Number of cattle per acre of uncultivated	11	16

Capabilities.	Past.	Present.
Number of cultivators (tenants)—		
Resident	.	.
Non-resident	.	1
Number of owners—		
Resident	9	11
Non-resident	.	.
Population—		
Cultivating	15	23
Non-cultivating	1	4
Total	16	27
Population per square mile	.	.
Wells working—		
Khalsa	2	2
Maafee	.	.
Wells capable of being worked—		
Khalsa	.	.
Maafee	.	.
Wells out of repair—		
Khalsa	.	.
Maafee	.	.
Character of water—		
Khalsa	sweet	.
Maafee	.	.
Average depth of wells—		
To water	25	25
To bottom	41	41
Average cost of a well	Rs. 225	225
Number of tanks—		
Masonry	.	.
Earthen	.	.
Mortgages—		
Amount of land	.	2
„ of money	.	20
Sales—		
Amount of land	.	.
Price	.	.
Defaulters	.	12

Pressure of Revenue

Year	Proprietary Mutations				History of Collections			Present net assessment	Detail of cesses	Rates on cultivated land.
	Sales		Mortgages							
	Land	Price	Land	Price	Demand	Arrears	Remissions			
								Rs	Rs	Rs a p
1852	..				70			70	Lumberdar 4	Chahi 4 0 0
1853					70		..		Zaildar 1	Talabi 3 0 0
1854		...			70				Patwaree 5	Abi 1 8 0
1855					70				District	Barani 0 8 0
1856					70				Fund 2	
1857			..		70				—	
1858					70				Total de	
1859					70				mand 82	
1860					70				—	
1861				...	70		...			
1862	..				70	..				
1863	..			...	70					
1864				..	70					
1865			..		70					
1866			..		70					
1867		..	2	30	70	36	25			
1868					81	15	15			
1869					70	10				
1870			..	.	80					
1871				..	70					

Opinion of Superintendent of Settlement

The village is a small one, but belongs to Jats, and is carefully cultivated. Revenue has been paid with ease except during the famine, in which year there was one mortgage

Proposes Rs. 80

Pedigree Table of owners in the village.

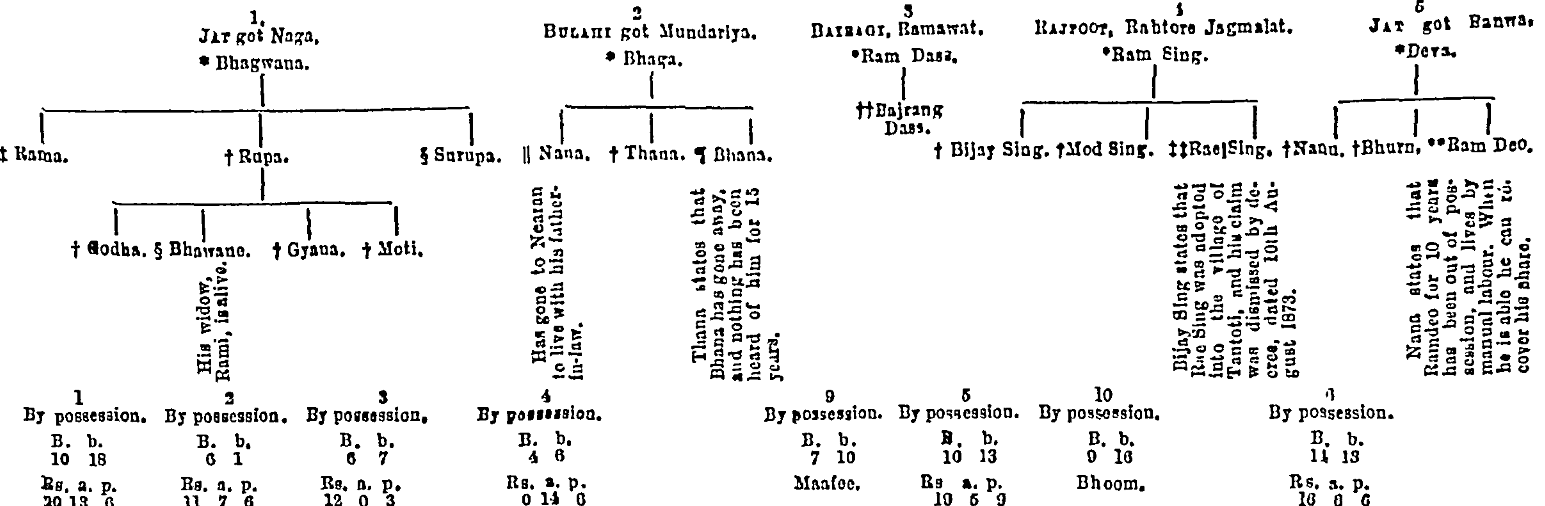
About 40 years ago Bhagwana, by the permission of Colonel Dixon, founded a hamlet in the waste and dug a well. Division was made at first by ancestral shares, but the land is held now according to possession.

About 35 years ago Bhaga, who was a Bulahi of Bhagwana, came and settled in the village and cultivated some waste land of which his descendants are till in possession as owners.

Two generations ago Ram Das came as a fakeer and built a temple to Raghnathji. Government gave a maafee holding of 7 B.-10 b. which is still held by the temple.

Thirty years ago Ram Sing came to the village from Bindunwara. He received 10 bighás bhoom, and built a well in the khalsa. His descendants have since been in possession of both.

Two generations ago Deva came from Naralli as he was a relation of Bhagwana. He made a nadi, and his descendants are in possession.



Marks used in the Pedigree Tables.

Serial No.	Meaning.	Mark.
1	Ancestor	*
2	*In possession*	†
3	Lumberdar	‡
4	Died childless.	§
5	Absent	||
6	Left the village.	¶
7	Out of possession.	**
8	Minor.	††
9	Received no share.	‡‡

Statement of Proprietors.

1. *Origin of village*—Some 40 years ago Bhagwana Jat came from Khurwa and founded a hamlet in the waste by permission of Colonel Dixon, and called the village after his own name, Bhagwanpura The owners of other castes j ined the community at various times as has been mentioned in the Pedigree Table Since then it has never been deserted, no land intermixed with other villages, and no tank.

2. *Division of the property.*—Division has taken place by no fixed rule, each held what he obtained.

3 *Joint Profits*—Owners pay per head of cattle in Katik into the common fund. Buffaloes 8 annas, buffaloe calves 4 annas, cows 4 annas, other large cattle 2 annas, sheep and goats one anna. There is a small amount of cultivated land, samilat. Its profits also go to the common stock, from whence the village expenses are paid.

4 *Mode of payment of revenue*—When the village was founded no revenue was taken for two years In the third year it was assessed at Rs. 65, which was distributed over the cultivated land. In the regular settlement it was assessed at Rs. 70, which was distributed by the following rates—Chahi 1-6-5, abi 8 annas, talabi Re 0-0-7, barani 0-3-2. In the present settlement the village has been assessed at Rs. 75 exclusive of cesses.

Holdings in common		Samilat	Sarkar	Total Khalsa	Total Maafee	GRAND TOTAL.
7	7	7	8	..	..	
By possession	By possession	—	—	..		
B b 10 4	B 4	B b 20 6	B b 2 16	B b 90 4	B b 17 6	B b 107 10
		Re 1	..	Rs 83		Rs 83

Attestation of owners.	Attestation of Munsarim	Attestation of Sudr Munsarim
The entries in the Pedigree Table are in accordance w th our state ments and we have heard them read We have no bhat or jagah (Sd) RAMA " GODHA, " GYANA	I attested this Pedigree Table in presence of all the owners and compared its entries with the Putwaree s papers (Sd) HIRA SING, *Munsarim* *5th May 1873*	I attested this Pedigree Table in presence of all the owners who agreed as to its correctness. (Sd) CHET RAM *Sudr Munsarim* *15th July 1873*

Statement of responsibility of Officials.

Signature.	Date.	Name of official.	Detail of work.	No.	Attestation of Superintendent.
ھيرا سنگه منصرم	5th May 1873.	Hira Sing . .	Pedigree Table . .	1	I attested this Pedigree Table which I found correct, the village is a Bhyachara one, and may be sent to be faired. (Sd.) POHLO MAL, *Deputy Supdt.* *10th August 1873.*
ھيرا سنگه منصرم	5th May 1873.	Hira Sing . .	Statement of owners .	2	
وزير علي محرر	28th Sept. 1874.	Wazeer Ali . .	Fairing of Pedigree Table	3	
وزير علي سوهن لال	28th Sept. 1874.	Wazeer Ali . Sohan Lall .	Comparison with rough copy.	4	
ھيرا سنگه منصرم	5th May 1874.	Hira Sing . .	*Comparison with Khuteoni.*	5	
ھيرا سنگه منصرم	5th May 1874.	Hira Sing . .	Notes opposite each name.	6	
پولومل ڈپيوٹي سپرنٹنڈنٹ	10th Aug. 1873.	Pohlo Mal, Deputy Superintendent.	Final attesting . .	7	
عبدالرحمن منصرم	20th Sept. 1874.	Abdul Rahman .	Comparison of revenue with Khuteoni.	8	
ھيرا سنگه منصرم	18th Sept. 1874.	Hira Sing .	Comparison with decided cases.	9	
ھيرا سنگه منصرم پولو مل ڈپيوٹي سپرنٹنڈنٹ	28th Sept. 1874.	Hira Sing . Pohlo Mal .	General recension . .	10	

Index to Khuteoni.

Number of field.	Number of holding.	Number of field.	Number of holding.	Number of field.	Number of holding.	Number of field.	Number of holding.	Number of field.	Number of holding.
1	7	6	10	11	5	16	$\frac{2}{1}$	21	8
2	$\frac{3}{1}$	7	9	12	$\frac{6}{1}$	17	1	22	6
3	4	8	7	13	7	18	$\frac{8}{1}$	23	7
4	7	9	7	14	7	19	3	24	6
5	7	10	5	15	7	20	2	25	$\frac{7}{1}$
								Only 25	*fields.*

Khuleoni.

Remarks on the mode of distributing the revenue.

The revenue has been fixed by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 75 including Zaildars' and Lumberdars' fees, at the following rates—

	A.			Rs.
Chahi	14, at Rs.	4	each	56
Talabi	4, ,, ,,	8	,,	12
Abi	3 ,, ,,	1	,,	3
Barani	8 ,, ,,	½	,,	4
			TOTAL	75

The revenue has been distributed over the holdings by these rates. The result was then announced to each individual. No objections were offered except by Nanu, who complained that his "nadi" was inferior. Accordingly arbitrators were appointed, who visited the place and fixed ½ per acre as the assessment of the abi. The arbitrators also decided that the deficiency should be added to the assessment of Bijay Sing (Holding No. 5) by an increase in the rate of assessment of his well-land.

The cesses, Rs 7, were then distributed over each holding at the rate of 1 anna 6 pie per rupee of assessment.

(Sd.) ABDUL RAHMAN,
Munsarim.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Holding.	Name of Patel.	Name of owner with parentage, caste, fomily and residence.	Name of cultivator with parentage, caste, family and residence.	Name of field.	Number of field.	DIMENSIONS. Mean. North. South.	DIMENSIONS. Mean. East. West.	DETAILED Barren.	DETAILED Culturable.
6/1	Rama.	Rama of No. 1, two shares. Godha and others of No. 2, one share. Gyana and others of No. 3, one share. Bijay Sing and others of No. 5, four shares. Total eight shares Mortgagors Karan Chand, son of Hansraj Mahajan, mortgagee.	Khudkasht of mortgagors.	Sarack Wala.	12	80 / 80 81	20 / 14 25	...	...
7	Do .	Shamilat of the village.	......	......	1	46 / 40 51	20 / 20 20	B. b. 2 6	...
				Nala . .	4	76 / 76 76	5 / 4 6	0 19	...
				Ditto .	Gosha	10 / 10 10	4 / 3 4	0 2	...
				Rasta . .	5	3 / 3 3	102 / 101 102	0 15	...
				Nala . .	8	87 / 87 87	3 / 3 3	0 13	...
				Gorma Wala	9	83 / 86 80	22 / 22 22	...	4 11
				Ditto .	Gosha	40 / 40 39	7 / 14 0	...	0 14
				Rasta . .	13	3 / 3 3	30 / 30 30	0 5	...
				Ditto .	Gosha	3 / 3 3	25 / 25 25	0 4	...
				Gorma .	14	14 / 14 14	51 / 50 52	...	1 16
				Ditto .	Gosha Alif.	8 / 0 16	28 / 30 25	...	0 11
				Ditto .	Gosha Be.	15 / 16 13	26 / 25 27	...	1 0
				Abadi .	15	18 / 17 20	7 / 8 7	0 6	...
				Ditto .	Gosha Alif.	20 / 20 20	8 / 6 9	0 8	...
				Ditto .	Gosha Be.	30 / 29 30	9 / 10 8	0 14	...
				Rasta	23	3 / 2 3	38 / 38 39	0 6	...
				Ditto .	Gosha	2 / 2 2	20 / 20 20	0 2	...
			Total .	holding .	9	...	...	7 0	5 12

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CLASSIFICATION.						NAME OF CROP.		RENT.		REVENUE.			
Fallow.	Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Barani.	Total Area.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Rate.	Amount.	Land revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	REMARKS.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	Jowar	...	...	1	...	...	...	The revenu has bee laid on th orig in a Khatas.
					B. b								
...	...	...	...	...	3 6	...	...	...	...	0 14 9	0 1 3	1 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	0 19								
...	...	...	...	...	0 2								
					1 1								
...	...	...	...	...	0 15								
...	...	...	...	...	0 13								
...	...	...	...	...	4 11								
...	...	...	...	...	0 14								
					5 5								
...	...	...	...	...	0 5								
...	...	...	...	...	0 4								
					0 9								
...	...	...	...	...	1 16								
...	...	...	...	...	0 11								
...	...	...	...	...	1 0								
					2 7								
...	...	...	...	...	0 6								
...	...	...	...	...	0 8								
...	...	...	...	...	0 14								
					1 8								
...	...	...	...	...	0 6								
...	...	...	...	...	0 2								
					0 8								
...	...	...	...	...	15 12								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Dimensions.		Detailed	
Number of Holding.	Number of Patel.	Name of owner with parentage, caste, family and residence.	Name of cultivator with parentage, caste, family and residence.	Name of field.	Number of field.	Mean. North. South.	Mean. East. West.	Barren.	Culturable.
7/1	Rama.	Shamilat of village.	Dhola, son of Gulla, Jat, of Rampoora, at will.	Sarhad Walla	25	36 36 36	44 40 47	...	...
				Ditto .	Gosha.	38 36 40	8	...	...
			Total	Holding .	1	...	...	...	...
			Total	Shamilat .	10	...	...	7 0	8 2
8	Do.	Government .	Held by the State.	Road . .	21	185 185 184	6 6 6	2 16	...
				Khalsa .	23	...	...	10 3	8 12
		Permanent	Maafee.						
9	...	Bajrang Das, son of Ram Das Bairagi, Got Ramawat.	Khudkasht .	Siwana Wala	7	41 42 40	70 64 75	...	...
				Ditto .	Gosha	5 10 10	23 20 26	..	..
		Bhoom.							
10	...	Bijay Sing and Mod Sing, sons of Ram Sing Rahtore, Jagmalot.	Ditto .	Rasta Bariwala.	6	49 50 47	75 75 76	...	...
				Ditto .	Gosha	48 50 46	5 0 10	...	...
			Total Maafee	and Bhoom .	2	...	...	...	...
			Total area of	the village .	25 fields	...	...	10 3	8 12

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
…ASSIFICATION						NAME OF CROP		RENT		REVENUE			REMARKS
…Fallow	Chahi	Talabi	Abi	Barani	Total area	Khureef	Rubbee	Rate	Amount	Land revenue	Cesses	Total	
								Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
	..			B b 3 19	B b 3 19	Bajra	..	Batai 4th					
		..		0 15	0 15	Do		Do.					
				4 14	4 14								
				4 14	0 6					0 14 9	0 1 3	1 0 (	
					2 16								
… 14	33 14	10 2	4 11	20 8	90 4					75 0 0	7 0 0	82 0 0	
			..	7 4	7 4	Mung						—	Perpetual maafee of the temple of Raghunath, No. 1 in Lakhraj List.
..				0 6	0 6	Do							
					7 10								
..	.			9 4	9 4	Moth		—	—	—	—	—	Bhoom No. 2 in Lakhraj List.
				0 12	0 12	Do							
					9 16								
	..	..		17 6	17 6								
4 14	33 14	10 2	4 11	37 14	107 10		—	—	—	75 0 0	7 0 (	82 0 (	

Responsibility of officials for the Khuteoni.

Serial No.	Description of work.	By whom done.	Date.	Signature.	Remarks.
1	Attestation of Khuteoni .	Hira Sing, Munsarim.	15th April 1874.	العبد هیرا سنگه منصرم	
2	Attestation by Superintendent.	Pohlo Mal, Deputy Superintendent.	20th April 1874.	العبد پولومل ڈیپوٹي سپرنٹنڈنٹ	
3	Fairing of Khuteoni . .	Wazeer Ali . .	22nd June 1874.	العبد وزیر علي محرر	
4	Comparison of faired copy with original.	Wazeer Ali . } Sohan Lall . }	23rd June 1874.	العبد وزیر علي العبد سوهن لال	
5	Totalling the pages and entering the "brought forward."	Sohan Lall . .	23rd June 1874.	العبد سوهن سنگه	
6	Testing the totals . .	Abdul Rahman, Munsarim.	23rd June 1874.	العبد عبدالرحمن منصرم	
7	Entry of rent and Government revenue for each holding.	Sohan Lall, Mohurrir.	24th June 1874.	العبد عبدالرحمن منصرم	
8	Testing Khewat . .	Abdul Rahman, Munsarim.	24th June 1874	العبد سوهن لال	
9	Comparison of Khewat entries with Pedigree Table.	Sohan Lall, Mohurrir.	24th June 1874	العبد سوهن لال	
10	Comparison of entries in Khuteoni with cases decided.	Hera Singh, Munsarim.	24th June 1874.	العبد هیرا سنگه منصرم	
11	General examination .	Pohlo Mal, Deputy Superintendent.	24th June 1874.	العبد پولومل ڈیپوٹي سپرنٹنڈنٹ	

Statement of Wells.

Serial No	Names of owners of well with shares	Names of persons using the well with shares	Number of well in Khuteoni	Name of well	Kind of well: Masonry	Kind of well: Earthen	Number of runs	Circumference in feet	Depth to water	Depth to bottom	Cost of well	Area irrigated	Remarks
											Rs	B b	
1	Bijay Singh Mod Sing sons of Ram Sing Rahtore Jagmalot, in holding No 5	Khudkasht in equal shares	1	Gormawala	1		1 lao 2 yoke	10	16	24	200	10 8	The water is sweet; water is generally abundant; 98 years ago Ram Sing built the well
2	(4 shares)—Rama (holding No 1) 2 Godha and others (holding No 2) one share Gyana and others (holding No 3) one share, Jat Got Naga.	Khudkasht according to shares.	16	Pipal Wala	1		1 lao, 2 yoke	11	16	28	250	23 6	Water is sweet and abundant 38 years ago Bhagwan built the well at his own charge, and all his descendants have a share in the well Land under the well is owned according to possession.
				Total .	2		2 lao 4 yoke					33 14	

Statement of revenue-free land

Serial No	Description of Maafee	Order for revenue-free holding with date and name of officer	Number of holding in the Khuteoni	Name of Maafeedars with parentage caste residence and shares	Detail of land	Assessment if it had not been maafee	Amount of cesses	Remarks
					B b	Rs a p	a p	
1	Perpetual maafee	Order 17th February 1848 —Colonel Dixon to remain as long as the temple exists	9	Temple of Raghoonathji Poojaree Bajrang Dass, son of Ramdas Byragee	7 10 Cultivated Barani	1 8 3	District Fund 0 9 Rural Police 0 6	
2	Bhoom . .	Order 3rd June 1824.—Mr Wilder.	10	Bijay Sing Mod Sing, sons of Ram Sing, Rahtore	9 16 Cultivated Barani	1 15 9	District Fund 1 0 Rural Police 0 9	
					17 6	3 8 0	District Fund 1 9 Rural Police 1 3	

Rama, Lumberdar, preferred this offer to day.

ORDERED—The offer is accepted subject to the sanction of Government. Let it be filed with the settlement misl.

(Sd.) J. D. LA TOUCHE,
Settlement Officer.

Darkhwast.

I, RAMA, son of Bhagwana, caste Jat, Lumberdar of Bhagwanpoora, agree to pay yearly Rs. 70 besides cesses as under, subject to the sanction of Government :—

Road, school, and village post Rs. 7, being 3·2 per cent. on the Government revenue after deducting lumberdars' fees.

Putwarees' fees at 6·14 per cent. on the net Government revenue = Rs. 5.

Total Rs. 82 from khureef of Sumbut 1931, corresponding with A.D. 1874, to the rubbee of 1940 Sumbut, corresponding with A D. 1884, inclusive, ten years, and thenceforward till a new settlement.

The 5th June 1874.

(Sd.) RAMA,
Lumberdar.

Wajib-ul-'Arz.

Since a revision of the records is in progress, and we have been called on to declare the customs prevailing in our village, therefore after full consideration we declare as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

Concerning the relations of the village community with the State.

SECTION 1.

Mode of collection and payment of revenue.

Rupees 82 including cesses has been assessed for ten years from khureef of 1874 to rubbee of 1884 inclusive. This has been distributed equally over each holding, and each owner is bound to pay his quota to the lumberdar before the dates fixed for the instalments as under :—

Khureef,	Rubbee,
1st January,	15th June,
8 annas.	8 annas.

SECTION 2.

Rights of Government in mines, quarries, nullahs, trees, and forest lands.

There is one nullah which flows in the rains. There are no Government trees and no forest lands, neither are there any mines or quarries. The produce of mines belongs to Government who can quarry for its own purposes without payment, compensating us for the disturbance of the surface of the soil.

CHAPTER I—(concld.)

SECTION 3.

Appointment of Putwaree and his salary.

Badree Putwaree, son of Sheonarayan Mahajan of Srinuggur, has been appointed. For his salary we shall pay yearly Rs. 5, and [illegible] him all necessary information for the preparation of the [illegible] removal a new [illegible] rele, who may be [illegible] the fixed salary. [illegible] ided he be fit, has [illegible]

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the relations of owners of land among themselves.

SECTION 1.

Lumberdar and Patels, their rights and duties.

The lumberdar shall receive 5 per cent. of the net Government revenue On his death the eldest son or if he be unfit the younger s ns have a claim to succeed If he be a minor a manager will be appointed If the lumberdar die childless or be dismissed for a fault, we shall appoint another by a majority of votes, who shall be approved by Government.

SECTION 2.

Management of common land.

The profits of the common land belong to the community, the lumberdar being manager and accounting for receipts. If any sharer or other person with our permission dig a well or make an *embankment in common land, he becomes thereby owner of the* land so improved Our cattle graze over the waste of Rampoora and Kishnpoora without payment of any dues.

SECTION 3.

Division of common income.

The common income is —

1. Ghnti or grazing dues taken once in Katik at *the following* rat s:—Buffalo, 8 aunas, buffalo-calf, 4 annas cow, 4 annas; other cattle, 2 annas, sheep and goats, 1 anna.
2. Profits on cultivated land

This income is credited to village expenses

SECTION 4

Village expenses and their definition.

The lumberdar pays all village expenses in the first [illegible] and each harvest an account is made out. If the expenditure be [illegible] more or less than the common income, it is divided among the sharers or they make up the deficiency.

Items of village expenses ordinarily are—

1 Food of lumberdar when away on village business.
2 Turbans given at funeral feasts.
3. Payment of the village Bulahi Rs. [illegible] a year

SECTION 5.

Mode of irrigation from the tank and responsibility for repair of the dam

There is no talao in our village.

SECTION 6.

Customs relating to the abadi, places for storing manure, wells for drinking purposes

Each owner [illegible]
He can take [illegible]
it. The [illegible]
ones erected [illegible]
with the [illegible]
The [illegible]
[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

Concerning the relations of owners of land with residents who are not owners.

SECTION 1.

Service land held free of rent from the village.	There is no service land in our village.

SECTION 2.

Rights and duties of village servants.	These are the following village servants:— 1. Carpenter who also does smith's work and lives in Rampoora. We provide wood and iron, and pay him yearly 1 maund pukka per plough. 2. Bulahi who receives Rs. 5 per annum and five seers per plough per harvest. 3. Kumhar who makes earthenpots and receives ten seers per harvest per plough. 4. Nai or barber who receives two-half seers per plough.

SECTION 3.

Sums collected from non-cultivators resident in the village.	There are no resident non-cultivators.

SECTION 4.

Rights of resident non-cultivators in their houses.	There are no resident non-cultivators.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the relations of owners of land with tenants.

SECTION 1.

Mode of collecting rent from tenants whether with right of occupancy or otherwise.	There are no tenants in our village. One cultivates Paliskasht from Rampoora. His rent generally is one-fourth the produce.

SECTION 2.

Rights of tenants to cut and sell or plant trees and to dig wells.	No tenant can cut or sell trees without the permission of the owners, nor plant trees nor dig a well.

SECTION 3.

Rights of tenants as regards water from the tank.	There is no tank in our village.

SECTION 4.

Rights of tenants to graze.	There are no tenants in the village.

This Wajib-ul'-arz was attested to-day in the village in presence of Rama, Lumberdar, and Godha Thana, Bijay Sing, Modh Sing, Nanu, and Bhura. They all agreed that it contained their statement and the custom of the village.

ORDERED—That it be filed with the settlement misl.

(Sd.) MAHARAJ KISHN,
Extra Asstt. Commr.

The 25th April 1874.

Final Rubakar

Proceeding of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere in the Settlement Department dated 22nd September 1874

THIS misl prepared under Ajuddhiya Pershad, Superintendent, was produced A regular settlement was made in this village for 21 years by Colonel Dixon. Wherefore this settlement having expired, the present revision was undertaken in accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in letter No 377 R, dated 28th October 1871. The hadbast map was first drawn and then the field map with the khuteoni prepared and the Pedigree Tables framed The papers have been duly attested The original field map has been filed with the misl Four copies have been made of the other papers, and they have been duly tested and compared. The rough copies have been bound separately and filed

There was only one case of division in this village and the result of the orders has been given effect to.

The method of distribution of the assessed revenue has been explained in the preface to the khuteoni

Each owner has been given an extract from the khuteoni, showing the land in his possession for which he will pay revenue

Since the misl is now completed let it be sent to the Settlement Officer.

(Sd) MAHARAJ KISHN,
Extra Asstt Commr.

The misl is complete, and is ready for transmission to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner

(Sd) J. D LA TOUCHE,
Settlement Officer

[Persian verses not printed]

Chapter III.

Concerning the relations of owners of land with residents who are not owners.

Section 1. Service land held free of rent from the village.	There is no service land in our village.
Section 2. Rights and duties of village servants.	These are the following village servants :— 1. Carpenter who also does smith's work and lives in Rampoora. We provide wood and iron, and pay him yearly 1 maund pukka per plough. 2. Bulahi who receives Rs. 5 per annum and five seers per plough per harvest. 3. Kumhar who makes earthenpots and receives ten seers per harvest per plough. 4. Nai or barber who receives two-half seers per plough.
Section 3. Sums collected from non-cultivators resident in the village.	There are no resident non-cultivators.
Section 4. Rights of resident non-cultivators in their houses.	There are no resident non-cultivators.

Chapter IV.

Concerning the relations of owners of land with tenants.

Section 1. Mode of collecting rent from tenants whether with right of occupancy or otherwise.	There are no tenants in our village. One cultivates Paliskasht from Rampoora. His rent generally is one-fourth the produce.
Section 2. Rights of tenants to cut and sell or plant trees and to dig wells.	No tenant can cut or sell trees without the permission of the owners, nor plant trees nor dig a well.
Section 3. Rights of tenants as regards water from the tank.	There is no tank in our village.
Section 4. Rights of tenants to graze.	There are no tenants in the village.

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Settlement Officer

[Persian version not printed.]

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Area of Jaghire and Bhoom.

Nature of Tenure.	Total Area.	Unassessed.			Malgoozaree or Assessable Area.									
					Uncultivated.			Cultivated.					Total Assessable.
		Barren.	Revenue-free.	Total.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Total.	Chahi.	Talabi.	Abi.	Baraui.	Total.	
Jaghire	150,838	50,265	12,883	63,148	36,951	6,277	43,228	10,156	1,642	3,359	29,305	44,462	87,690
Bhoom — Khalsa	14,855	785	...	785	2,787	1,407	4,194	2,907	248	275	6,446	9,876	14,070
Bhoom — Jaghire	5,911	332	...	332	1,333	314	1,647	1,353	92	128	2,359	3,932	5,579
Bhoom — Istumrar	1,053	13	...	13	38	...	38	224	54	...	724	1,002	1,040
Total, Bhoom	21,819	1,130	...	1,130	4,158	1,721	5,879	4,484	394	403	9,529	14,810	20,689

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 37 F. G.—23-7-1900.—50.